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(54) Title: NOVEL HUMAN PROTEINS, POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THEM AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding same. Also disclosed are vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using same.



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NOVEL HUMAN PROTEINS, POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THEM AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is based in part on nucleic acids encoding proteins that are new members of the following protein families: calcium transport-like proteins, tetratricopeptide repeat-containing proteins, TSG118.1-like proteins, transcription elongation factor-like proteins, DENSIN 180-like proteins, EURL-like proteins, zinc finger protein 106-like proteins, ribosomal-like proteins, intracellular-like proteins, histone deacetylase 4-like
10 proteins, glutaredoxin 3-like proteins, ubiquitin GDX-like proteins, homeodomain-interacting protein kinase-like proteins, mitogen activated kinase-like proteins, Alpha-2 globin-like proteins, enhancer of ZESTE homolog 1-like proteins, pancreatic hormone peptide domain containing protein-like proteins, MAP kinase-activating death domain protein-like proteins, GAR22-like proteins, high sulfur keratin-like proteins, ring finger protein-like proteins,
15 cation transporting ATPase-like proteins, Ig-like proteins, TSP-like proteins, and EGF domain-like proteins.

 The invention relates to polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by such polynucleotides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 The invention generally relates to nucleic acids and polypeptides encoded therefrom. More specifically, the invention relates to nucleic acids encoding cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound, and secreted polypeptides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing these nucleic acids and polypeptides.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention is based in part on nucleic acids encoding proteins that are members of the following protein families: calcium transport-like proteins, tetratricopeptide repeat-containing proteins, TSG118.1-like proteins, transcription elongation factor-like proteins, DENSIN 180-like proteins, EURL-like proteins, zinc finger protein 106-like
30 proteins, ribosomal-like proteins, intracellular-like proteins, histone deacetylase 4-like proteins, glutaredoxin 3-like proteins, ubiquitin GDX-like proteins, homeodomain-interacting

protein kinase-like proteins, mitogen activated kinase-like proteins, Alpha-2 globin-like proteins, enhancer of ZESTE homolog 1-like proteins, pancreatic hormone peptide domain containing protein-like proteins, MAP kinase-activating death domain protein-like proteins, GAR22-like proteins, high sulfur keratin-like proteins, ring finger protein-like proteins, cation transporting ATPase-like proteins, Ig-like proteins, TSP-like proteins, and EGF domain-like proteins. The novel polynucleotides and polypeptides are referred to herein as NOV1, NOV2a, NOV2b, NOV3a, NOV3b, NOV4, NOV5, NOV6, NOV7, NOV8a, NOV8b, NOV9, NOV10, NOV11, NOV12, NOV13a, NOV13b, NOV14, NOV15, NOV16, NOV17a, NOV17b, NOV18, NOV19a, NOV19b, NOV20a, NOV20b, NOV21, NOV22, NOV23, NOV24, NOV25, NOV26 and NOV27. These nucleic acids and polypeptides, as well as derivatives, homologs, analogs and fragments thereof, will hereinafter be collectively designated as "NOVX" nucleic acid or polypeptide sequences.

In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecule encoding a NOVX polypeptide that includes a nucleic acid sequence that has identity to the nucleic acids disclosed in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. In some embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acid molecule will hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid sequence complementary to a nucleic acid molecule that includes a protein-coding sequence of a NOVX nucleic acid sequence. The invention also includes an isolated nucleic acid that encodes a NOVX polypeptide, or a fragment, homolog, analog or derivative thereof. For example, the nucleic acid can encode a polypeptide at least 80% identical to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. The nucleic acid can be, for example, a genomic DNA fragment or a cDNA molecule that includes the nucleic acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

Also included in the invention is an oligonucleotide, *e.g.*, an oligonucleotide which includes at least 6 contiguous nucleotides of a NOVX nucleic acid (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34) or a complement of said oligonucleotide. Also included in the invention are substantially purified NOVX polypeptides (SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34). In certain embodiments, the NOVX polypeptides include an amino acid sequence that is substantially identical to the amino acid sequence of a human NOVX polypeptide.

The invention also features antibodies that immunoselectively bind to NOVX polypeptides, or fragments, homologs, analogs or derivatives thereof.

In another aspect, the invention includes pharmaceutical compositions that include therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amounts of a therapeutic and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or an antibody specific for a NOVX polypeptide. In a further aspect, the invention includes, in one or more containers, a therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amount of this pharmaceutical composition.

In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of producing a polypeptide by culturing a cell that includes a NOVX nucleic acid, under conditions allowing for expression of the NOVX polypeptide encoded by the DNA. If desired, the NOVX polypeptide can then be recovered.

In another aspect, the invention includes a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX polypeptide in a sample. In the method, a sample is contacted with a compound that selectively binds to the polypeptide under conditions allowing for formation of a complex between the polypeptide and the compound. The complex is detected, if present, thereby identifying the NOVX polypeptide within the sample.

The invention also includes methods to identify specific cell or tissue types based on their expression of a NOVX.

Also included in the invention is a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in a sample by contacting the sample with a NOVX nucleic acid probe or primer, and detecting whether the nucleic acid probe or primer bound to a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for modulating the activity of a NOVX polypeptide by contacting a cell sample that includes the NOVX polypeptide with a compound that binds to the NOVX polypeptide in an amount sufficient to modulate the activity of said polypeptide. The compound can be, *e.g.*, a small molecule, such as a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid or other organic (carbon containing) or inorganic molecule, as further described herein.

Also within the scope of the invention is the use of a therapeutic in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia, hypercoagulation,

idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, diabetes, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, hypercalcemia, cirrhosis, transplantation, systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune disease, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), lymphedema, allergies, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, graft versus host disease (GVHD), lymphedema, fertility, diabetes, pancreatitis, obesity, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host, hypercalcemia, ulcers, anemia, ataxia-telangiectasia, cancer, trauma, regeneration (*in vitro* and *in vivo*), viral infections, bacterial infections, parasitic infections and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or a NOVX-specific antibody, or biologically-active derivatives or fragments thereof.

For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. The polypeptides can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies specific for the invention, and as vaccines. They can also be used to screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds. For example, a cDNA encoding NOVX may be useful in gene therapy, and NOVX may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The invention further includes a method for screening for a modulator of disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. The method includes contacting a test compound with a NOVX polypeptide and determining if the test compound binds to said NOVX polypeptide. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX polypeptide indicates the test compound is a

modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to the aforementioned disorders or syndromes.

Also within the scope of the invention is a method for screening for a modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like by administering a test compound to a test animal at increased risk for the aforementioned disorders or syndromes. The test animal expresses a recombinant polypeptide encoded by a NOVX nucleic acid. Expression or activity of NOVX polypeptide is then measured in the test animal, as is expression or activity of the protein in a control animal which recombinantly-expresses NOVX polypeptide and is not at increased risk for the disorder or syndrome. Next, the expression of NOVX polypeptide in both the test animal and the control animal is compared. A change in the activity of NOVX polypeptide in the test animal relative to the control animal indicates the test compound is a modulator of latency of the disorder or syndrome.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a method for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or both, in a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject). The method includes measuring the amount of the NOVX polypeptide in a test sample from the subject and comparing the amount of the polypeptide in the test sample to the amount of the NOVX polypeptide present in a control sample. An alteration in the level of the NOVX polypeptide in the test sample as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of or predisposition to a disease in the subject. Preferably, the predisposition includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. Also, the expression levels of the new polypeptides of the invention can be used in a method to screen for various cancers as well as to determine the stage of cancers.

In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of treating or preventing a pathological condition associated with a disorder in a mammal by administering to the subject a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or a NOVX-specific antibody to a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject), in an amount sufficient to alleviate or prevent the pathological condition. In preferred embodiments, the disorder, includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

In yet another aspect, the invention can be used in a method to identity the cellular receptors and downstream effectors of the invention by any one of a number of techniques commonly employed in the art. These include but are not limited to the two-hybrid system, affinity purification, co-precipitation with antibodies or other specific-interacting molecules.

5 NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOVX substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These NOVX antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOVX proteins have multiple
10 hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These NOVX proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

 The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential
15 therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration in vivo and in vitro
20 of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

 Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are
25 described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

 Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following
30 detailed description and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel nucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby. Included in the invention are the novel nucleic acid sequences, their encoded polypeptides, antibodies, and other related compounds. The sequences are collectively referred to herein as "NOVX nucleic acids" or "NOVX polynucleotides" and the corresponding encoded polypeptides are referred to as "NOVX polypeptides" or "NOVX proteins." Unless indicated otherwise, "NOVX" is meant to refer to any of the novel sequences disclosed herein. Table A provides a summary of the NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides.

TABLE A. Sequences and Corresponding SEQ ID Numbers

NOVX Assignment	Internal Identification	SEQ ID NO (nucleic acid)	SEQ ID NO (polypeptide)	Homology
1	CG59448-02	1	2	CAT-like protein
2a	CG59706-01	3	4	small glutamine-rich tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR)-containing-like protein
2b	CG59706-02	5	6	small glutamine-rich tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR)-containing-like protein
3a	CG59766-01	7	8	TSG118.1-like protein
3b	CG59766-02	9	10	TSG118.1-like protein
4	CG59813-01	11	12	MRP-S10-like protein
5	CG59815-01	13	14	RIKEN-like protein
6	CG59817-02	15	16	transcription elongation factor S-II -like
7	CG59849-01	17	18	Densin-like protein
8a	CG59958-01	19	20	EURL-like protein
8b	CG59958-02	21	22	EURL-like protein
9	CG59961-01	23	24	zinc finger-like protein
10	CG88600-01	25	26	cytochrome C-like
11	CG88655-01	27	28	RIKEN-like protein
12	CG88665-01	29	30	MCM2/3/5 family-like protein
13a	CG88685-01	31	32	HSPC125-like protein
13b	CG88685-02	33	34	HSPC125-like protein
14	CG88768-01	35	36	Histone deacetylase 4-like
15	CG88856-01	37	38	DMR -like protein
16	CG89958-01	39	40	Glutaredoxin-like protein
17a	CG90309-01	41	42	Ubiquitin-like protein
17b	CG90309-02	43	44	Ubiquitin-like protein
18	CG90853-01	45	46	homeodomain-interacting protein kinase-like
19a	CG90866-01	47	48	KIAA1790-like protein
19b	CG90866-02	49	50	KIAA1790-like protein
20a	CG93198-01	51	52	Hemoglobin alpha chain-like protein
20b	CG93198-02	53	54	Hemoglobin alpha chain-like protein
21	CG93517-01	55	56	zeste homolog 1-like protein
22	CG93781-01	57	58	KIAA1813-like protein
23	CG93848-02	59	60	MAP kinase-activating death domain

				protein-like protein
24	CG94161-01	61	62	GAS-2-like protein
25	CG94346-01	63	64	Mucin-like protein
26	CG94600-01	65	66	RET finger protein 2-like protein
27	CG94820-02	67	68	cation-transporting ATPase-like protein

Table A indicates homology of NOVX nucleic acids to known protein families. Thus, the nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention corresponding to a NOVX as identified in column 1 of Table A will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example, pathologies and disorders associated with the known protein families identified in column 5 of Table A.

NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides are useful in a variety of applications and contexts. The various NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are useful as novel members of the protein families according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness to previously described proteins. Additionally, NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to identify proteins that are members of the family to which the NOVX polypeptides belong.

Consistent with other known members of the family of proteins, identified in column 5 of Table A, the NOVX polypeptides of the present invention show homology to, and contain domains that are characteristic of, other members of such protein families. Details of the sequence relatedness and domain analysis for each NOVX are presented in Example A.

The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to screen for molecules, which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function. Specifically, the nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention may be used as targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate or inhibit diseases associated with the protein families listed in Table A.

The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are also useful for detecting specific cell types. Details of the expression analysis for each NOVX are presented in Example C.

Accordingly, the NOVX nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will have diagnostic and therapeutic applications in the detection of a variety of diseases with differential expression in normal vs. diseased tissues, *e.g.*, a variety of cancers.

Additional utilities for NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are disclosed herein.

NOVX clones

NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides are useful in a variety of applications and contexts. The various NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are useful as novel members of the protein families according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness to previously described proteins. Additionally, NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to identify proteins that are members of the family to which the NOVX polypeptides belong.

The NOVX genes and their corresponding encoded proteins are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating medical conditions, *e.g.*, by protein or gene therapy. Pathological conditions can be diagnosed by determining the amount of the new protein in a sample or by determining the presence of mutations in the new genes. Specific uses are described for each of the NOVX genes, based on the tissues in which they are most highly expressed. Uses include developing products for the diagnosis or treatment of a variety of diseases and disorders.

The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications and as a research tool. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration *in vitro* and *in vivo* (vi) biological defense weapon.

In one specific embodiment, the invention includes an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; (b) a variant of a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid in the mature form is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence of the mature form are so

changed; (c) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; (d) a variant of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid specified in the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed; and (e) a fragment of any of (a) through (d).

In another specific embodiment, the invention includes an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a mature form of the amino acid sequence given SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; (b) a variant of a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid in the mature form of the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence of the mature form are so changed; (c) the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; (d) a variant of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, in which any amino acid specified in the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed; (e) a nucleic acid fragment encoding at least a portion of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or any variant of said polypeptide wherein any amino acid of the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 10% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed; and (f) the complement of any of said nucleic acid molecules.

In yet another specific embodiment, the invention includes an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; (b) a nucleotide sequence wherein one or more nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, is changed from that selected from the group consisting of the chosen sequence to a different nucleotide provided that no more than 15% of the nucleotides are so changed; (c) a nucleic acid

fragment of the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; and (d) a nucleic acid fragment wherein one or more nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, is changed from that selected from the group consisting of the chosen sequence to a different nucleotide provided that no more than 15% of the nucleotides are so changed.

NOVX Nucleic Acids and Polypeptides

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode NOVX polypeptides or biologically active portions thereof. Also included in the invention are nucleic acid fragments sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify NOVX-encoding nucleic acids (*e.g.*, NOVX mRNAs) and fragments for use as PCR primers for the amplification and/or mutation of NOVX nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term “nucleic acid molecule” is intended to include DNA molecules (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic DNA), RNA molecules (*e.g.*, mRNA), analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs, and derivatives, fragments and homologs thereof. The nucleic acid molecule may be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is comprised double-stranded DNA.

An NOVX nucleic acid can encode a mature NOVX polypeptide. As used herein, a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein disclosed in the present invention is the product of a naturally occurring polypeptide or precursor form or proprotein. The naturally occurring polypeptide, precursor or proprotein includes, by way of nonlimiting example, the full-length gene product, encoded by the corresponding gene. Alternatively, it may be defined as the polypeptide, precursor or proprotein encoded by an ORF described herein. The product “mature” form arises, again by way of nonlimiting example, as a result of one or more naturally occurring processing steps as they may take place within the cell, or host cell, in which the gene product arises. Examples of such processing steps leading to a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein include the cleavage of the N-terminal methionine residue encoded by the initiation codon of an ORF, or the proteolytic cleavage of a signal peptide or leader sequence. Thus a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein that has residues 1 to N, where residue 1 is the N-terminal methionine, would have residues 2 through N remaining after removal of the N-terminal methionine. Alternatively, a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein having residues 1 to N, in which an N-

terminal signal sequence from residue 1 to residue M is cleaved, would have the residues from residue M+1 to residue N remaining. Further as used herein, a "mature" form of a polypeptide or protein may arise from a step of post-translational modification other than a proteolytic cleavage event. Such additional processes include, by way of non-limiting
5 example, glycosylation, myristoylation or phosphorylation. In general, a mature polypeptide or protein may result from the operation of only one of these processes, or a combination of any of them.

The term "probes", as utilized herein, refers to nucleic acid sequences of variable length, preferably between at least about 10 nucleotides (nt), 100 nt, or as many as
10 approximately, *e.g.*, 6,000 nt, depending upon the specific use. Probes are used in the detection of identical, similar, or complementary nucleic acid sequences. Longer length probes are generally obtained from a natural or recombinant source, are highly specific, and much slower to hybridize than shorter-length oligomer probes. Probes may be single- or double-stranded and designed to have specificity in PCR, membrane-based hybridization
15 technologies, or ELISA-like technologies.

The term "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, as utilized herein, is one, which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (*i.e.*, sequences located at the 5'- and 3'-termini of the nucleic acid) in the
20 genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecules can contain less than about 5 kb, 4 kb, 3 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell/tissue from which the nucleic acid is derived (*e.g.*, brain, heart, liver, spleen, etc.). Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule,
25 such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the invention, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a
30 complement of this aforementioned nucleotide sequence, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. Using all or a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1

and 34, as a hybridization probe, NOVX molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (*e.g.*, as described in Sambrook, *et al.*, (eds.), MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989; and Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993.)

A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to NOVX nucleotide sequences can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, using an automated DNA synthesizer.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to a series of linked nucleotide residues, which oligonucleotide has a sufficient number of nucleotide bases to be used in a PCR reaction. A short oligonucleotide sequence may be based on, or designed from, a genomic or cDNA sequence and is used to amplify, confirm, or reveal the presence of an identical, similar or complementary DNA or RNA in a particular cell or tissue. Oligonucleotides comprise portions of a nucleic acid sequence having about 10 nt, 50 nt, or 100 nt in length, preferably about 15 nt to 30 nt in length. In one embodiment of the invention, an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleic acid molecule less than 100 nt in length would further comprise at least 6 contiguous nucleotides SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a complement thereof. Oligonucleotides may be chemically synthesized and may also be used as probes.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule that is a complement of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a portion of this nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, a fragment that can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide). A nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34 is one that is sufficiently complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, that it can hydrogen bond with little or no mismatches to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, thereby forming a stable duplex.

As used herein, the term “complementary” refers to Watson-Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing between nucleotides units of a nucleic acid molecule, and the term “binding” means the physical or chemical interaction between two polypeptides or compounds or associated polypeptides or compounds or combinations thereof. Binding includes ionic, non-ionic, van der Waals, hydrophobic interactions, and the like. A physical interaction can be either direct or indirect. Indirect interactions may be through or due to the effects of another polypeptide or compound. Direct binding refers to interactions that do not take place through, or due to, the effect of another polypeptide or compound, but instead are without other substantial chemical intermediates.

Fragments provided herein are defined as sequences of at least 6 (contiguous) nucleic acids or at least 4 (contiguous) amino acids, a length sufficient to allow for specific hybridization in the case of nucleic acids or for specific recognition of an epitope in the case of amino acids, respectively, and are at most some portion less than a full length sequence. Fragments may be derived from any contiguous portion of a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of choice. Derivatives are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences formed from the native compounds either directly or by modification or partial substitution. Analogs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences that have a structure similar to, but not identical to, the native compound but differs from it in respect to certain components or side chains. Analogs may be synthetic or from a different evolutionary origin and may have a similar or opposite metabolic activity compared to wild type. Homologs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences of a particular gene that are derived from different species.

A full-length NOVX clone is identified as containing an ATG translation start codon and an in-frame stop codon. Any disclosed NOVX nucleotide sequence lacking an ATG start codon therefore encodes a truncated C-terminal fragment of the respective NOVX polypeptide, and requires that the corresponding full-length cDNA extend in the 5' direction of the disclosed sequence. Any disclosed NOVX nucleotide sequence lacking an in-frame stop codon similarly encodes a truncated N-terminal fragment of the respective NOVX polypeptide, and requires that the corresponding full-length cDNA extend in the 3' direction of the disclosed sequence.

Derivatives and analogs may be full length or other than full length, if the derivative or analog contains a modified nucleic acid or amino acid, as described below. Derivatives or

analogous of the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention include, but are not limited to, molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention, in various embodiments, by at least about 70%, 80%, or 95% identity (with a preferred identity of 80-95%) over a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a computer homology program known in the art, or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to the complement of a sequence encoding the aforementioned proteins under stringent, moderately stringent, or low stringent conditions. *See e.g.* Ausubel, *et al.*, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993, and below.

A "homologous nucleic acid sequence" or "homologous amino acid sequence," or variations thereof, refer to sequences characterized by a homology at the nucleotide level or amino acid level as discussed above. Homologous nucleotide sequences encode those sequences coding for isoforms of NOVX polypeptides. Isoforms can be expressed in different tissues of the same organism as a result of, for example, alternative splicing of RNA. Alternatively, isoforms can be encoded by different genes. In the invention, homologous nucleotide sequences include nucleotide sequences encoding for an NOVX polypeptide of species other than humans, including, but not limited to: vertebrates, and thus can include, *e.g.*, frog, mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, cat, cow, horse, and other organisms. Homologous nucleotide sequences also include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variations and mutations of the nucleotide sequences set forth herein. A homologous nucleotide sequence does not, however, include the exact nucleotide sequence encoding human NOVX protein. Homologous nucleic acid sequences include those nucleic acid sequences that encode conservative amino acid substitutions (see below) in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, as well as a polypeptide possessing NOVX biological activity. Various biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below.

An NOVX polypeptide is encoded by the open reading frame ("ORF") of an NOVX nucleic acid. An ORF corresponds to a nucleotide sequence that could potentially be translated into a polypeptide. A stretch of nucleic acids comprising an ORF is uninterrupted by a stop codon. An ORF that represents the coding sequence for a full protein begins with an ATG "start" codon and terminates with one of the three "stop" codons, namely, TAA, TAG, or TGA. For the purposes of this invention, an ORF may be any part of a coding

sequence, with or without a start codon, a stop codon, or both. For an ORF to be considered as a good candidate for coding for a *bona fide* cellular protein, a minimum size requirement is often set, *e.g.*, a stretch of DNA that would encode a protein of 50 amino acids or more.

5 The nucleotide sequences determined from the cloning of the human NOVX genes allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning NOVX homologues in other cell types, *e.g.* from other tissues, as well as NOVX homologues from other vertebrates. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250,
10 300, 350 or 400 consecutive sense strand nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; or an anti-sense strand nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; or of a naturally occurring mutant of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

15 Probes based on the human NOVX nucleotide sequences can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins. In various embodiments, the probe further comprises a label group attached thereto, *e.g.* the label group can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which mis-express an NOVX protein, such as by measuring a level of an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid
20 in a sample of cells from a subject *e.g.*, detecting NOVX mRNA levels or determining whether a genomic NOVX gene has been mutated or deleted.

“A polypeptide having a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide” refers to polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological
25 assay, with or without dose dependency. A nucleic acid fragment encoding a "biologically-active portion of NOVX" can be prepared by isolating a portion SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, that encodes a polypeptide having an NOVX biological activity (the biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below), expressing the encoded portion of NOVX protein (*e.g.*, by recombinant expression *in vitro*) and assessing
30 the activity of the encoded portion of NOVX.

NOVX Nucleic Acid and Polypeptide Variants

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, due to degeneracy of the genetic code and thus encode the same NOVX proteins as that encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention has a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

In addition to the human NOVX nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequences of the NOVX polypeptides may exist within a population (*e.g.*, the human population). Such genetic polymorphism in the NOVX genes may exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF) encoding an NOVX protein, preferably a vertebrate NOVX protein. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of the NOVX genes. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms in the NOVX polypeptides, which are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity of the NOVX polypeptides, are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins from other species, and thus that have a nucleotide sequence that differs from the human SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural allelic variants and homologues of the NOVX cDNAs of the invention can be isolated based on their homology to the human NOVX nucleic acids disclosed herein using the human cDNAs, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 6 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid is at least 10, 25, 50,

100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, or 2000 or more nucleotides in length. In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention hybridizes to the coding region. As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least
5 60% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other.

Homologs (*i.e.*, nucleic acids encoding NOVX proteins derived from species other than human) or other related sequences (*e.g.*, paralogs) can be obtained by low, moderate or high stringency hybridization with all or a portion of the particular human sequence as a probe using methods well known in the art for nucleic acid hybridization and cloning.

10 As used herein, the phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe, primer or oligonucleotide will hybridize to its target sequence, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures than shorter sequences. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5 °C lower than the
15 thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target sequence hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium. Since the target sequences are generally present at excess, at T_m, 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium. Typically, stringent conditions will be those
20 in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes, primers or oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, 10 nt to 50 nt) and at least about 60°C for longer probes, primers and oligonucleotides. Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents, such as formamide.

25 Stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. Preferably, the conditions are such that sequences at least about 65%, 70%, 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. A non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions are
30 hybridization in a high salt buffer comprising 6X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% BSA, and 500 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 65°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.01% BSA at 50°C. An

isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequences SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (*e.g.*, encodes a natural protein).

In a second embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of moderate stringency is provided. A non-limiting example of moderate stringency hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 55°C, followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 37°C. Other conditions of moderate stringency that may be used are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler, 1990; GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY.

In a third embodiment, a nucleic acid that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of low stringency, is provided. A non-limiting example of low stringency hybridization conditions are hybridization in 35% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 5 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.2% BSA, 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA, 10% (wt/vol) dextran sulfate at 40°C, followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 5 mM EDTA, and 0.1% SDS at 50°C. Other conditions of low stringency that may be used are well known in the art (*e.g.*, as employed for cross-species hybridizations). *See, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler, 1990, GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY; Shilo and Weinberg, 1981. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 78: 6789-6792.

Conservative Mutations

In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of NOVX sequences that may exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation into the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequences of the encoded NOVX

proteins, without altering the functional ability of said NOVX proteins. For example, nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at "non-essential" amino acid residues can be made in the sequence SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequences of the NOVX proteins without altering their biological activity, whereas an "essential" amino acid residue is required for such biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are conserved among the NOVX proteins of the invention are predicted to be particularly non-amenable to alteration. Amino acids for which conservative substitutions can be made are well-known within the art.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity. Such NOVX proteins differ in amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, yet retain biological activity. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein, wherein the protein comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. Preferably, the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule is at least about 60% homologous to SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; more preferably at least about 70% homologous SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; still more preferably at least about 80% homologous to SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; even more preferably at least about 90% homologous to SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; and most preferably at least about 95% homologous to SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an NOVX protein homologous to the protein of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, such that one or more amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein.

Mutations can be introduced into SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted, non-essential amino acid residues. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one

in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined within the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (*e.g.*, lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (*e.g.*, aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (*e.g.*, glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), nonpolar side chains (*e.g.*, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (*e.g.*, threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (*e.g.*, tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Thus, a predicted non-essential amino acid residue in the NOVX protein is replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Alternatively, in another embodiment, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of an NOVX coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for NOVX biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, the encoded protein can be expressed by any recombinant technology known in the art and the activity of the protein can be determined.

The relatedness of amino acid families may also be determined based on side chain interactions. Substituted amino acids may be fully conserved “strong” residues or fully conserved “weak” residues. The “strong” group of conserved amino acid residues may be any one of the following groups: STA, NEQK, NHQK, NDEQ, QHRK, MILV, MILF, HY, FYW, wherein the single letter amino acid codes are grouped by those amino acids that may be substituted for each other. Likewise, the “weak” group of conserved residues may be any one of the following: CSA, ATV, SAG, STNK, STPA, SGND, SNDEQK, NDEQHK, NEQHRK, HFY, wherein the letters within each group represent the single letter amino acid code.

In one embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for (i) the ability to form protein:protein interactions with other NOVX proteins, other cell-surface proteins, or biologically-active portions thereof, (ii) complex formation between a mutant NOVX protein and an NOVX ligand; or (iii) the ability of a mutant NOVX protein to bind to an intracellular target protein or biologically-active portion thereof; (*e.g.* avidin proteins).

In yet another embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for the ability to regulate a specific biological function (*e.g.*, regulation of insulin release).

Antisense Nucleic Acids

Another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated antisense nucleic acid molecules that are hybridizable to or complementary to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof. An "antisense" nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a "sense" nucleic acid encoding a protein (*e.g.*, complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded cDNA molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence). In specific aspects, antisense nucleic acid molecules are provided that comprise a sequence complementary to at least about 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides or an entire NOVX coding strand, or to only a portion thereof. Nucleic acid molecules encoding fragments, homologs, derivatives and analogs of an NOVX protein of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or antisense nucleic acids complementary to an NOVX nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, are additionally provided.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "coding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding an NOVX protein. The term "coding region" refers to the region of the nucleotide sequence comprising codons which are translated into amino acid residues. In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "noncoding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding the NOVX protein. The term "noncoding region" refers to 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region that are not translated into amino acids (*i.e.*, also referred to as 5' and 3' untranslated regions).

Given the coding strand sequences encoding the NOVX protein disclosed herein, antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be designed according to the rules of Watson and Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the entire coding region of NOVX mRNA, but more preferably is an oligonucleotide that is antisense to only a portion of the coding or noncoding region of NOVX mRNA. For example, the antisense oligonucleotide can be complementary to the region surrounding the translation start site of NOVX mRNA. An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed using chemical synthesis or enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (*e.g.*, an antisense

oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally-occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids (*e.g.*, phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used).

Examples of modified nucleotides that can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include: 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been subcloned in an antisense orientation (*i.e.*, RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding an NOVX protein to thereby inhibit expression of the protein (*e.g.*, by inhibiting transcription and/or translation). The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule that binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. An example of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention includes direct injection at a tissue site.

Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to receptors or antigens expressed

on a selected cell surface (*e.g.*, by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies that bind to cell surface receptors or antigens). The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient nucleic acid molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention is an α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other. *See, e.g.*, Gaultier, *et al.*, 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 15: 6625-6641. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-o-methylribonucleotide (*See, e.g.*, Inoue, *et al.* 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 15: 6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (*See, e.g.*, Inoue, *et al.*, 1987. *FEBS Lett.* 215: 327-330).

Ribozymes and PNA Moieties

Nucleic acid modifications include, by way of non-limiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention is a ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity that are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (*e.g.*, hammerhead ribozymes as described in Haselhoff and Gerlach 1988. *Nature* 334: 585-591) can be used to catalytically cleave NOVX mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of NOVX mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of an NOVX cDNA disclosed herein (*i.e.*, SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34). For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in an NOVX-encoding mRNA. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent 4,987,071 to Cech, *et al.* and U.S. Patent 5,116,742 to Cech, *et al.* NOVX mRNA can also be

used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. *See, e.g., Bartel et al., (1993) Science 261:1411-1418.*

Alternatively, NOVX gene expression can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the NOVX nucleic acid (*e.g., the NOVX promoter and/or enhancers*) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the NOVX gene in target cells. *See, e.g., Helene, 1991. Anticancer Drug Des. 6: 569-84; Helene, et al. 1992. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 660:27-36; Maher, 1992. Bioassays 14: 807-15.*

In various embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acids can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, *e.g., the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule.* For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acids can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids. *See, e.g., Hyrup, et al., 1996. Bioorg Med Chem 4: 5-23.* As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics (*e.g., DNA mimics*) in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup, *et al., 1996. supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, *et al., 1996. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 14670-14675.*

PNAs of NOVX can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, *e.g., inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication.* PNAs of NOVX can also be used, for example, in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene (*e.g., PNA directed PCR clamping; as artificial restriction enzymes when used in combination with other enzymes, e.g., S₁ nucleases (See, Hyrup, et al., 1996. supra); or as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization (See, Hyrup, et al., 1996, supra; Perry-O'Keefe, et al., 1996. supra).*

In another embodiment, PNAs of NOVX can be modified, *e.g., to enhance their stability or cellular uptake, by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art.* For example, PNA-DNA chimeras of NOVX can be generated that may combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes (*e.g., RNase H and DNA polymerases*) to interact with the DNA portion

while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (*see*, Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*). The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra* and Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *Nucl Acids Res* 24: 3357-3363. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry, and modified nucleoside analogs, *e.g.*, 5'-(4-methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite, can be used between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA. *See, e.g.*, Mag, *et al.*, 1989. *Nucl Acid Res* 17: 5973-5988. PNA monomers are then coupled in a stepwise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*. Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Petersen, *et al.*, 1975. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 5: 1119-11124.

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (*see, e.g.*, Letsinger, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 86: 6553-6556; Lemaitre, *et al.*, 1987. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84: 648-652; PCT Publication No. WO88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (*see, e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization triggered cleavage agents (*see, e.g.*, Krol, *et al.*, 1988. *BioTechniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (*see, e.g.*, Zon, 1988. *Pharm. Res.* 5: 539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, a hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, a transport agent, a hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, and the like.

NOVX Polypeptides

A polypeptide according to the invention includes a polypeptide including the amino acid sequence of NOVX polypeptides whose sequences are provided in SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residues shown in SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, while still encoding a protein that maintains its NOVX activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof.

In general, an NOVX variant that preserves NOVX-like function includes any variant in which residues at a particular position in the sequence have been substituted by other

amino acids, and further include the possibility of inserting an additional residue or residues between two residues of the parent protein as well as the possibility of deleting one or more residues from the parent sequence. Any amino acid substitution, insertion, or deletion is encompassed by the invention. In favorable circumstances, the substitution is a conservative substitution as defined above.

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated NOVX proteins, and biologically-active portions thereof, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Also provided are polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise anti-NOVX antibodies. In one embodiment, native NOVX proteins can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, NOVX proteins are produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, an NOVX protein or polypeptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" polypeptide or protein or biologically-active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the NOVX protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly-produced. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of non-NOVX proteins (also referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"), more preferably less than about 20% of non-NOVX proteins, still more preferably less than about 10% of non-NOVX proteins, and most preferably less than about 5% of non-NOVX proteins. When the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof is recombinantly-produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, *i.e.*, culture medium represents less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10%, and most preferably less than about 5% of the volume of the NOVX protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in the synthesis of the protein. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations

of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals.

Biologically-active portions of NOVX proteins include peptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently homologous to or derived from the amino acid sequences of the NOVX proteins (*e.g.*, the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34) that include fewer amino acids than the full-length NOVX proteins, and exhibit at least one activity of an NOVX protein. Typically, biologically-active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the NOVX protein. A biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acid residues in length.

Moreover, other biologically-active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the functional activities of a native NOVX protein.

In an embodiment, the NOVX protein has an amino acid sequence shown SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34. In other embodiments, the NOVX protein is substantially homologous to SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, and retains the functional activity of the protein of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, yet differs in amino acid sequence due to natural allelic variation or mutagenesis, as described in detail, below. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the NOVX protein is a protein that comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, and retains the functional activity of the NOVX proteins of SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

Determining Homology Between Two or More Sequences

To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared.

When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are homologous at that position (*i.e.*, as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "homology" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "identity").

5 The nucleic acid sequence homology may be determined as the degree of identity between two sequences. The homology may be determined using computer programs known in the art, such as GAP software provided in the GCG program package. *See*, Needleman and Wunsch, 1970. *J Mol Biol* 48: 443-453. Using GCG GAP software with the following settings for nucleic acid sequence comparison: GAP creation penalty of 5.0 and GAP
10 extension penalty of 0.3, the coding region of the analogous nucleic acid sequences referred to above exhibits a degree of identity preferably of at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, with the CDS (encoding) part of the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.

 The term "sequence identity" refers to the degree to which two polynucleotide or
15 polypeptide sequences are identical on a residue-by-residue basis over a particular region of comparison. The term "percentage of sequence identity" is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over that region of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base (*e.g.*, A, T, C, G, U, or I, in the case of nucleic acids) occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing
20 the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the region of comparison (*i.e.*, the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. The term "substantial identity" as used herein denotes a characteristic of a polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has at least 80 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 85 percent identity and often 90 to 95 percent
25 sequence identity, more usually at least 99 percent sequence identity as compared to a reference sequence over a comparison region.

Chimeric and Fusion Proteins

 The invention also provides NOVX chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, an NOVX "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises an NOVX polypeptide operatively-
30 linked to a non-NOVX polypeptide. An "NOVX polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to an NOVX protein SEQ ID NO:2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, whereas a "non-NOVX polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having

an amino acid sequence corresponding to a protein that is not substantially homologous to the NOVX protein, *e.g.*, a protein that is different from the NOVX protein and that is derived from the same or a different organism. Within an NOVX fusion protein the NOVX polypeptide can correspond to all or a portion of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least one biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein. In another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least two biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. In yet another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least three biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively-linked" is intended to indicate that the NOVX polypeptide and the non-NOVX polypeptide are fused in-frame with one another. The non-NOVX polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the NOVX polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the fusion protein is a GST-NOVX fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to the C-terminus of the GST (glutathione S-transferase) sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant NOVX polypeptides.

In another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (*e.g.*, mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of NOVX can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

In yet another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to sequences derived from a member of the immunoglobulin protein family. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject to inhibit an interaction between an NOVX ligand and an NOVX protein on the surface of a cell, to thereby suppress NOVX-mediated signal transduction *in vivo*. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins can be used to affect the bioavailability of an NOVX cognate ligand. Inhibition of the NOVX ligand/NOVX interaction may be useful therapeutically for both the treatment of proliferative and differentiative disorders, as well as modulating (*e.g.* promoting or inhibiting) cell survival. Moreover, the NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be used as immunogens to produce anti-NOVX antibodies in a subject, to purify NOVX ligands, and in screening assays to identify molecules that inhibit the interaction of NOVX with an NOVX ligand.

An NOVX chimeric or fusion protein of the invention can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, *e.g.*, by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers that give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments that can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (*see, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.) CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (*e.g.*, a GST polypeptide). An NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the NOVX protein.

NOVX Agonists and Antagonists

The invention also pertains to variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists. Variants of the NOVX protein can be generated by mutagenesis (*e.g.*, discrete point mutation or truncation of the NOVX protein). An agonist of the NOVX protein can retain substantially the same, or a subset of, the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein. An antagonist of the NOVX protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a cellular signaling cascade which includes the NOVX protein. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. In one embodiment, treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein has fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the NOVX proteins.

Variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants (*e.g.*, truncation mutants) of the NOVX proteins for NOVX protein agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of NOVX variants is generated by

combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene library. A variegated library of NOVX variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential NOVX sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (*e.g.*, for phage display) containing the set of NOVX sequences therein. There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential NOVX variants from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence can be performed in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic gene then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. Use of a degenerate set of genes allows for the provision, in one mixture, of all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential NOVX sequences. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Narang, 1983. *Tetrahedron* 39: 3; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53: 323; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Science* 198: 1056; Ike, *et al.*, 1983. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 11: 477.

15 Polypeptide Libraries

In addition, libraries of fragments of the NOVX protein coding sequences can be used to generate a variegated population of NOVX fragments for screening and subsequent selection of variants of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of an NOVX coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double-stranded DNA that can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S₁ nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, expression libraries can be derived which encodes N-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the NOVX proteins.

Various techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. Such techniques are adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of NOVX proteins. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high throughput analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors,

transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a new technique that enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify NOVX variants. *See, e.g.,* Arkin and Yourvan, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 7811-7815; Delgrave, *et al.*, 1993. *Protein Engineering* 6:327-331.

Anti-NOVX Antibodies

Also included in the invention are antibodies to NOVX proteins, or fragments of NOVX proteins. The term "antibody" as used herein refers to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin (Ig) molecules, *i.e.*, molecules that contain an antigen binding site that specifically binds (immunoreacts with) an antigen. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, F_{ab}, F_{ab}' and F_{(ab')2} fragments, and an F_{ab} expression library. In general, an antibody molecule obtained from humans relates to any of the classes IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE and IgD, which differ from one another by the nature of the heavy chain present in the molecule. Certain classes have subclasses as well, such as IgG₁, IgG₂, and others. Furthermore, in humans, the light chain may be a kappa chain or a lambda chain. Reference herein to antibodies includes a reference to all such classes, subclasses and types of human antibody species.

An isolated NOVX-related protein of the invention may be intended to serve as an antigen, or a portion or fragment thereof, and additionally can be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies that immunospecifically bind the antigen, using standard techniques for polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparation. The full-length protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments of the antigen for use as immunogens. An antigenic peptide fragment comprises at least 6 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of the full length protein and encompasses an epitope thereof such that an antibody raised against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with the full length protein or with any fragment that contains the epitope. Preferably, the antigenic peptide comprises at least 10 amino acid residues, or at least 15 amino acid residues, or at least 20 amino acid residues, or at least 30 amino acid residues. Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions of the protein that are located on its surface; commonly these are hydrophilic regions.

In certain embodiments of the invention, at least one epitope encompassed by the antigenic peptide is a region of NOVX-related protein that is located on the surface of the protein, *e.g.*, a hydrophilic region. A hydrophobicity analysis of the human NOVX-related protein sequence will indicate which regions of a NOVX-related protein are particularly hydrophilic and, therefore, are likely to encode surface residues useful for targeting antibody production. As a means for targeting antibody production, hydropathy plots showing regions of hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity may be generated by any method well known in the art, including, for example, the Kyte Doolittle or the Hopp Woods methods, either with or without Fourier transformation. See, *e.g.*, Hopp and Woods, 1981, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 78: 3824-3828; Kyte and Doolittle 1982, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157: 105-142, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Antibodies that are specific for one or more domains within an antigenic protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, are also provided herein.

A protein of the invention, or a derivative, fragment, analog, homolog or ortholog thereof, may be utilized as an immunogen in the generation of antibodies that immunospecifically bind these protein components.

Various procedures known within the art may be used for the production of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies directed against a protein of the invention, or against derivatives, fragments, analogs homologs or orthologs thereof (see, for example, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Harlow and Lane, 1988, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, incorporated herein by reference). Some of these antibodies are discussed below.

Polyclonal Antibodies

For the production of polyclonal antibodies, various suitable host animals (*e.g.*, rabbit, goat, mouse or other mammal) may be immunized by one or more injections with the native protein, a synthetic variant thereof, or a derivative of the foregoing. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, the naturally occurring immunogenic protein, a chemically synthesized polypeptide representing the immunogenic protein, or a recombinantly expressed immunogenic protein. Furthermore, the protein may be conjugated to a second protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. The preparation can

further include an adjuvant. Various adjuvants used to increase the immunological response include, but are not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), surface active substances (*e.g.*, lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, dinitrophenol, etc.), adjuvants usable in humans such as Bacille Calmette-Guerin and *Corynebacterium parvum*, or similar immunostimulatory agents. Additional examples of adjuvants which can be employed include MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate).

The polyclonal antibody molecules directed against the immunogenic protein can be isolated from the mammal (*e.g.*, from the blood) and further purified by well known techniques, such as affinity chromatography using protein A or protein G, which provide primarily the IgG fraction of immune serum. Subsequently, or alternatively, the specific antigen which is the target of the immunoglobulin sought, or an epitope thereof, may be immobilized on a column to purify the immune specific antibody by immunoaffinity chromatography. Purification of immunoglobulins is discussed, for example, by D. Wilkinson (*The Scientist*, published by The Scientist, Inc., Philadelphia PA, Vol. 14, No. 8 (April 17, 2000), pp. 25-28).

Monoclonal Antibodies

The term "monoclonal antibody" (MAb) or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to a population of antibody molecules that contain only one molecular species of antibody molecule consisting of a unique light chain gene product and a unique heavy chain gene product. In particular, the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the monoclonal antibody are identical in all the molecules of the population. MAbs thus contain an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope of the antigen characterized by a unique binding affinity for it.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes can be immunized *in vitro*.

The immunizing agent will typically include the protein antigen, a fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes are used if cells of

human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells can be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur *et al.*, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63).

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an in vitro binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980). Preferably, antibodies having a high degree of specificity and a high binding affinity for the target antigen are isolated.

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones can be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods. Suitable culture media for this

purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in vivo as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones can be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies can also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (*e.g.*, by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA can be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also can be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison, *Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)) or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

Humanized Antibodies

The antibodies directed against the protein antigens of the invention can further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. These antibodies are suitable for administration to humans without engendering an immune response by the human against the administered immunoglobulin. Humanized forms of antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) that are principally comprised of the sequence of a human immunoglobulin, and contain minimal sequence derived from a non-human immunoglobulin. Humanization can be performed following the method of Winter

and co-workers (Jones *et al.*, *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen *et al.*, *Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. (See also U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539.) In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies can also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones *et al.*, 1986; Riechmann *et al.*, 1988; and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 2:593-596 (1992)).

Human Antibodies

Fully human antibodies relate to antibody molecules in which essentially the entire sequences of both the light chain and the heavy chain, including the CDRs, arise from human genes. Such antibodies are termed "human antibodies", or "fully human antibodies" herein. Human monoclonal antibodies can be prepared by the trioma technique; the human B-cell hybridoma technique (see Kozbor, *et al.*, 1983 *Immunol Today* 4: 72) and the EBV hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (see Cole, *et al.*, 1985 In: *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Human monoclonal antibodies may be utilized in the practice of the present invention and may be produced by using human hybridomas (see Cote, *et al.*, 1983. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 80:2026-2030) or by transforming human B-cells with Epstein Barr Virus in vitro (see Cole, *et al.*, 1985 In: *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96).

In addition, human antibodies can also be produced using additional techniques, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227:381 (1991); Marks *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, *e.g.*, mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in

humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in Marks *et al.* (*Bio/Technology* 10, 779-783 (1992)); Lonberg *et al.* (*Nature* 368 856-859 (1994)); Morrison (*Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)); Fishwild *et al.*, (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 845-51 (1996)); Neuberger (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 826 (1996)); and Lonberg and Huszar (*Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13 65-93 (1995)).

Human antibodies may additionally be produced using transgenic nonhuman animals which are modified so as to produce fully human antibodies rather than the animal's endogenous antibodies in response to challenge by an antigen. (See PCT publication WO94/02602). The endogenous genes encoding the heavy and light immunoglobulin chains in the nonhuman host have been incapacitated, and active loci encoding human heavy and light chain immunoglobulins are inserted into the host's genome. The human genes are incorporated, for example, using yeast artificial chromosomes containing the requisite human DNA segments. An animal which provides all the desired modifications is then obtained as progeny by crossbreeding intermediate transgenic animals containing fewer than the full complement of the modifications. The preferred embodiment of such a nonhuman animal is a mouse, and is termed the XenomouseTM as disclosed in PCT publications WO 96/33735 and WO 96/34096. This animal produces B cells which secrete fully human immunoglobulins. The antibodies can be obtained directly from the animal after immunization with an immunogen of interest, as, for example, a preparation of a polyclonal antibody, or alternatively from immortalized B cells derived from the animal, such as hybridomas producing monoclonal antibodies. Additionally, the genes encoding the immunoglobulins with human variable regions can be recovered and expressed to obtain the antibodies directly, or can be further modified to obtain analogs of antibodies such as, for example, single chain Fv molecules.

An example of a method of producing a nonhuman host, exemplified as a mouse, lacking expression of an endogenous immunoglobulin heavy chain is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,939,598. It can be obtained by a method including deleting the J segment genes from at least one endogenous heavy chain locus in an embryonic stem cell to prevent rearrangement of the locus and to prevent formation of a transcript of a rearranged immunoglobulin heavy chain locus, the deletion being effected by a targeting vector

containing a gene encoding a selectable marker; and producing from the embryonic stem cell a transgenic mouse whose somatic and germ cells contain the gene encoding the selectable marker.

A method for producing an antibody of interest, such as a human antibody, is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,916,771. It includes introducing an expression vector that contains a nucleotide sequence encoding a heavy chain into one mammalian host cell in culture, introducing an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a light chain into another mammalian host cell, and fusing the two cells to form a hybrid cell. The hybrid cell expresses an antibody containing the heavy chain and the light chain.

In a further improvement on this procedure, a method for identifying a clinically relevant epitope on an immunogen, and a correlative method for selecting an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the relevant epitope with high affinity, are disclosed in PCT publication WO 99/53049.

F_{ab} Fragments and Single Chain Antibodies

According to the invention, techniques can be adapted for the production of single-chain antibodies specific to an antigenic protein of the invention (see *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778). In addition, methods can be adapted for the construction of F_{ab} expression libraries (see *e.g.*, Huse, *et al.*, 1989 Science 246: 1275-1281) to allow rapid and effective identification of monoclonal F_{ab} fragments with the desired specificity for a protein or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Antibody fragments that contain the idiotypes to a protein antigen may be produced by techniques known in the art including, but not limited to: (i) an F_{(ab)₂} fragment produced by pepsin digestion of an antibody molecule; (ii) an F_{ab} fragment generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of an F_{(ab)₂} fragment; (iii) an F_{ab} fragment generated by the treatment of the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent and (iv) F_v fragments.

Bispecific Antibodies

Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for an antigenic protein of the invention. The second binding target is any other antigen, and advantageously is a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities (Milstein and Cuello, *Nature*, 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random
5 assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published 13 May 1993, and in Traunecker *et al.*, 1991 *EMBO J.*, 10:3655-3659.

10 Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of
15 the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology*, 121:210 (1986).

According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a
20 pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (*e.g.* tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or
25 similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (*e.g.* alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments
30 (*e.g.* F(ab')₂ bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan *et al.*, *Science* 229:81 (1985) describe a

procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate $F(ab')_2$ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab' -TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab' -thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab' -TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

Additionally, Fab' fragments can be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 175:217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody $F(ab')_2$ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling *in vitro* to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 147:60 (1991).

Exemplary bispecific antibodies can bind to two different epitopes, at least one of which originates in the protein antigen of the invention. Alternatively, an anti-antigenic arm of an immunoglobulin molecule can be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (*e.g.* CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the cell expressing the particular antigen.

Bispecific antibodies can also be used to direct cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular antigen. These antibodies possess an antigen-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DPTA, DOTA, or TETA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the protein antigen described herein and further binds tissue factor (TF).

Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells (U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980), and for treatment of HIV infection (WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089). It is contemplated that the antibodies can be prepared in vitro using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins can be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

Effector Function Engineering

It can be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, *e.g.*, the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) can be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated can have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron *et al.*, *J. Exp Med.*, 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, *J. Immunol.*, 148:2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with

enhanced anti-tumor activity can also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff *et al.* Cancer Research, 53:2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and can thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson *et al.*, Anti-Cancer Drug Design, 3:219-230 (1989).

5 **Immunoconjugates**

The invention also pertains to immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (*e.g.*, an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (*i.e.*, a radioconjugate).

10 Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, Aleurites fordii proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, 15 PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, crotin, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ^{212}Bi , ^{131}I , ^{131}In , ^{90}Y , and ^{186}Re .

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of 20 bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates 25 (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta *et al.*, Science, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

30 In another embodiment, the antibody can be conjugated to a "receptor" (such as streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation

using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (*e.g.*, avidin) that is in turn conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

5 In one embodiment, methods for the screening of antibodies that possess the desired specificity include, but are not limited to, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and other immunologically-mediated techniques known within the art. In a specific embodiment, selection of antibodies that are specific to a particular domain of an NOVX protein is facilitated by generation of hybridomas that bind to the fragment of an NOVX protein possessing such a domain. Thus, antibodies that are specific for a desired domain within an NOVX protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, are also provided
10 herein.

Anti-NOVX antibodies may be used in methods known within the art relating to the localization and/or quantitation of an NOVX protein (*e.g.*, for use in measuring levels of the NOVX protein within appropriate physiological samples, for use in diagnostic methods, for use in imaging the protein, and the like). In a given embodiment, antibodies for NOVX
15 proteins, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, that contain the antibody derived binding domain, are utilized as pharmacologically-active compounds (hereinafter "Therapeutics").

An anti-NOVX antibody (*e.g.*, monoclonal antibody) can be used to isolate an NOVX polypeptide by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation.
20 An anti-NOVX antibody can facilitate the purification of natural NOVX polypeptide from cells and of recombinantly-produced NOVX polypeptide expressed in host cells. Moreover, an anti-NOVX antibody can be used to detect NOVX protein (*e.g.*, in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the NOVX protein. Anti-NOVX antibodies can be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissue
25 as part of a clinical testing procedure, *e.g.*, to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish
30 peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein

isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

5 **NOVX Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells**

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding an NOVX protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a
10 "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (*e.g.*,
15 non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively-linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of
20 plasmids. In the present specification, "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

25 The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, that is operatively-linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably-linked" is
30 intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner that allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, in an *in*

vitro transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell).

The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Regulatory sequences include those that direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those that direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein (*e.g.*, NOVX proteins, mutant forms of NOVX proteins, fusion proteins, etc.).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of NOVX proteins in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, NOVX proteins can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors) yeast cells or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *Escherichia coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: (i) to increase expression of recombinant protein; (ii) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and (iii) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition

sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith and Johnson, 1988. *Gene* 67: 31-40), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) that fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amrann *et al.*, (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier *et al.*, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 60-89).

One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. See, e.g., Gottesman, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128. Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (see, e.g., Wada, *et al.*, 1992. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

In another embodiment, the NOVX expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6:229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, 1982. *Cell* 30: 933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz *et al.*, 1987. *Gene* 54: 113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.), and picZ (InVitrogen Corp, San Diego, Calif.).

Alternatively, NOVX can be expressed in insect cells using baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., SF9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith, *et al.*, 1983. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3:2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers, 1989. *Virology* 170: 31-39).

In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, 1987. *Nature* 329: 840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6: 187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus, and simian virus 40. For other

suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see, *e.g.*, Chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

5 In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert, *et al.*, 1987. *Genes Dev.* 1:268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton, 1988. *Adv. Immunol.* 43:235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore, 1989. *EMBO J.* 8: 729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji, *et al.*, 1983. *Cell* 33: 729-740; Queen and Baltimore, 1983. *Cell* 33: 741-748), neuron-specific promoters (*e.g.*, the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 5473-5477),
10 pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (*e.g.*, milk whey promoter; U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, *e.g.*, the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Gruss, 1990. *Science* 249: 374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman, 1989. *Genes Dev.* 3:
15 537-546).
20 537-546).

 The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operatively-linked to a regulatory sequence in a manner that allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule that is antisense
25 to NOVX mRNA. Regulatory sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen that direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen that direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of
30 a recombinant plasmid, phagemid or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the

regulation of gene expression using antisense genes *see, e.g.,* Weintraub, *et al.*, "Antisense RNA as a molecular tool for genetic analysis," *Reviews-Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1) 1986.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but also to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

A host cell can be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, NOVX protein can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells (such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) or COS cells). Other suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art.

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (*e.g.*, DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, *et al.* (MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989), and other laboratory manuals.

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (*e.g.*, resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Various selectable markers include those that confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker can be introduced into a host cell on the same vector as that encoding NOVX or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (*e.g.*, cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce (*i.e.*, express) NOVX protein. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing NOVX protein using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding NOVX protein has been introduced) in a suitable medium such that NOVX protein is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating NOVX protein from the medium or the host cell.

Transgenic NOVX Animals

The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce non-human transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which NOVX protein-coding sequences have been introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous NOVX sequences have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous NOVX sequences have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of NOVX protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of NOVX protein activity. As used herein, a "transgenic animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, etc. A transgene is exogenous DNA that is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and that remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, a "homologous recombinant animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous NOVX gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, *e.g.*, an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing NOVX-encoding nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte (*e.g.*, by microinjection, retroviral infection) and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. The human NOVX cDNA sequences SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal. Alternatively, a

non-human homologue of the human NOVX gene, such as a mouse NOVX gene, can be isolated based on hybridization to the human NOVX cDNA (described further *supra*) and used as a transgene. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably-linked to the NOVX transgene to direct expression of NOVX protein to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866; 4,870,009; and 4,873,191; and Hogan, 1986. In: MANIPULATING THE MOUSE EMBRYO, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the NOVX transgene in its genome and/or expression of NOVX mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene-encoding NOVX protein can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

To create a homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of an NOVX gene into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, *e.g.*, functionally disrupt, the NOVX gene. The NOVX gene can be a human gene (*e.g.*, the cDNA of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34), but more preferably, is a non-human homologue of a human NOVX gene. For example, a mouse homologue of human NOVX gene of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, can be used to construct a homologous recombination vector suitable for altering an endogenous NOVX gene in the mouse genome. In one embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is functionally disrupted (*i.e.*, no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector).

Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (*e.g.*, the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous NOVX protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the NOVX gene is flanked at its 5'- and 3'-termini by additional nucleic acid of the

NOVX gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous NOVX gene carried by the vector and an endogenous NOVX gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking NOVX nucleic acid is of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5'- and 3'-termini) are included in the vector. *See, e.g., Thomas, et al., 1987. Cell* 51: 503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors. The vector is then introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (*e.g., by electroporation*) and cells in which the introduced NOVX gene has homologously-recombined with the endogenous NOVX gene are selected. *See, e.g., Li, et al., 1992. Cell* 69: 915.

The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (*e.g., a mouse*) to form aggregation chimeras. *See, e.g., Bradley, 1987. In: TERATOCARCINOMAS AND EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS: A PRACTICAL APPROACH, Robertson, ed. IRL, Oxford, pp. 113-152.* A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously-recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously-recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley, 1991. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 2: 823-829; PCT International Publication Nos.: WO 90/11354; WO 91/01140; WO 92/0968; and WO 93/04169.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-humans animals can be produced that contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, *See, e.g., Lakso, et al., 1992. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *See, O'Gorman, et al., 1991. Science* 251:1351-1355. If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, *e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.*

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, *et al.*, 1997. *Nature* 385: 810-813. In brief, a cell (*e.g.*, a somatic cell) from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, *e.g.*, through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyte and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring borne of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell (*e.g.*, the somatic cell) is isolated.

10 **Pharmaceutical Compositions**

The NOVX nucleic acid molecules, NOVX proteins, and anti-NOVX antibodies (also referred to herein as "active compounds") of the invention, and derivatives, fragments, analogs and homologs thereof, can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. Suitable carriers are described in the most recent edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, a standard reference text in the field, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferred examples of such carriers or diluents include, but are not limited to, water, saline, finger's solutions, dextrose solution, and 5% human serum albumin. Liposomes and non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils may also be used. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, *e.g.*, intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (*e.g.*, inhalation), transdermal (*i.e.*, topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine,

propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA); buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates, and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. The pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringeability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (*e.g.*, an NOVX protein or anti-NOVX antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the

preparation of sterile injectable solutions, methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (*e.g.*, with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable,

biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal
5 suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage
10 unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly
15 dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example,
20 intravenous injection, local administration (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (*see, e.g.*, Chen, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector
25 can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.*, retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells that produce the gene delivery system.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

Screening and Detection Methods

30 The isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be used to express NOVX protein (*e.g.*, via a recombinant expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), to detect NOVX mRNA (*e.g.*, in a biological sample) or a genetic lesion in an NOVX gene,

and to modulate NOVX activity, as described further, below. In addition, the NOVX proteins can be used to screen drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression as well as to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of NOVX protein or production of NOVX protein forms that have decreased or aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild-type protein (*e.g.*; diabetes (regulates insulin release); obesity (binds and transport lipids); metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X as well as anorexia and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers, and infectious disease (possesses anti-microbial activity) and the various dyslipidemias. In addition, the anti-NOVX antibodies of the invention can be used to detect and isolate NOVX proteins and modulate NOVX activity. In yet a further aspect, the invention can be used in methods to influence appetite, absorption of nutrients and the disposition of metabolic substrates in both a positive and negative fashion.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the screening assays described herein and uses thereof for treatments as described, *supra*.

Screening Assays

The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, *i.e.*, candidate or test compounds or agents (*e.g.*, peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) that bind to NOVX proteins or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, *e.g.*, NOVX protein expression or NOVX protein activity.

The invention also includes compounds identified in the screening assays described herein.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form of an NOVX protein or polypeptide or biologically-active portion thereof. The test compounds of the invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds. *See, e.g.*, Lam, 1997. *Anticancer Drug Design* 12: 145.

A "small molecule" as used herein, is meant to refer to a composition that has a molecular weight of less than about 5 kD and most preferably less than about 4 kD. Small

molecules can be, *e.g.*, nucleic acids, peptides, polypeptides, peptidomimetics, carbohydrates, lipids or other organic or inorganic molecules. Libraries of chemical and/or biological mixtures, such as fungal, bacterial, or algal extracts, are known in the art and can be screened with any of the assays of the invention.

5 Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt, *et al.*, 1993. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90: 6909; Erb, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91: 11422; Zuckermann, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho, *et al.*, 1993. *Science* 261: 1303; Carrell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carrell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and Gallop, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 1233.

10 Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten, 1992. *Biotechniques* 13: 412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991. *Nature* 354: 82-84), on chips (Fodor, 1993. *Nature* 364: 555-556), bacteria (Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,233,409), plasmids (Cull, *et al.*, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith, 1990. *Science* 249: 386-390; Devlin, 1990. *Science* 249: 404-406; Cwirla, *et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87: 6378-6382; Felici, 1991. *J. Mol. Biol.* 222: 301-310; Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,233,409.).

15 In one embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay in which a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to an NOVX protein determined. The cell, for example, can be of mammalian origin or a yeast cell. Determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the test compound with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof can be determined by detecting the labeled compound in a complex. For example, test compounds can be labeled with ¹²⁵I, ³⁵S, ¹⁴C, or ³H, either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, test compounds can be enzymatically-labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by

20 determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product. In one embodiment, the assay comprises contacting a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a known compound

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which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to
5 NOVX protein or a biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.*, stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or
10 biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX or a biologically-active portion thereof can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule. As used herein, a "target molecule" is a molecule with which an NOVX protein binds or interacts in nature, for example, a molecule on the surface of a cell
15 which expresses an NOVX interacting protein, a molecule on the surface of a second cell, a molecule in the extracellular milieu, a molecule associated with the internal surface of a cell membrane or a cytoplasmic molecule. An NOVX target molecule can be a non-NOVX molecule or an NOVX protein or polypeptide of the invention. In one embodiment, an NOVX target molecule is a component of a signal transduction pathway that facilitates
20 transduction of an extracellular signal (*e.g.* a signal generated by binding of a compound to a membrane-bound NOVX molecule) through the cell membrane and into the cell. The target, for example, can be a second intercellular protein that has catalytic activity or a protein that facilitates the association of downstream signaling molecules with NOVX.

Determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX
25 target molecule can be accomplished by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In one embodiment, determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular second messenger of the target (*i.e.* intracellular Ca^{2+} ,
30 diacylglycerol, IP_3 , etc.), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising an NOVX-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*,

luciferase), or detecting a cellular response, for example, cell survival, cellular differentiation, or cell proliferation.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the invention is a cell-free assay comprising contacting an NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and
5 determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In one such embodiment, the assay comprises contacting the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test
10 compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to NOVX or biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In still another embodiment, an assay is a cell-free assay comprising contacting
15 NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.* stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to an NOVX target molecule by one of
20 the methods described above for determining direct binding. In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX protein can be accomplished by determining the ability of the NOVX protein further modulate an NOVX target molecule. For example, the catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target molecule on an appropriate substrate can be determined as described, *supra*.

In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay comprises contacting the NOVX
25 protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound which binds NOVX protein to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises
30 determining the ability of the NOVX protein to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of an NOVX target molecule.

The cell-free assays of the invention are amenable to use of both the soluble form or the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein. In the case of cell-free assays comprising the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, it may be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein is maintained in solution. Examples

5 of such solubilizing agents include non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-dodecylmaltoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton[®] X-114, Thesit[®], decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton[®] X-100, Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, N-dodecyl--N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate, 3-(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylamminiol-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), or

10 3-(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminiol-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO).

In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either NOVX protein or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to

accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to NOVX protein, or

15 interaction of NOVX protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In

one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided that adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, GST-NOVX fusion proteins or GST-

20 target fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, that are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or NOVX protein, and the mixture is incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (*e.g.*, at

25 physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described, *supra*.

Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of NOVX protein binding or activity determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the

30 screening assays of the invention. For example, either the NOVX protein or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated NOVX protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS

(N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well-known within the art (*e.g.*, biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with NOVX protein or target molecule, but which do not interfere with binding of the NOVX protein to its target molecule, can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or NOVX protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the NOVX protein or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays that rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the NOVX protein or target molecule.

In another embodiment, modulators of NOVX protein expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the cell is determined. The level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression based upon this comparison. For example, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is greater (*i.e.*, statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. The level of NOVX mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting NOVX mRNA or protein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the NOVX proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three hybrid assay (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos, *et al.*, 1993. *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura, *et al.*, 1993. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 12046-12054; Bartel, *et al.*, 1993. *Biotechniques* 14: 920-924; Iwabuchi, *et al.*, 1993. *Oncogene* 8: 1693-1696; and Brent WO 94/10300), to identify other proteins that bind to or interact with NOVX ("NOVX-binding proteins" or "NOVX-bp") and modulate NOVX activity. Such NOVX-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the NOVX proteins as, for example, upstream or downstream elements of the NOVX pathway.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for NOVX is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (*e.g.*, GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming an NOVX-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (*e.g.*, LacZ) that is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene that encodes the protein which interacts with NOVX.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the aforementioned screening assays and uses thereof for treatments as described herein.

Detection Assays

Portions or fragments of the cDNA sequences identified herein (and the corresponding complete gene sequences) can be used in numerous ways as polynucleotide reagents. By way of example, and not of limitation, these sequences can be used to: (i) map their respective genes on a chromosome; and, thus, locate gene regions associated with genetic disease; (ii) identify an individual from a minute biological sample (tissue typing); and (iii) aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. Some of these applications are described in the subsections, below.

Chromosome Mapping

Once the sequence (or a portion of the sequence) of a gene has been isolated, this sequence can be used to map the location of the gene on a chromosome. This process is called chromosome mapping. Accordingly, portions or fragments of the NOVX sequences, SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or fragments or derivatives thereof, can be used to map the location of the NOVX genes, respectively, on a chromosome. The mapping of the NOVX sequences to chromosomes is an important first step in correlating these sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, NOVX genes can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp in length) from the NOVX sequences. Computer analysis of the NOVX sequences can be used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers can then be used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the NOVX sequences will yield an amplified fragment.

Somatic cell hybrids are prepared by fusing somatic cells from different mammals (e.g., human and mouse cells). As hybrids of human and mouse cells grow and divide, they gradually lose human chromosomes in random order, but retain the mouse chromosomes. By using media in which mouse cells cannot grow, because they lack a particular enzyme, but in which human cells can, the one human chromosome that contains the gene encoding the needed enzyme will be retained. By using various media, panels of hybrid cell lines can be established. Each cell line in a panel contains either a single human chromosome or a small number of human chromosomes, and a full set of mouse chromosomes, allowing easy mapping of individual genes to specific human chromosomes. See, e.g., D'Eustachio, *et al.*, 1983. *Science* 220: 919-924. Somatic cell hybrids containing only fragments of human chromosomes can also be produced by using human chromosomes with translocations and deletions.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular sequence to a particular chromosome. Three or more sequences can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Using the NOVX sequences to design oligonucleotide primers, sub-localization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes.

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a DNA sequence to a metaphase chromosomal spread can further be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. Chromosome spreads can be made using cells whose division has been blocked in metaphase by a chemical like colcemid that disrupts the mitotic spindle. The chromosomes can be treated briefly with trypsin, and then stained with Giemsa. A pattern of light and dark bands develops on each chromosome, so that the chromosomes can be identified individually. The FISH technique can be used with a DNA sequence as short as 500 or 600 bases. However, clones larger than 1,000 bases have a higher likelihood of binding to a unique chromosomal location with sufficient signal intensity for simple detection. Preferably 1,000

bases, and more preferably 2,000 bases, will suffice to get good results at a reasonable amount of time. For a review of this technique, *see*, Verma, *et al.*, HUMAN CHROMOSOMES: A MANUAL OF BASIC TECHNIQUES (Pergamon Press, New York 1988).

Reagents for chromosome mapping can be used individually to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome, or panels of reagents can be used for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes. Reagents corresponding to noncoding regions of the genes actually are preferred for mapping purposes. Coding sequences are more likely to be conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridizations during chromosomal mapping.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, *e.g.*, in McKusick, MENDELIAN INHERITANCE IN MAN, available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and disease, mapped to the same chromosomal region, can then be identified through linkage analysis (co-inheritance of physically adjacent genes), described in, *e.g.*, Egeland, *et al.*, 1987. *Nature*, 325: 783-787.

Moreover, differences in the DNA sequences between individuals affected and unaffected with a disease associated with the NOVX gene, can be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any unaffected individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the particular disease. Comparison of affected and unaffected individuals generally involves first looking for structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations that are visible from chromosome spreads or detectable using PCR based on that DNA sequence. Ultimately, complete sequencing of genes from several individuals can be performed to confirm the presence of a mutation and to distinguish mutations from polymorphisms.

Tissue Typing

The NOVX sequences of the invention can also be used to identify individuals from minute biological samples. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification. The sequences of the invention are useful as additional DNA markers for RFLP ("restriction fragment length polymorphisms," described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,057).

Furthermore, the sequences of the invention can be used to provide an alternative technique that determines the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. Thus, the NOVX sequences described herein can be used to prepare two PCR primers from the 5'- and 3'-termini of the sequences. These primers can then be
5 used to amplify an individual's DNA and subsequently sequence it.

Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals, prepared in this manner, can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences. The sequences of the invention can be used to obtain such identification sequences from individuals and from tissue. The NOVX
10 sequences of the invention uniquely represent portions of the human genome. Allelic variation occurs to some degree in the coding regions of these sequences, and to a greater degree in the noncoding regions. It is estimated that allelic variation between individual humans occurs with a frequency of about once per each 500 bases. Much of the allelic variation is due to single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), which include restriction
15 fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs).

Each of the sequences described herein can, to some degree, be used as a standard against which DNA from an individual can be compared for identification purposes. Because greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the noncoding regions, fewer sequences are necessary to differentiate individuals. The noncoding sequences can comfortably provide
20 positive individual identification with a panel of perhaps 10 to 1,000 primers that each yield a noncoding amplified sequence of 100 bases. If predicted coding sequences, such as those in SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, are used, a more appropriate number of primers for positive individual identification would be 500-2,000.

Predictive Medicine

The invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic
25 assays, prognostic assays, pharmacogenomics, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining NOVX protein and/or nucleic acid expression as well as NOVX activity, in the context of a biological sample (*e.g.*,
30 blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious

disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers. The invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. For example, mutations in an NOVX gene can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder characterized by or associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression, or biological activity.

Another aspect of the invention provides methods for determining NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity in an individual to thereby select appropriate therapeutic or prophylactic agents for that individual (referred to herein as "pharmacogenomics"). Pharmacogenomics allows for the selection of agents (*e.g.*, drugs) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of an individual based on the genotype of the individual (*e.g.*, the genotype of the individual examined to determine the ability of the individual to respond to a particular agent.)

Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX in clinical trials.

These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

Diagnostic Assays

An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of NOVX in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) that encodes NOVX protein such that the presence of NOVX is detected in the biological sample. An agent for detecting NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length NOVX nucleic acid, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to

NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are described herein.

5 An agent for detecting NOVX protein is an antibody capable of binding to NOVX protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (*e.g.*, Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect
10 labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently-labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently-labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect
15 NOVX mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations, and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX
20 genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-NOVX antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

25 In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent
30 capable of detecting NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA, such that the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing

the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of NOVX in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise: a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or mRNA in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of NOVX in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of NOVX in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect NOVX protein or nucleic acid.

10 Prognostic Assays

The diagnostic methods described herein can furthermore be utilized to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. Alternatively, the prognostic assays can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk for developing a disease or disorder. Thus, the invention provides a method for identifying a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained from a subject and NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) is detected, wherein the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (*e.g.*, serum), cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder. Thus, the invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained and NOVX protein or nucleic acid is detected (*e.g.*, wherein

the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity).

5 The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic lesions in an NOVX gene, thereby determining if a subject with the lesioned gene is at risk for a disorder characterized by aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation. In various embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic lesion characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding an NOVX-protein, or the misexpression of the NOVX gene. For example, 10 such genetic lesions can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of: (i) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from an NOVX gene; (ii) an addition of one or more nucleotides to an NOVX gene; (iii) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of an NOVX gene, (iv) a chromosomal rearrangement of an NOVX gene; (v) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (vi) aberrant modification of an NOVX gene, 15 such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA, (vii) the presence of a non-wild-type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (viii) a non-wild-type level of an NOVX protein, (ix) allelic loss of an NOVX gene, and (x) inappropriate post-translational modification of an NOVX protein. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting lesions in an 20 NOVX gene. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

In certain embodiments, detection of the lesion involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such 25 as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (*see, e.g.*, Landegran, *et al.*, 1988. *Science* 241: 1077-1080; and Nakazawa, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the NOVX-gene (*see, Abravaya, et al.*, 1995. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 23: 675-682). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating 30 nucleic acid (*e.g.*, genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers that specifically hybridize to an NOVX gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the NOVX gene (if present)

occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

5 Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (*see*, Guatelli, *et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87: 1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (*see*, Kwoh, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 1173-1177); Q β Replicase (*see*, Lizardi, *et al.*, 1988. *BioTechnology* 6: 1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques
10 well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

 In an alternative embodiment, mutations in an NOVX gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction
15 endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,493,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

20 In other embodiments, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, *e.g.*, DNA or RNA, to high-density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes. *See, e.g.*, Cronin, *et al.*, 1996. *Human Mutation* 7:244-255; Kozal, *et al.*, 1996. *Nat. Med.* 2: 753-759. For example, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated
25 DNA probes as described in Cronin, *et al.*, *supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller,
30 specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the NOVX gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample NOVX with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence.

Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxim and Gilbert, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 560 or Sanger, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 5463. It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (*see, e.g.,* Naeve, *et al.*, 1995. *Biotechniques* 19: 448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (*see, e.g.,* PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen, *et al.*, 1996. *Adv. Chromatography* 36: 127-162; and Griffin, *et al.*, 1993. *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38: 147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the NOVX gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes. *See, e.g.,* Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 1242. In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes of formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type NOVX sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent that cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S₁ nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. *See, e.g.,* Cotton, *et al.*, 1988. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 4397; Saleeba, *et al.*, 1992. *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295. In an embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in NOVX cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches. *See, e.g.,* Hsu, *et al.*, 1994. *Carcinogenesis* 15: 1657-1662. According to

an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on an NOVX sequence, *e.g.*, a wild-type NOVX sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

5 In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify mutations in NOVX genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids. *See, e.g.*, Orita, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*: 86:2766; Cotton, 1993. *Mutat. Res.* 285: 125-144; Hayashi, 1992. *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9: 73-79.

10 Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control NOVX nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than

15 DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In one embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility. *See, e.g.*, Keen, *et al.*, 1991. *Trends Genet.* 7: 5.

 In yet another embodiment, the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in

20 polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE). *See, e.g.*, Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Nature* 313: 495. When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a

25 denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA. *See, e.g.*, Rosenbaum and Reissner, 1987. *Biophys. Chem.* 265: 12753.

 Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in which the known

30 mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions that permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found. *See, e.g.*, Saiki, *et al.*, 1986. *Nature* 324: 163; Saiki, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 6230. Such allele specific oligonucleotides

are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology that depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization; *see, e.g.,* Gibbs, *et al.*, 1989. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3'-terminus of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (*see, e.g.,* Prossner, 1993. *Tibtech.* 11:238). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection. *See, e.g.,* Gasparini, *et al.*, 1992. *Mol. Cell Probes* 6: 1. It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using *Taq* ligase for amplification. *See, e.g.,* Barany, 1991. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 189. In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3'-terminus of the 5' sequence, making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, *e.g.,* in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving an NOVX gene.

Furthermore, any cell type or tissue, preferably peripheral blood leukocytes, in which NOVX is expressed may be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

Pharmacogenomics

Agents, or modulators that have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on NOVX activity (*e.g.,* NOVX gene expression), as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) disorders (The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias,

metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.) In conjunction with such treatment, the pharmacogenomics (*i.e.*, the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) of the individual may
5 be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permits the selection of effective agents (*e.g.*, drugs) for prophylactic or therapeutic treatments based on a consideration of the individual's genotype. Such pharmacogenomics can further be used to
10 determine appropriate dosages and therapeutic regimens. Accordingly, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the
15 response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See *e.g.*, Eichelbaum, 1996. *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.*, 23: 983-985; Linder, 1997. *Clin. Chem.*, 43:254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the
20 way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

25 As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (*e.g.*, N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and
30 serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For

example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. At the other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Thus, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with an NOVX modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX (*e.g.*, the ability to modulate aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation) can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulate NOVX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulated NOVX activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulate NOVX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulated NOVX activity. In such clinical trials, the expression or activity of NOVX and, preferably, other genes that have been implicated in, for example, a cellular proliferation or immune disorder can be used as a "read out" or markers of the immune responsiveness of a particular cell.

By way of example, and not of limitation, genes, including NOVX, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (*e.g.*, compound, drug or small molecule) that modulates NOVX activity (*e.g.*, identified in a screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on cellular proliferation disorders, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of NOVX and other genes implicated in the disorder. The levels of gene expression (*i.e.*, a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of NOVX or other genes. In this manner, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state may be determined before, and at various points during, treatment of the individual with the agent.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, protein, peptide, peptidomimetic, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of expression of an NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the preadministration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level of expression or activity of the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of expression or activity of the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample with the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post administration sample or samples; and (vi) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent may be desirable to increase the expression or activity of NOVX to higher levels than detected, *i.e.*, to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased administration of the agent may be desirable to decrease expression or activity of NOVX to lower levels than detected, *i.e.*, to decrease the effectiveness of the agent.

Methods of Treatment

The invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. The disorders include cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,

hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD),
atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis,
ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity,
transplantation, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer,
5 neoplasm; adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, hemophilia,
hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft versus
host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis, treatment of
Albright Hereditary Osteodystrophy, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

These methods of treatment will be discussed more fully, below.

10 **Disease and Disorders**

Diseases and disorders that are characterized by increased (relative to a subject not
suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with
Therapeutics that antagonize (*i.e.*, reduce or inhibit) activity. Therapeutics that antagonize
activity may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may
15 be utilized include, but are not limited to: (i) an aforementioned peptide, or analogs,
derivatives, fragments or homologs thereof; (ii) antibodies to an aforementioned peptide; (iii)
nucleic acids encoding an aforementioned peptide; (iv) administration of antisense nucleic
acid and nucleic acids that are "dysfunctional" (*i.e.*, due to a heterologous insertion within the
coding sequences of coding sequences to an aforementioned peptide) that are utilized to
20 "knockout" endogenous function of an aforementioned peptide by homologous recombination
(*see, e.g.*, Capecchi, 1989. *Science* 244: 1288-1292); or (v) modulators (*i.e.*, inhibitors,
agonists and antagonists, including additional peptide mimetic of the invention or antibodies
specific to a peptide of the invention) that alter the interaction between an aforementioned
peptide and its binding partner.

25 Diseases and disorders that are characterized by decreased (relative to a subject not
suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with
Therapeutics that increase (*i.e.*, are agonists to) activity. Therapeutics that upregulate activity
may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may be
utilized include, but are not limited to, an aforementioned peptide, or analogs, derivatives,
30 fragments or homologs thereof; or an agonist that increases bioavailability.

Increased or decreased levels can be readily detected by quantifying peptide and/or
RNA, by obtaining a patient tissue sample (*e.g.*, from biopsy tissue) and assaying it *in vitro*

for RNA or peptide levels, structure and/or activity of the expressed peptides (or mRNAs of an aforementioned peptide). Methods that are well-known within the art include, but are not limited to, immunoassays (*e.g.*, by Western blot analysis, immunoprecipitation followed by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, immunocytochemistry, etc.) and/or hybridization assays to detect expression of mRNAs (*e.g.*, Northern assays, dot blots, *in situ* hybridization, and the like).

Prophylactic Methods

In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing, in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant NOVX expression or activity, by administering to the subject an agent that modulates NOVX expression or at least one NOVX activity. Subjects at risk for a disease that is caused or contributed to by aberrant NOVX expression or activity can be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the NOVX aberrancy, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending upon the type of NOVX aberrancy, for example, an NOVX agonist or NOVX antagonist agent can be used for treating the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described herein. The prophylactic methods of the invention are further discussed in the following subsections.

Therapeutic Methods

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating NOVX expression or activity for therapeutic purposes. The modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with an agent that modulates one or more of the activities of NOVX protein activity associated with the cell. An agent that modulates NOVX protein activity can be an agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring cognate ligand of an NOVX protein, a peptide, an NOVX peptidomimetic, or other small molecule. In one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such stimulatory agents include active NOVX protein and a nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVX that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense NOVX nucleic acid molecules and anti-NOVX antibodies. These modulatory methods can

be performed *in vitro* (e.g., by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (e.g., by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the invention provides methods of treating an individual afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of an NOVX protein or nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (e.g., an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or combination of agents that modulates (e.g., up-regulates or down-regulates) NOVX expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering an NOVX protein or nucleic acid molecule as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant NOVX expression or activity.

Stimulation of NOVX activity is desirable *in situations* in which NOVX is abnormally downregulated and/or in which increased NOVX activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. One example of such a situation is where a subject has a disorder characterized by aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation (e.g., cancer or immune associated disorders). Another example of such a situation is where the subject has a gestational disease (e.g., preclampsia).

Determination of the Biological Effect of the Therapeutic

In various embodiments of the invention, suitable *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays are performed to determine the effect of a specific Therapeutic and whether its administration is indicated for treatment of the affected tissue.

In various specific embodiments, *in vitro* assays may be performed with representative cells of the type(s) involved in the patient's disorder, to determine if a given Therapeutic exerts the desired effect upon the cell type(s). Compounds for use in therapy may be tested in suitable animal model systems including, but not limited to rats, mice, chicken, cows, monkeys, rabbits, and the like, prior to testing in human subjects. Similarly, for *in vivo* testing, any of the animal model system known in the art may be used prior to administration to human subjects.

Prophylactic and Therapeutic Uses of the Compositions of the Invention

The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential prophylactic and therapeutic applications implicated in a variety of disorders including, but not limited to: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder,

immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.

As an example, a cDNA encoding the NOVX protein of the invention may be useful in gene therapy, and the protein may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias.

Both the novel nucleic acid encoding the NOVX protein, and the NOVX protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, may also be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. A further use could be as an anti-bacterial molecule (*i.e.*, some peptides have been found to possess anti-bacterial properties). These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies, which immunospecifically-bind to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.

The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

20

EXAMPLES

Example A. NOVX Clone Information

Example 1A.

The NOV1 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 1A.

Table 1A. NOV1 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 1	2782 bp
NOV1 CG59448-02 DNA Sequence	GGGACCTCTACAGGGAAGACGGTGGGCCGGCCCTTGGGGGGGCTGATGTGTCCCCAAG GCTGAGTCCCGTCAGGGTCTGGCCTCTGCCCTCAGGCCCCCAAGGAGCCGGCCCTACAC CCCATGGGTTTGTCACTGCCCAAGGAGAAAGGGCTAAGACGGGAGTCCTGGGCCCCAGA GCCGAGATGAGCAGAACCTGCTGCAGCAGAAGAGGATCTGGGAGTCTCCTCTCCTTCT AGCTGCCAAAGATAATGATGTCCAGGCCCTGAACAAGTTGCTCAAGTATGAGGATTGC AAGGTGCACCAGAGAGGAGCCATGGGGGAAACAGCGCTACACATAGCAGCCCTCTATG ACAACCTGGAGGCCGCCATGGTGTGATGGAGGCTGCCCCGAGCTGGTCTTTGAGCC CATGACATCTGAGCTCTATGAGGGTCAGACTGCGCTGCACATCGCTGTTGTGAACCAG AACATGAACCTGGTGCAGCCCTGCTTGCCCGCAGGGCCAGTGTCTCTGCCAGAGCCA	

	CAGGCAC TGCCTTCCGCCGTAGTCCCCGCAACCTCATCTACTTTGGGGAGCACCTTT GTCCTTTGCTGCCTGTGTGAACAGTGAGGAGATCGTGCGGCTGCTCATTGAGCATGGA GCTGACATCCGGGCCCAGGACTCCCTGGGAAACACAGTGTTACACATCCTCATCTCC AGCCCAACAAAACCTTTGCTGCCAGATGTACAACCTGTTGCTGTCTACGACAGACA TGGGGACCACCTGCAGCCCCCTGGACCTCGTGCCCAATCACCAGGGTCTCACCCCTTTC AAGCTGGCTGGAGTGGAGGGTAACACTGTGATGTTTCAGCACCTGATGCAGAAGCGGA AGCACACCCAGTGGACGTATGGACCACTGACCTCGACTCTCTATGACCTCACAGAGAT CGACTCCTCAGGGGATGAGCAGTCCCTGCTGGAACCTATCATCACCACCAAGAAGCGG GAGGCTCGCCAGATCCTGGACCAGACGCCGGTGAAGGAGCTGGTGAGCCTCAAGTGGA AGCGGTACGGGCGGCCGTACTTCTGCATGCTGGGTGCCATATATCTGCTGTACATCAT CTGCTTCACCATGTGTGCATCTACCGCCCCCTCAAGCCCAGGACCAATAACCGCACA AGCCCCCGGACAAACACCTCTTACAGCAGAAGCTACTTCAGGAAGCCTACGTGACCC CTAAGGACGATATCCGGCTGGTTCGGGGAGCTGGTGACTGTCTATTGGGCTCATCAT CCTGCTGGTAGAGGTTCCAGACATCTTCAGAATGGGGGTCACTCGCTTCTTTGGACAG ACCATCCTTGGGGGCCCATTTCCATGTCTCATCATCACCTATGCCCTCATGGTGCTGG TGACCATGGTGATGCGGCTCATCAGTGCCAGCGGGGAGGTGGTACCATGTCTCTTGC ACTCGTGTGGGCTGGTGCAACGTGATGACTTCGCCCGAGGATTCAGATGCTAGGC CCCTTACCATCATGATTCAGAAGATGATTTTTGGCGACCTGATGCGATCTGTCTGGC TGATGGCTGTGGTTCATCTGGGCTTTGCTTCAGCCTTCTATATCATCTTCCAGACAGA GGACCCCGAGGAGCTAGGCCACTTCTACGACTACCCCATGGCCCTGTTCAGCACCTTC GAGCTGGTCTTACCATCATCGATGGCCAGCCAACATAACGTGGACCTGCCCTTCA TGTACAGCATCACCTATGCTGCCTTTGCCATCATCGCCACACTGCTCATGCTCAACCT CCTCATTGCCATGATGGGCGACACTCACTGGCGAGTGGCCCATGAGCGGGATGAGCTG TGGAGGGCCAGATTGTGGCCACCACGGTGATGCTGGAGCGGAAGCTCGCTCGCTGCC TGTGGCTCGCTCCGGGATCTGCGGACGGGAGTATGGCCTGGGGGACCGCTGGTTCCT GCGGGTGGAAGACAGGCAAGATCTCAACCGGCAGCGGATCCAACGCTACGCACAGGCC TTCCACACCCGGGGCTCTGAGGATTTGGACAAAGACTCAGTGGAAAACTAGAGCTGG GCTGTCCCTTCAGCCCCACCTGTCCCTTCTACGCCCTCAGTGTCTCGAAGTACCTC CCGCAGCAGTGCCAATTGGGAAAGGCTTCGGCAAGGGACCCCTGAGGAGAGACCTGCGT GGGATAATCAACAGGGGTCTGGAGGACGGGGAGAGCTGGGAATATCAGATCTGACTGC GTGTTCTCACTTCGCTTCTGGAACCTGCTCTCATTTTCTGGGTGCATCAAAACAAA CAAAAACCAAAACCCAGAGGTCTCATCTCCAGGCCCCAGGGAGAGAGAGTAGC ATGAACGCCAAGGAATGTACGTTGAGAATCACTGCTCCAGGCCTGCATTACTCCTTCA GCTCTGGGGCAGAGGAAGCCAGCCCAAGCACGGGGCTGGCAGGGCGTGAGGAACCTC CCTGTGGCCTGCTCATCACCTTCCGACAGGAGCACTGCATGCAGACACTTTAA ACAGGCCAGCCTGCTTGGGCCCTCGGTCTCCACCCAGGGTGCATAAGTGGGGAGAGAG CCCTTCCAGGGCACCCAGGCAGGTGCAGGGAAGTGCAGAGCTTGTGAAAGCGTGTG AGTGAGGGAGACAGGAACGGCTCTGGGGGTGGGAAGTGGGGCTAGGTCTTGCCAACTC CATCTTCAATAAAGTCGTTTTCGGATCCCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA		
	ORF Start: ATG at 120	ORF Stop: TGA at 2256	
	SEQ ID NO: 2	712 aa	MW at 81439.8kD
NOV1, CG59448-02 Protein Sequence	MGLSLPKEKGLRRESWAQSRDEQNLLQKKRIWESPLLLAAKDNVQALNKLKLYEDCK VHQRGAMGETALHIAALYDNLEAMVLMEAAPELVFEPMTSELYEGQTALHIAVNVQN MNLVRALLARRASVSARATGTAFRRSPRNLIYFGEHPLSFAACVNSEEIVRLLEHGA DIRAQDSLGNLTVLHILILQPNKTFACQMYNLLLSDRHGDHLQPLDLVFNHQLTPFK LAGVEGNTVMFQHLMQKRKHTQWTYGPLTSTLYDLTEIDSSGDEQSLELEIITTKKRE ARQILDQTPVKELVSLKWKRYGRPYFCMLGAIYLLYIICFTMCCIYRPLKPRNTNRTS PRDNTLLQQLLQEAAYTPKDDIRLVGELVTVIGAIILLVEVPDIFRMGVTRFFGQT ILGGPFHVLIIITYAFMVLVTMVMRLISASGEVVPMSFALVLGWCNVMYFARGFQMLGP FTIMIQKMIFGDLMRFCWLMVAVILGFASAFYIIIFQTEDPEELGHFYDYPMALFSTFE LVLTIIDGPANYNDLPFMSITYAFAIIATLLMLNLLIAMMGDTHWRVAHERDELW RAQIVATTVMLEKLPRLWPRSGICGREYGLGDRWFLRVEDRQDLNRQRIQRYAQAF HTRGSEDLDKDSVEKLELGCPSPHLSLPTSPSVSRSTSRSSANWERLRQGTLLRDLRG IINRGLEDGESWEYQI		

Further analysis of the NOV1 protein yielded the following properties shown in

Table 1.

Table 1B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV1	
PSort	0.6000 probability located in plasma membrane: 0.4000 probability located in

analysis:	Golgi body; 0.3000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.0300 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV1 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 1C.

Table 1C. Geneseq Results for NOV1				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV1 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU00412	Human calcium ion channel protein VANILREP5 - Homo sapiens, 725 aa. [WO200114423-A1, 01-MAR-2001]	1..712 1..725	708/725 (97%) 709/725 (97%)	0.0
AAG63210	Amino acid sequence of novel human gene hCCh4 - Homo sapiens, 725 aa. [WO200153348-A2, 26-JUL-2001]	1..712 1..725	708/725 (97%) 709/725 (97%)	0.0
AAG65786	Human ion channel VR-3 protein sequence - Homo sapiens, 725 aa. [WO200168857-A2, 20-SEP-2001]	1..712 1..725	707/725 (97%) 708/725 (97%)	0.0
AAB31595	Amino acid sequence of a human calcium-transport protein - Homo sapiens, 725 aa. [WO200104303-A1, 18-JAN-2001]	1..712 1..725	706/725 (97%) 708/725 (97%)	0.0
AAU00413	Human calcium ion channel protein VANILREP5 splice variant #1 - Homo sapiens, 732 aa. [WO200114423-A1, 01-MAR-2001]	30..712 50..732	679/683 (99%) 680/683 (99%)	0.0

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV1 protein was found to have
5 homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 1D.

Table 1D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV1				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV1 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9H1D1	CAT-LIKE A PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 725 aa.	1..712 1..725	712/725 (98%) 712/725 (98%)	0.0
Q9H1D0	CAT-LIKE B PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 725 aa.	1..712 1..725	709/725 (97%) 710/725 (97%)	0.0
AAL40230	CALCIUM TRANSPORT PROTEIN CAT1 - Homo sapiens (Human), 725 aa.	1..712 1..725	708/725 (97%) 709/725 (97%)	0.0
CAC93826	SEQUENCE 1 FROM PATENT WO0168857 - Homo sapiens (Human), 725 aa.	1..712 1..725	707/725 (97%) 708/725 (97%)	0.0
Q9H296	CALCIUM TRANSPORT PROTEIN CAT1 - Homo sapiens (Human), 725 aa.	1..712 1..725	706/725 (97%) 708/725 (97%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV1 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 1E.

Table 1E. Domain Analysis of NOV1			
Pfam Domain	NOV1 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ank: domain 1 of 4	31..64	9/34 (26%) 21/34 (62%)	44
ank: domain 2 of 4	65..95	11/33 (33%) 24/33 (73%)	0.042
ank: domain 3 of 4	103..135	13/33 (39%) 26/33 (79%)	4.8e-06
ank: domain 4 of 4	149..181	15/33 (45%) 26/33 (79%)	8.7e-07
ion_trans: domain 1 of 1	396..565	34/229 (15%) 126/229 (55%)	6.9e-16

Example 2.

The NOV2 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 2A.

Table 2A. NOV2 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 3	1051 bp	
NOV2a, CG59706-01 DNA Sequence	<u>TCAAGGAAAAGTGTTTAAGCTTCTAAAATGTCATCTATCAAGCACCTGGTTTATGCAGTTATTCGTTTCTTACGGGAACAAAGTCAGATGGACACTTACACCTCGGATGAACAAGAAGTTTGGAAAGTTGCAATTCAGTGTCTGGAGACAGTTTTTAAGATCAGCCCAGAAGATACACACCTAGCAGTTTACAGCCTTTGACAGAAATGTTTACCAGTTCCGGACGAGACTGTATGCCAAAAGGGGCCAGAGGCCGCGCATCCACCTATCGAATGGGTGACAGAGCAAGACTCTGTCTCAAGAGAAAAAAGACAAAGGGCAATAACCACATGAAAGAAGAA AATTATGCTGCTGCAGTGGATTGTTACACACAGGCAATAGAATTGGATCCCAATAATGCAGTTTACTATTGCAACAGGAGGGCTGCTGCTCAGAGCAAATTAGGTCCTACACAGATGCGATAAAGGATTGTGAAAAGCAATAGCAATTGATTCAAAGTACAGCAAGGCCTATGGGAGAATGGGGCTGGCCCTCACTGCCTTGAATAAATTTGAAGAAGCAGTTACAAGTTATCAAAGGCATTAGATCTTGACCTGAAAATGATTCCCTATAAGTCAAATCTGAAAATAGCAGAACAGAAGTTAAGAGAGGTATCCAGTCTGTAAACAGGAACCTGGACTGAGCTTTGACATGGCTAGCTTGATAAATAATCCAGCCTTCATTAGTATGGTGAGTATACTTATGCAGAACCCTCAAGTTCAACAGCTGAAAAATGGTGTGGCGTCAGGCGCCCAATATCCCGACCCACCTATTCAAACACATTGCCTCTTTACTACAGGGACAGCAGTTTGTCTCAGCAGATACAGCAACAAAATCCTGAACCTATAGAGCAACTGAGAAATCACATCCGGAGCAGATCATTACAGCAGCAGCGCTGAAGAGCATTCTTGATTTAACCAGGGGCTCAAGCCCAAGATACAAATGGT</u> <u>TTATGGCTATGAATGAAGTATTTGTTGTAGATAGTACCCCTCCCTCCTTCAAAA</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 28	ORF Stop: TGA at 958	
	SEQ ID NO: 4	310 aa	MW at 34846.8kD
NOV2a, CG59706-01 Protein Sequence	MSSIKHLVYAVIRFLREQSQMDTYTSDEQESLEVAIQCLETVFKISPEDTHLAVSQPLTEMFTSSGRDCMPKGAQRPRIPPIEWVTEQDSVSREKKTKGNNHMKEENYAAAVDCYTQAIELDPNNNAVYYCNRRAAQAQSKLGHYTDAIKDCEKAIADSKYSKAYGRMGLALTALNKFEEAVTSYQKALDLDPENDSYKSNLKIAEQKLREVSSPVTGTGLSFDMASLINNP AFISMVSIQMNPQVQQLKNGVASGAHNPSHPITQTLPLYRQGFQAIQQQNPQLIEQLRNHIRSRFSFSSAAEHS		
	SEQ ID NO: 5	1009 bp	
NOV2b, CG59706-02 DNA Sequence	<u>TCTAAAATGTCATCTATCAAGCACCTGGTTTATGCAGTTATTCGTTTCTTACGGGAACAAAGTCAGATGGACACTTACACCTCGGATGAACAAGAAAGTTTGGAAAGTTGCAATTCA GTGCTTGGAGACAGTTTTTAAGATCAGCCCAGAAGATACACACCTAGCAGTTTACAGCCTTTGACAGAAATGTTTACCAGTTCTCTGTGAAGAATGACGTTCTGCCCTTTCAA ACTCAGTGCCTGAAGATGTGGGAAAAGCTGACCAATTAAAAGATGAAGGCAATAACCA CATGAAAGAAGAAAATATGCTGCTGCAGTGGATTGTTACACACAGGCAATAGAATTG GATCCCAATAATGCAGTTTACTATTGCAACAGGGCTGCTGCTCAGAGCAAATTAGGTC ACTACACAGATGCGATAAAGGATTGTGAAAAGCAATAGCAATTGATTCAAAGTACAG CAAGGCCTATGGGAGAAATGGGGCTGGCCCTCACTGCCTTGAATAAATTTGAAGAAGCA GTTACAAGTTATCAAAGGCATTAGATCTTGACCCTGAAAATGATTCCCTATAAGTCAA ATCTGAAAATAGCAGAACAGAAAGTTAAGAGAGGTATCCAGTCTACAGGAACCTGGACT GAGCTTTGACATGGCTAGCTTGATAAATAATCCAGCCTTCATTAGTATGGCGGCAAGT TTAATGCAGAACCTCAAGTTCAACAGCTAATGTCAGGAATGATGACAAATGCCATTG GGGGACCTGCTGCTGGAGTTGGGGGCTAACTGACCTGTCAAGCCTCATCCAAGCGGG ACAGCAGTTTGTCTCAGCAGATACAGCAACAAAATCCTGAACCTATAGAGCAACTGAGA AATCACATCCGGAGCAGATCATTACAGCAGCAGCTGAAGAGCATTCTTGATTTAACC AGGGGCTCAAGCCCAAGATACAAATGGT</u> <u>TTATGGCTATGAATGAAGTATTTGTTGTAG ATAGTACCCCTCCCTCCTTCAA</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 7	ORF Stop: TGA at 919	
	SEQ ID NO: 6	304 aa	MW at 33429.1kD
NOV2b, CG59706-02	MSSIKHLVYAVIRFLREQSQMDTYTSDEQESLEVAIQCLETVFKISPEDTHLAVSQPLTEMFTSSFCNDVLPNSNPEDVGKADQLKDEGNHMKEENYAAAVDCYTQAIELDP		

Protein Sequence	NNAVYYCNRAAAQSKLGHYTDAIKDCEKAI AIDSKYSKAYGRMGLALTALNKFEEAVT SYQKALDLDPENDSYKSNLKIAEQKLREVSSPTGTGLSFDMASLINNPAFISMAASLM QNPQVQQLMSGMMTNAIGGPAAGVGGLTDLSSLIQAGQQFAQQIQQQNPELIEQLRNH IRSRFSSSAEEHS
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Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 2B.

Table 2B. Comparison of NOV2a against NOV2b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV2a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV2b	1..310	237/316 (75%)
	1..304	248/316 (78%)

Further analysis of the NOV2a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 2C.

5

Table 2C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV2a	
PSort analysis:	0.4961 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.2127 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.2127 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV2a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 2D.

Table 2D. Geneseq Results for NOV2a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV2a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU69429	Lung small cell carcinoma antigen #23 - Homo sapiens, 349 aa. [WO200177168-A2, 18-OCT-2001]	1..308 37..346	181/317 (57%) 231/317 (72%)	2e-88
ABG07797	Novel human diagnostic protein #7788 - Homo sapiens, 355 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1..308 37..352	163/323 (50%) 217/323 (66%)	8e-71
ABG07797	Novel human diagnostic protein #7788 - Homo sapiens, 355 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1..308 37..352	163/323 (50%) 217/323 (66%)	8e-71
AAM93168	Human digestive system antigen SEQ ID NO: 2517 - Homo sapiens, 144 aa. [WO200155314-A2, 02-AUG-2001]	180..310 11..144	106/135 (78%) 112/135 (82%)	6e-48
AAG80155	SGT domain protein fragment - Unidentified, 122 aa. [DE10018335-A1, 04-OCT-2001]	94..215 2..122	82/122 (67%) 99/122 (80%)	7e-40

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV2a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 2E.

Table 2E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV2a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV2a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q96EQ0	SIMILAR TO SMALL GLUTAMINE-RICH TETRATRICOPEPTIDE REPEAT (TPR)-CONTAINING - Homo sapiens (Human), 304 aa.	1..310 1..304	256/316 (81%) 267/316 (84%)	e-132
AAH17611	HYPOTHETICAL 33.4 KDA PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 304 aa.	1..310 1..304	247/314 (78%) 264/314 (83%)	e-128
T08782	hypothetical protein DKFZp586N1020.1 - human, 349 aa (fragment).	1..308 37..346	181/317 (57%) 231/317 (72%)	4e-88
Q9BTZ9	HYPOTHETICAL 35.6 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 329 aa (fragment).	1..308 17..326	181/317 (57%) 231/317 (72%)	4e-88
O43765	Small glutamine-rich tetratricopeptide repeat-containing protein - Homo sapiens (Human), 313 aa.	1..308 1..310	181/317 (57%) 231/317 (72%)	4e-88

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV2a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 2F.

Table 2F. Domain Analysis of NOV2a			
Pfam Domain	NOV2a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
TPR: domain 1 of 3	93..126	14/34 (41%) 27/34 (79%)	0.00026
TPR: domain 2 of 3	128..161	12/34 (35%) 28/34 (82%)	2.6e-06
TPR: domain 3 of 3	162..195	16/34 (47%) 30/34 (88%)	2.7e-09

Example 3.

The NOV3 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 3A.

Table 3A. NOV3 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 7	2330 bp	
NOV3a, CG59766-01 DNA Sequence	<u>AAGGCGGAAAAGCTCTCCGGAGTCCAAGTGGCCAGACAGATGGCAGCGCATGTATGTG</u> <u>CACAACCTAGATGGTGTGGCTGGAACCTGGGTAAGTGACCCCAAACACAGGCTTTCCCTC</u> <u>CCGAAGGGGTCATCTTGGAGAACCACTGATGGTACCAAGATAATGAGCTATCATCTGA</u> <u>TAATAATGAATGATTGAGAATCTCAAAATAAAGAAATCCTGCCAAACAACCTGACCTCA</u> <u>AAACATTTTTCTTTCTTCGCTTGGTGAAGCAGGCTAGCCATTCCGGGAAGCAGAACAG</u> <u>GAAAGATGAAAGTTTCCAAATATTCTTTGGGAGAACATGTTTTGGGTTGATTGTTTC</u> <u>CGATTTATCTTGAGGACAGGGGTGTACGTGAGATCATGGTGAAATGGGAAACCCGAAAA</u> <u>TAGTGCTCTGCACTGAAGCCATGAAAAAGCATTTCCTCTACTGGCGCAACCGTAATCA</u> <u>CAGGCTCCTGTTTGACTTTATATCCTTCTGGAAAGGGAGGCTGCTCAGCTTCATATCTC</u> <u>CTTGCAATCTGCTCCACAGATTCTTGCTTGACGGCTCGGTGACCTGCCACGACGAG</u> <u>ACAGGCAGCTCGCGGGACGCGAGAGACACGGTGGGCACCGGCTCCGGGTGAACGACG</u> <u>AGTCTGTAGAGCAGCTGGGCTTGAGGCGCACTATGTGGCTGGGGATTTCGCCGGGTGC</u> <u>CGCCATGGCCGCGGTTTCCACGGTAACCGCGTTTCGCCGGAAGGCCGCGACCCGGAAGA</u> <u>AGCCGGAACCCGAGAGGGTGGGCCGCGCACTCGAAGTGGACTTCCGGTCAACGGCGGA</u> <u>GCTGGCTCTCACGTGGAGGCGGGGAAATTTCCGCCACCGGTGAGATGATCAACGAGAC</u> <u>ACACAAAGTAGACCTTGGGCTCCCAGAGAAGAAAAAGAAGAAGAAAGTGGTCAAAGAA</u> <u>CCAGAGACTCGATACTCAGTTTAAACAATGATGATTACTTTGCTGATGTTTCTCCTT</u> <u>TAAGAGCTACATCCCCCTCTAAGAGTGTGGCCCATGGGCAGGCACCTGAGATGCCTCT</u> <u>AGTGAAGAAAAAGAAGAAGAAAAAGAAGGGTGTACGACCCCTTTGCGAGGAGCATGTA</u> <u>GAACCTGAGACCACGCTGCCTGCTAGACGGACAGAGAAGTCAACCCAGCCTCAGGAAGC</u> <u>AGGTGTTTGGCCACTTGGAGTTCCTCAGTGGGGAAAAAGAAAAATAAGAAGTCACCTCT</u> <u>AGCCATGTCCCATGCCTCTGGGGTGAACACCTCCCAGACCTAGACAGGGTGAGGAG</u> <u>GAAACCAGAGTTTGGCAAGAAGCTCAAAAAACACAAGAAGGAAAAAAGGGGGCCAGG</u> <u>ACCCACAGCCTTCTCGGTCCAGGACCTTGGTTCTGTGAGGCCAGGGAGGCCAGGGA</u> <u>TGTTGGGGACACTTGCTCAGTGGGGAAGAAGGATGAGGAACAGGCAGCCTTGGGGCAG</u> <u>AAACGGAAGCGGAAGAGCCCCAGAGAACACAATGGGAAGTGAAGAAGAAAAAAGAA</u> <u>TCCACCAGGAGGGAGATGCCCTCCCAGGCCACTCCAAGCCCTCCAGGTCCATGGAGAG</u> <u>CAGCCCTAGGAAAGGAAGTAAAAAGAAGCCAGTCAAAGTTGAGGCTCCGGAATACATC</u> <u>CCCATAAGTGATGACCCTAAGGCCCTCCGCAAAGAAAAAGATGAAGTCAAAAAAGAAG</u> <u>TAGAGCAGCCAGTCACTCGAGGAGCCAGCTCTGAAAAGGAAGAAAAAGAAGAAGAGGAA</u> <u>AGAGAGTGGGGTAGCAGGAGACCTTGAAGGAGGAAACAGACACGGACTTAGAGGTG</u> <u>GTGTTGGAAGAAAAAAGGCAACATGGATGAGGCGCACATAGACCAGGTGAGGCGAAAGG</u> <u>CCTTGCAAGAAGAGATCGATCGCGAGTCAAGCAAAACGGAAGCTTCTGAAACAGGAA</u> <u>GTGGACGGGAACCCAGTTTGGCCAGTGGGATACTGCTGGTTTTGAGAACGAGGACCAA</u> <u>AAACTGAAATTTCTCAGACTTATGGGTGGCTTCAAAAACCTGTCCCCTTCGTTTCAGCC</u> <u>GCCCCGCCAGCAGATTGCAAGGCCCAACATGGCCCTCGGCAAGAAGGCGGCTGACAG</u> <u>CCTGCAGCAGAATCTGCAGCGGGACTACGACCGGGCCATGAGCTGGAAGTACAGCCGG</u> <u>GGAGCCGGCCTCGGCTTCTCCACCGCCCCCAACAAGATCTTTTACATTGACAGGAACG</u> <u>CTTCCAAGTCAGTCAAGCTGGAAGATTAAACTCTAGAGTTTTGTCCCCCAAACTGC</u> <u>CACAATTGCTTTGATTATTCCATTTATGCTGGAGATTACAAATTTTTTTTGTGAAAAA</u> <u>ATCAGATCTT</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 671	ORF Stop: TAA at 2231	
	SEQ ID NO: 8	520 aa	MW at 58132.9kD
NOV3a, CG59766-01 Protein Sequence	MWLGICRGAAMAAVSTVTAFAGRPRPGRSRNPRGWAGDSKWTSGSRRSWLSRGGGEIS PTGEMITKTHKVDLGLPEKKKKKKVVKPEPETRYSVLNNDYFADVSPLRATSPKSVA HGQAPEMPLVKKKKKKKKGVSTLCEEHVEPETTLPARTEKSPSLRKQVFHLEFLSG EKKNKKSPLAMSHASGVKTSPPDPRQGEETR VGKKLKKKKKKGAQDPFAFSVQDPW FCEAREARDVDGTC SVGKKDEEQALGQKRKRKSPREHNGKVKKKKKIHQEGDALPGH SKPSRSMESPRKGSKKKPKVEAPEYIPI SDDPKASAKKKMKSKKKVEQPVIEEPAL KRKKKKKRKESGVAGDPWKEETD TDLEVVLEKKGNMDEAHIDQVRRKALQEEIDRESG KTEASETRKWTGTQFGQWD TAGFENEDQKLKFLRLMGGFKNLSPSFSRPASTIARPNM ALGKKAADSLQQLNRDYDRAMSWKYSRGAGLGFSTAPNKIFYIDRNASKSVKLED		
	SEQ ID NO: 9	2261 bp	

NOV3b, CG59766-02 DNA Sequence	AAGGCGGAAAAGCTCTCCGGAGTCCAAGTGCCAGACAGATGGCAGCGCATGTATGTG CACAACCTAGATGGTGTGGCTGGAACCTGGGTAAGTGACCCCAACACAGGCTTTCCCTC CCGAAGGGGTCATCTGGAGAACACCTGATGGTACCAAGATAATGAGCTATCATCTGA TAATAATGAATGATTGAGAATCTCAAAATAAAGAAATCCTGCCAAACAACTGACCTCA AAACATTTTTCTTTCTTCGCTTGGTGAAGCAGGCTAGCCATTCCGGGAAGCAGAACAG GAAAGATGAAAGTTTCCAAATATTCTTTGGGAGAACATGTTTTTGGGTTGATTGTTTC CGATTTATCTTGGAGACAGGCTGTACGTGAGATCATGGTGAAATGGGAAACCGGAAAA TAGTGCTCTGCACTGAAGCCATGAAAAAGCATTTCCTCTACTGGCGCAACCGTAATCA CAGGCTCCTGTTTGACTTTATATCCTTCTGGAAAGGGAGGCTGCTCAGCTTTCATACTC CTTGACAGATCTGCTCCACAGATTCTTGCTTGACGGCTCGGTGACCTGCCACGACGAG ACAGGCAGCTCGCGGGACGCGAGAGACACGGTGGGCACCGGCGCTCGGGGTGAACGACG AGTCTGTAGAGCAGCTGGGCTTGAGGCGCACTATGTGGCTGGGGATTTCGCCGGGTGC CGCCATGGCCGCGGTTTCCACGGTAACCGCGTTTCGCCGAAGGCCGCGACCCGGAAGA AGCCGGAACCCGAGAGGGTGGGCCGGCGACTCGAAGTGGACTTCCGGGTACCGCGGA GCTGGCTCTCACGTGGAGCGGGGAAATTTGCCACCGGTGAGATGATCACCAGAAC ACACAAAGTAGACCTTGGGCTCCAGAGAAGAAAAAGAAAGAAAGTGGTCAAAGAA CCAGAGACTCGTACTCAGTTTAAACAATGATGATTACTTTGCTGATGTTTCTCCTT TAAGAGCTACATCCCCCTTAAGAGTGTGGCCCATGGGCAGGCACCTGAGATGCCTCT AGTGAAGAAAAAGAAAGAAAAAGAGGGTGTGACGACCCCTTTCGCGAGGAGCATGTA GAACCTGAGACCACGCTGCCTGTAGACGGACAGAGAAGTACCCAGCTCAGGAAGC AGGTGTTTGGCCACTTGGAGTTCCTCAGTGGGGAAGAAAAAATAAGAAATCACCTCT AGCCATGTCCCATGCCTTGGGGTGAAAACCTCCCCAGACCCCTAGACAGGGTGAGGAG GAAACCAGAGTTGGCAAGAGCTCAAAAAACACAAGAAGGAAAAAAGGGGGCCAGG ACCCACAGCCCTTCTCGTCCAGGACCTTGGTTCTGTGAGGCCAGGAGGCCAGGGA TGTTGGGGACACTTGCTCAGTGGGGAAGAAGGATGAGGAACAGGCAGCCTTGGGGCAG AAACGGAAGCGGAAGAGCCCCAGAGAACACAATGGGAAGGTGAAGAGAAAAAAGAA TCCACCAGGAGGGAGATGCCCTCCAGGCCACTCCAAGCCCTCCAGGTCCATGGAGAG CAGCCCTAGGAAAGGAAGTAAAAAAGAAGCCAGTCAAAGTTGAGGCTCCGGAATACATC CCCATAAGTGATGACCCTAAGGCCCTCCGCAAAGAAAAAGATGAAGTCAAAAAAGAAGG TAGAGCAGCCAGTCATCGAGGAGCCAGCTCTGAAAAGGAAGAAAAAGAAAGAGGAA AGAGAGTGGGGTAGCAGGAGACCCCTTGAAGGAGGTGAGGCGAAAGGCCCTTGCAAGAA GAGATCGATCGCGAGTCAGGCAAAACGGAAGCTTCTGAAACCAGGAAGTGAGACGGAA CCCAGTTTGGCCAGTGGGATACTGCTGGTTTTGAGAACGAGGACCAAAACTGAAATT TCTCAGACTTATGGGTGGCTTCAAAAACCTGTCCCTTCGTTACGCCGCCCGCCAGC ACGATTGCAAGGCCAACATGGCCCTCGGCAAGAAGGCGGCTGACAGCCTGCGAGCAGA ATCTGCAGCGGGACAACGACCCGGCCATGAGCTGGAAGTACAGCCGGGGAGCCGGCCT CGGCTTCTCCACCGCCCCCAACAAGATCTTTTACATTGACAGGAACGCTTCCAAGTCA GTCAAGCTGGAAGATTAACTCTAGAGTTTTGTCCCCCAAACTGCCACAATTGCTT TGATTATTCCATTATGCTGGAGATTACAAATTTTTTTTGTGAAAAAATCAGATCTT
	ORF Start: ATG at 671 ORF Stop: TAA at 2162
	SEQ ID NO: 10 497 aa MW at 55413.0kD
NOV3b, CG59766-02 Protein Sequence	MWLGICRGAAMAAVSTVTAFAGRPRPGRSRNPRGWAGDSKWTSGSRRSWLSRGGGEIS PTGEMITKTHKVDLGLPEKKKKKKVVKPEPETRYSVLNNDYFADVSPLRATSPSKSVA HGQAPEMPLVKKKKKKKKGVSTLCEEHVEPETTLPARTEKSPSLRKQVFGHLEFLSG EKKNKKSPLAMSHASGVKTS PDPRQGEETRVGKKLKKHKEKKGAQDPTAFSVQDPW FCEAREARDVGDTC SVGKKDEEQAALGQKRKRKSPREHNGKVKKKKKIHQEGDALPGH SKPSRSMESSPRKSGSKKPKVKEAPEYIPI SDDPKASAKKKMKSKKKVEQPVIEEPAL KRKKKKKRKESGVAGDPWKEVRRKALQEEIDRESGKTEASETRKWTGTQFGQWDTAGF ENEDQKLKFLRLMGGFKNLSPFSRPASTIARPNMALGKKAADSLQQNLQRDNDPAMS WKYSRGAGLGFSTAPNKIFYIDRNASKSVKLED

Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 3B.

Table 3B. Comparison of NOV3a against NOV3b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV3a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV3b	1..520	407/520 (78%)
	1..497	407/520 (78%)

Further analysis of the NOV3a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 3C.

Table 3C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV3a	
PSort analysis:	0.9701 probability located in nucleus; 0.7514 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.6015 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space; 0.4307 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 22 and 23

- 5 A search of the NOV3a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 3D.

Table 3D. Geneseq Results for NOV3a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV3a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAY60239	Human endometrium tumour EST encoded protein 299 - Homo sapiens, 456 aa. [DE19817948-A1, 21-OCT-1999]	64..520 1..456	454/457 (99%) 455/457 (99%)	0.0
AAB42548	Human ORFX ORF2312 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:4624 - Homo sapiens, 189 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	332..520 1..189	189/189 (100%) 189/189 (100%)	e-106
AAM78825	Human protein SEQ ID NO 1487 - Homo sapiens, 1026 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	53..415 489..867	85/386 (22%) 147/386 (38%)	1e-12
AAM79809	Human protein SEQ ID NO 3455 - Homo sapiens, 1033 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	53..415 495..874	87/387 (22%) 146/387 (37%)	2e-12
AAM04187	Peptide #2869 encoded by probe for measuring breast gene expression - Homo sapiens, 617 aa. [WO200157270-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	53..415 86..458	84/386 (21%) 148/386 (37%)	9e-11

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV3a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 3E.

Table 3E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV3a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV3a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9Z2Q2	TSG118.1 - Mus musculus (Mouse), 530 aa.	11..520 1..530	326/543 (60%) 377/543 (69%)	e-155
O43328	HYPOTHETICAL 21.5 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 189 aa.	332..520 1..189	189/189 (100%) 189/189 (100%)	e-105
Q9D7H7	2310008H09RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 318 aa.	288..520 53..318	146/268 (54%) 177/268 (65%)	2e-68
Q28687	NEUROFILAMENT-H - Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit), 606 aa (fragment).	75..415 123..485	97/366 (26%) 148/366 (39%)	3e-17
Q95XW8	HYPOTHETICAL 77.9 KDA PROTEIN - Caenorhabditis elegans, 679 aa.	76..415 262..615	89/371 (23%) 151/371 (39%)	7e-17

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV3a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 3F.

Table 3F. Domain Analysis of NOV3a			
Pfam Domain	NOV3a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

Example 4.

- 5 The NOV4 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 4A.

Table 4A. NOV4 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 11	638 bp
NOV4, CG59813-01 DNA Sequence	TTCATAACTGTCCAATACAGCCTTACCATGGCGGCGCGGACGGCGTTTGGGGCCGTGT GCCGGCGCCTCTGGCAGGGATTGGGGAATTTTCTGTAAACAGTTCTAAGGGCAATAT AGCCAAAAATGGTGGCTTTCCTCTCAGTACCAATATGAAGTGGGTACAGTTTCAAAC CTACACGTTGATGTTCCAAAGGATTTACCAAACCTGTGATAACAATCTCTGATGAAC CAGACACATTATATAAAATTTTAATCTTATATTGTACACGGTAAGGCTGTATTGGA CAGTTATGAATATTTTGCTGTGCTTGATGCTAAAGAACTTGGTATCTCTATTAAAGTA CACGAACCTCCAAGGAAAATAGAGCGATTTACTCTTCTCATATCAGTGCATATTTATA AGAAGCACGGAGTTCAGTATGAAATGAGAACACTTTACAGATGTTTAGAGTTAGAACA	

	TCTAACTGGAAGCACAGCAGATGTCTACGTGGAATATATTACGCGAAACTTACCTGAA AGGGTTGCCATGGAAGTAACAAAGACACAATTAGAACAGTTACCAGAACACATCAAGG AGCCAATCTGGGAAACACTATCAGAAGAAAAAGAAGAAAGCAAGTCTTAAAGCCTCAG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 28	ORF Stop: TAA at 628	
	SEQ ID NO: 12	200 aa	MW at 22937.2kD
NOV4, CG59813-01 Protein Sequence	MAARTAFGAVCRRLWQGLGNFSVNSSKGNIKNGGFLLSTNMKWVQFSNLHVDVPKDF TKPVITISDEPDTLYKILILILSHGKAVLDSYEFVAVLDAKELGISIKVHEPPRKIER FTLLISVHIYKKHGVQYEMRTLYRCLELEHLTGSTADVVEYIQRNLPERVAMEVTKT QLEQLPEHIKEPIWETLSEEKEESKS		

Further analysis of the NOV4 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 4B.

Table 4B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV4	
PSort analysis:	0.5595 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.2772 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.2772 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space; 0.2772 probability located in mitochondrial outer membrane
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 12 and 13

A search of the NOV4 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 4C.

5

Table 4C. Geneseq Results for NOV4				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV4 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB92952	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:11633 - Homo sapiens, 201 aa. [EP1074617-A2, 07-FEB-2001]	1..200 1..201	183/201 (91%) 187/201 (92%)	e-101
AAB56904	Human prostate cancer antigen protein sequence SEQ ID NO:1482 - Homo sapiens, 205 aa. [WO200055174-A1, 21-SEP-2000]	2..200 6..205	182/200 (91%) 187/200 (93%)	e-101
AAM25553	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:1068 - Homo sapiens, 215 aa. [WO200153455-A2, 26-JUL-2001]	1..200 8..215	183/208 (87%) 188/208 (89%)	e-100
AAM80014	Human protein SEQ ID NO 3660 - Homo sapiens, 228 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	1..173 8..181	156/174 (89%) 161/174 (91%)	2e-85

AAM79030	Human protein SEQ ID NO 1692 - Homo sapiens, 180 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	42..173 1..133	118/133 (88%) 122/133 (91%)	4e-62
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In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV4 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 4D.

Table 4D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV4				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV4 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
P82664	Mitochondrial 28S ribosomal protein S10 (MRP-S10) (MSTP040) - Homo sapiens (Human), 201 aa.	1..200 1..201	183/201 (91%) 188/201 (93%)	e-101
Q9BZS5	PNAS-122 - Homo sapiens (Human), 108 aa.	1..106 1..107	92/107 (85%) 96/107 (88%)	3e-46
AAL49086	RE54409P - Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly), 163 aa.	68..186 38..159	63/122 (51%) 84/122 (68%)	5e-26
Q9VFB2	CG4247 PROTEIN - Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly), 171 aa.	68..186 46..167	63/122 (51%) 84/122 (68%)	5e-26
Q9XWV5	Y37D8A.18 PROTEIN - Caenorhabditis elegans, 156 aa.	69..185 37..155	48/121 (39%) 68/121 (55%)	8e-11

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV4 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 4E.

Table 4E. Domain Analysis of NOV4			
Pfam Domain	NOV4 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

5 Example 5.

The NOV5 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 5A.

Table 5A. NOV5 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 13	545 bp
NOV5, CG59815-01 DNA	GGATTTCCTGGGCTATTATGATGGTGACGAATTTCAAGTGGTTGTGGCAGTATCGCTT CCCGCCCTTTACATTACAGCTGAACGTGGCCACTTGGCAGAAGCAGCTGGCCACCTGG TGTTTGTTGGTTCTGTCCATCTGCTGCCTGCACAGACAGTCAAGCATGATGGTTATGG	

Sequence	ATGCTCAGGAGATCCTGCTCTTCAGCAACATCAAGCTGTGGAAGCTTCCTGTGGGATC AATCCAGGTTGTATTAGAGGAAGTGAAGGAAGTGGGAAGTACAGTGGCTGGATAAG AGCAAGTCTAGTTTCCCTAATCATGTGGCGGAGGCCAGAAGAATGGGGAAACTCATCT ATCAGTGGGTCTCCAGGAGTGGCCAGAACAACCTCCGTACTTAGCCTGTATGAGCTGAC CAATGGGGAAGACATAGAGAATGAGGTGTTCCACGGAATAAGGAGGCCTTCTGTGGG CTCTGCAGGCCCTTCAGTAGGAACATAAGGCTGAGATCATCACCATCTCACTCGGAGA CCAGTGATGGCTGAGGTGTCAGG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 18	ORF Stop: TGA at 534	
	SEQ ID NO: 14	172 aa	MW at 20203.3kD
NOV5, CG59815-01 Protein Sequence	MMVTNFKWLWQYRFPFETLQLNVATWQKQLATWCLLVLSICCLHRQSSMMVMDAQEIL LFSNIKLWKLPGSIIQVLEELRKNGNLQWLDKSKSSFLIMWRRPEEWGKLIYQWVSR SGQNNSVLSLYELTNGEDIENEVFHGLKEAFCGLCRPFSRNIRLRSSPSHSETSDG		

Further analysis of the NOV5 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 5B.

Table 5B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV5	
PSort analysis:	0.6400 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.3600 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.3000 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 49 and 50

A search of the NOV5 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 5C.

Table 5C. Geneseq Results for NOV5				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV5 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAG93262	Human protein HP10149 - Homo sapiens, 176 aa. [WO200142302-A1, 14-JUN-2001]	2..146 1..147	115/147 (78%) 125/147 (84%)	9e-61
AAM41667	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 6598 - Homo sapiens, 226 aa. [WO200153312-A1, 26-JUL-2001]	2..146 9..155	115/147 (78%) 125/147 (84%)	9e-61
AAM39881	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 3026 - Homo sapiens, 176 aa. [WO200153312-A1, 26-JUL-2001]	2..146 1..147	115/147 (78%) 125/147 (84%)	9e-61
AAB10244	Murine adult spleen protein fragment	2..146	115/147 (78%)	9e-61

	AE402_li - Mus sp., 176 aa. [WO200037630-A1, 29-JUN-2000]	1..147	125/147 (84%)	
AAW54437	Mouse novel secreted protein isolated from clone AE402_li - Mus sp, 83 aa. [WO9814470-A2, 09- APR-1998]	2..82 1..83	59/83 (71%) 66/83 (79%)	1e-24

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV5 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 5D.

Table 5D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV5				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV5 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9BRG1	SIMILAR TO RIKEN CDNA 1110020N13 GENE - Homo sapiens (Human), 176 aa.	2..146 1..147	115/147 (78%) 125/147 (84%)	2e-60
Q9CQ80	DNA SEGMENT, CHR 11, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY 68, EXPRESSED - Mus musculus (Mouse), 176 aa.	2..146 1..147	113/147 (76%) 125/147 (84%)	2e-59
Q9D167	1110020N13RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 148 aa.	2..138 1..139	107/139 (76%) 119/139 (84%)	7e-56
Q9U354	W02A11.2 PROTEIN - Caenorhabditis elegans, 183 aa.	6..144 11..151	55/141 (39%) 83/141 (58%)	3e-23
G87978	protein W02A11.2 [imported] - Caenorhabditis elegans, 155 aa.	6..138 11..145	52/135 (38%) 79/135 (58%)	3e-21

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV5 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 5E.

Table 5E. Domain Analysis of NOV5			
Pfam Domain	NOV5 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

5 Example 6.

The NOV6 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 6A.

Table 6A. NOV6 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 15	648 bp	
NOV6, CG59817-02 DNA Sequence	CGGAGTCCCCTAACAATGGATAAATTCGTCATTGGAACGCCTAGAATCCAGAATAGCCCTCAGAAGAAAGATTCTGGAGGAAAGGTTTACAAGCAGGCCACGATTGAATCTCTGAAAGAGTTGTGGTTGTAGAAGACATAAAAAGATGGAAAACTATGCTGGAGCTTCCTGATCAAACCAAAGAGAATCTTGTGAAGCCTTACAAGAATTAAAGAAGAAAATACCCCTCCAGGGAAGTGTTAAAATCAACAAGGATAGGTCACACTGTGAACAAGATGCGTAAACACTCAGATTCAGAAGTGGCTTCTCTTGCCAGAGAAGTTTACACTGAGTGGAAAACCTTTCACTGAAAAACATTCAAATAGACCTTCTATTGAAGTTAGAAGTGATCCCCAAAACCGAGTCGTTGAGGAAAAATGCTCAGAAATTACTCTCAGAAGCCTTGAATTAAAGATGGATCACCTACTGGTTGAAAATATTGAACGGGAAACGTTTCATCTCTGCTCCCGCCTCATTAATGGGCCGTACCGGCGGACGGTGAGAGCCCTGGTCTTCACATTAAAGCACCGAGCTGAAATCCGGGCTCAGGTGAAGAGCGGCTCGCTGCCAGTCGGCACGTTTGTACAGACCCACAAAAA <u>GTGACCTGAG</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 16	ORF Stop: TGA at 640	
	SEQ ID NO: 16	208 aa	MW at 24149.8kD
NOV6, CG59817-02 Protein Sequence	MDKFVIRTPRIQNSPQKKDSGGKVYKQATIESLKRVVVVEDIKRWKTMLELPDQTKENLVEALQELKKKIPSRVLKSTRIGHTVNMKRKHSDEVASLAREVYTEWKTTFTEKHSNRPSIEVRSDPKTESLRKNAQKLLSEALELKMDDLLENIERETFHLCSRLINGPYRRTVRALVFTLKHRAEIRAQVKSGSLPVGTFVQTHKK		

Further analysis of the NOV6 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 6B.

Table 6B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV6	
PSort analysis:	0.5336 probability located in nucleus; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV6 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several

5 homologous proteins shown in Table 6C.

Table 6C. Geneseq Results for NOV6				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV6 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ABB04622	Human ATP synthase subunit 23 protein SEQ ID NO:2 - Homo sapiens, 208 aa. [CN1307110-A, 08-AUG-2001]	1..208 1..208	208/208 (100%) 208/208 (100%)	e-115
AAP93588	Sequence of transcription factor S-II as encoded by cDNA from Ehrlich	56..141 18..99	35/90 (38%) 48/90 (52%)	1e-04

	ascites tumour cells - Homo sapiens, 301 aa. [EP310030-A, 05-APR-1989]			
AAB93555	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:12939 - Homo sapiens, 272 aa. [EP1074617-A2, 07-FEB-2001]	60..132 1..74	25/74 (33%) 39/74 (51%)	0.004
AAW93947	Human regulatory molecule HRM-3 protein - Homo sapiens, 348 aa. [WO9915658-A2, 01-APR-1999]	57..108 24..76	23/53 (43%) 34/53 (63%)	0.004
AAW13852	Human RNA polymerase transcription factor elongin 110 kDa subunit - Homo sapiens, 772 aa. [WO9709426-A1, 13-MAR-1997]	52..149 21..112	29/98 (29%) 48/98 (48%)	0.005

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV6 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 6D.

Table 6D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV6				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV6 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q96MN5	CDNA FLJ32112 FIS, CLONE OCBBF2001586, WEAKLY SIMILAR TO TRANSCRIPTION ELONGATION FACTOR S-II - Homo sapiens (Human), 208 aa.	1..208 1..208	208/208 (100%) 208/208 (100%)	e-115
Q9D7X9	2210012G02RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 207 aa.	1..208 1..207	189/208 (90%) 197/208 (93%)	e-103
Q9CZZ2	2210012G02RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 228 aa.	1..207 1..206	182/207 (87%) 191/207 (91%)	2e-98
CAC87121	AW502783-LIKE PROTEIN - Tetraodon nigroviridis (Green puffer), 80 aa (fragment).	1..81 1..80	52/81 (64%) 65/81 (80%)	2e-20
Q9SG88	T7M13.10 PROTEIN - Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress), 416 aa.	28..131 96..200	34/105 (32%) 61/105 (57%)	2e-09

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV6 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 6E.

Table 6E. Domain Analysis of NOV6			
Pfam Domain	NOV6 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

Example 7.

The NOV7 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 7A.

Table 7A. NOV7 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 17	6064 bp
NOV7, CG59849-01 DNA Sequence	<p> ATGACCACCAAACGGAAATCATCGGCCGTCTGGTGCCATGCCGATGTTTCCGAGGTG AAGAAGAAATCATCTCAGTTTTAGATTACTCCCACTGCAGTCTTCAGCAGGTGCCAAA GGAGGTCTTTAACTTCGAACGAACATTAGAGGAGCTTTATCTAGATGCCAATCAAAT GAAGAACTACCCAAGCAATTGTTCAACTGTCAAGCTCTACGAAAACCTAAGTATTCCTG ATAACGACCTTTCAAATCTGCCAACCCTATTGCTAGTTTAGTTAATCTTAAAGAACT CGACATCAGTAAAAATGGTGTACAAGAAATTTCCAGAAAACATAAAGTGCTGTAAAGTGT TTAACAATTATTGAAGCCAGTGTCAATCCCATTCTAAGCTACCTGATGGCTTCACAC AGCTCCTAAACCTGACCCAGCTCTACCTGAATGACGCCTTTCTTGAATTTCTTCCAGC CAATTTTGGAAAGGCTTGTCAAATTGCGGATCTTGGAGTTAAGAGAAAATCACTTGAAA ACTCTACCAAAGATGCACAACTGGCCAGTTGGAAAAGACTTGACCTAGGCAATAATG AATTCAGTGAGCTGCCTGAAGTTCTGGATCAAATACAAAATTTGAGGGAGTTATGGAT GGATAATAATGCATTACAAGTGTTACCTGGGTCTATAGGGAAGTTAAAGATGTTGGTA TACCTGGATATGTCAAAAAACAGAATAGAAAACAGTTGACATGGACATTTCTGGATGTG AAGCCCTTGAGGACCTCTTATTGTCTATCCAATATGTTGCAACAATTGCCTGATTTCTAT AGGTGGACTTTTGAAAAACCTAACTCTAAAAGTAGATGACAATCAACTTACAATG CTACCCAATACAATTGGAAGTTTATCTTTATTAGAAGAATTTGACTGTAGCTGTAATG AACTGGAGTCACTACCTTCTACTATTGGCTACCTTCATAGTCTTCGGACATTAGCAGT TGATGAGAATTTCTTCCAGAATTACCCAGAGAAATTGGAAGTTGTAAGAATGTAACA GTCATGTCTCTACGCTCCAACAAATTAGAATTTCTTCTCTGAAGAGATTGGACAGATGC AGAAACTAAGAGTCTTAAATTTGAGTGACAACAGGTTGAAGAATTTACCATTCTCATT TACCAAACCTTAAAGAGCTTGACGCTTTGTGGCTTTCTGACAATCAGTCCAAAGCCCTT ATCCCTTTACAAACAGAAGCCCATCCAGAAAACAAAGCAAAGAGTATTGACTAACTACA TGTTTCCCCAGCAGCCTCGTGGTGATGAAGATTTCCAGTCAGACAGTGACAGCTTTAA CCCTACACTGTGGGAAGAGCAGAGACAACAACGCATGACTGTTGCCTTTGAATTTGAA GACAAAAAAGAAGATGACGAAAATGCTGGGAAAGTTAAGCTCTCCTGCCAAGCCCTT GGGAAAGGGGCCAGCGTGGGATTACTCTCAACCTGCCAGACTGTCTGGCGATTGCTG CACACCATGGGCCAGGTGTGATCAGCAGATCCAAGATATGCCCGTCCCCCAGAATGAC CCACAGCTGGCATGGGGTTGTATAAGTGGCCTCCAGCAGGAAAGGAGCATGTGTACTC CATTGCCAGTTGCAGCACAAATCCACCCTCTTCCCTCTCTAAGTGGCAGACAGGTTGA AATAAACCTAAAACGATATCCAACCTTACCCAGAGGATTTAAAGAATATGGTAAAA TCTGTTCAAAATTTGGTGGGTAAGCCAAAGCCATGGAGTGCGTGTGAGAATTCAAATC CAACTGCTAACACGGAGCAAACGTGAAAGAAAAATATGAACACAAGTGGCCGGTAGC CCCAAAGGAGATTACAGTGGAGGATTCTTTTGTTCATCCAGTAATGAAATGAGGATT GGGGAACCTTACCCTTCATTAGCTGAGACCCCTCTGTACCCACCCAAACTTGTCTGC TAGGGAAGGACAAAAAAGAATCAACTGATGAGTCTGAAGTTGACAAAACCTCACTGTCT GGATCCTCTAATAACCGGGTTAAAGTGGGGTCCCTGCAGACAACAGCTAAAGATGCAG TACATAATTCTTTGTGGGGTAACAGGATTGCACCATCTTTCCACAGCCTCTTGATTCT AAAGCCATTACTCAGCCAGCGGGAGGCTGTTCCTCCAGGCAATATACCACAGCGTCTCT GACCGGCTGCCCATGAGTGATACTTTCACTGACAACCTGGACTGATGGCTCGCATTATG ACAAACACAGGGTTTGTGCTGAGGAAACCACAGCCGAGAATGCCAACAGTAATCCTCT CTTAAGTTCGAAATCTAGAAGCACATCTTCGCATGGACGCAGGCCTTTGATCAGGCAA GACAGGATTGTTGGTGTTCCTTGGAACTCGAGCAGTCTACACACAGACACACCCAG AAACAGAAGTGCCCTCCTTCCAATCCTTGGCAGAATTTGGACAGAACCCCTAGTCCGTT TGAAGACAGGACCGCTTTTCTTCCAAATTAGAGACAACCCCACTACCAGCCCATG </p>	

	<p>CCTGAAAGGAAAGAACATATAAAGGAATCTACTGAAATACCTAGTCCTTTTCTCCAG GCGTACCATGGGAGTATCATGATTCCAATCCCAACAGGAGTCTTAGTAATGTCTTTTC TCAAATCCATTGCCGCCCGGAATCTTCTAAAGGTGTTATTTCAATTAGCAAAAGCACA GAGAGGCTTTCCCCCCTAATGAAAGATATCAAGTCTAATAAATTCAAAAAGTCACAGA GTATCGATGAGATTGACATTGGTACATATAAGGTGTATAACATACCATTAGAAAACTA TGCTTCTGGGAGTGATCACTTAGGAAGCCACGAACGACCGGATAAGATGCTGGGACCA GAGCATGGTATGTCCAGTATGTCTCGAAGCCAGTCAGTCCCAATGCTGGATGATGAGA TGCTCACCTACGGAAGTAGTAAGGGGCCACAACAACAAAAAGCTTCTATGACAAAAAA AGTCTATCAGTTTGACCAAGCTTCAATCCTCAAGGATCAGTGGAAAGTAAAGCCGAA AAGAGGATACCACCCCTTTTCAACACAATCCCGAGTACGTGCAACAGGCCAGCAAAA ACATCGCCAAGGATTTGATTAGTCCTAGAGCTTACAGAGGATACCCACCGATGGAGCA AATGTTTTTCATTTCTCAGCCATCTGTGAATGAGGATGCTGTGGTGAATGCCAGTTC GCAAGCCAAGGGGCCAGGGCGGGCTTCCGTGAGAAGGGCCGACTCCCTGGTGAGCGCCA CAGAAATGGCCATGTTTAGAAGGGTCAATGAGCCTCATGAGCTGCCCCCAACTGATAG GTACGGCAGACCCCATATAGGGGAGGGCTGGATCGCCAAAGCAGCGTTACAGTGACT GAGTCCCACTTCTGAAAGGAATGGCAGGTATGAAGATGAACACCCCTTCATATCAAG AAGTGAAAGCTCAGGCGGGAAGTTTTCCGGTTAAAAACCTTACCCAAAGGAGGCCATT GTCTGCGAGAAGCTACAGTACAGAGAGTTACGGTGCCCTCCCAACCAGGCCAGTTTCA GCTAGGCCTACTATGGCAGCTCTTTTGGAAAAATACCATCTGACTATAACTTGGGTA ACTATGGTGACAAGCCATCAGATAACAGTGATTTAAAGACGAGGCCCTACTCCTGTGAA GGGAGAGGAGAGCTGTGGTAAATGCCTGCAGACTGGAGACAACAGCTGCTTAGACAT ATAGAAGCTAGACGGTTAGACAGGACCCCGTCCCAGCAAAGCAACATTTTAGACAATG GACAAGAAGATGTATCTCCTAGTGGCCAATGGAATCCTTATCCCACTGGGAGGCGGGA TGTACCTCCGGACACCATTACTAAGAAGGCAGGCAGCCACCTCAGAGCTTGTGGGG TCCCAAGCCTTCAGCATCGCAGCCGGGAGCAGCAGCCGTATGAAGGAAATATAAACA AAGTGACCATCCAGCAATTTAGTCACCATTGCCCTATTCAGATCCCCTCTTCACAGGC CACCCGGGACCTCAGCCTGGACGGTGCTTAATTCAAACCTAAAGGGCAAAGGAGTATG GATGGATATCCAGAGCAGTTTGTGTGAGAATAGAAAAGAATCCTGGCCTTGGATTTA GTATCAGTGGTGAATTAGTGGACAAGGAAATCCATTCAAACCTTCTGACAAGGGTAT CTTTGTACTAGGGTTTACGCTGATGGGCCAGCATCAAACCTACTGCAGCCTGGTGAT AAGATCCTTCAGGCAATGGACACAGTTTTGTACATATGGAACATGAAAAAGCTGTAT TACTACTGAAGAGTTTCCAGAACACAGTAGACCTAGTTATTCAACGTGAGCTTACTGT <u>CTAAATATTTTTATAAATAGTGAAGATACGTCTAGCCAGACCTAATGTTCAAAAATA</u> <u>AATTTATACATAGAAACAAATTTTGCCAATTGCTGGACCAATGGCAACATTAGTGCC</u> <u>TATGATGTTTCATGTGGTTATGTATTAGTTTTAATTGTGCAGCCTCTGGCCTTGGATTGG</u> <u>TGCAGTTTTGTTCTGTTTTTGTTTTTGTTTTTAATCAAATAAGTTCTTCTCAAAAT</u> <u>GGATTTTCATATAATTTCCGAGCAGCGAAGCACACAAAGCTCTTTATGAATTCTGCTC</u> <u>TCCATCAGAAACACTGCCTCAAAGTTGTATATGCCTTTATATAGAAAAATACAAATATA</u> <u>AAGAATTGTAATTTCCCATAAAAATATTTCTAGCACAAAGGTATATGTTGGCATATATACA</u> <u>AAAAGAATATAGAGAAAAACAATATTTTCATAAACTAAACATCTCAGATAGAGAAAAA</u> <u>ATATATCTTAAAAATAAGACTTTACTATATTGAATCTTTTTCATAAAAAATACATGAT</u> <u>AATGCCTTATGAAAGTAACGTGACATATGGTATAAAGTGTATTATATTTGGTTCCATAT</u> <u>TCATTTGCTAAATTCTCATGACACAGAGTGAAATATTTTCATAAAATAGCCATTTATCT</u> <u>CTGGGACCCAAATAAAAAATAGGATGAACATAATTTGTCAATGCCTTTAGCTAATTACA</u> <u>ATACATGCAGAGTTTAGAAACAGACTAAAGGTCATTGTAGTTAAGTCTTTTTTCACCAC</u> <u>AAATTTAAGCAGTGGATGATGGGTGGCAGGAAAGGTATTGCTTTATTTCTTTCAAGTT</u> <u>CATGTTGATTATAAACTGTAGCCCTGTGATTTCTTTACTTGTAAATGTGGAATTTAT</u> <u>TTGTGTGTTGCTTAATCTAATTTGCTGCTTTTTTAAATATTTTAAACGAATTTTGGAA</u> <u>ATTGATAAAATTTATCATTACGAAAGACTGCTGTTAGAAAGTTATGGTAGGTGATTTT</u> <u>AAATCCTTGGTATTTTAAATATGAACTTCAAATATAATTTCTCAGAGCTGTGGCTAC</u> <u>CTGTATCATTAATTTCAATGGCTGTTTTTCTGGGCAGAAATAGATAAAATACTTTTTT</u> <u>TCCAAAAACAGTTTCAAGGTATGTAAATCCTGAATGCTTTTTTCACTGAAGAGAAAGA</u> <u>CAAGCATGGTTAATGTAGAATTATTTACTTTTCCATTGAAACTATTTTCTGCATAAA</u> <u>TGATCAAAATTTATTTTATAATCCTTTTAAATACTTATCTTTTCATATTAGTCATTAAT</u> <u>TTAATTACAATATTAATTTGAATTTCCAGGATAATTTCCCGGAGTTGGTTGCATGCAT</u> <u>TATCTTTCAATTTTACATAGTTCTTTTGTATATAATGAATTTACTTTACATGCTA</u> <u>GTGTTTCAAGTATTGTATGAGGATTTTCACAATAGTATCACTGAATGATGTACCAGA</u> <u>GCTCTGAGAATAATATTGTAAAGTTAACTGTTTTATGGGGACATTGAAAATATTGTAT</u> <u>TTTTGTAGGGTCTATTAATTAAGTGTCACTT</u></p>
	<div>ORF Start: ATG at 1</div> <div>ORF Stop: TAA at 4468</div>
	<div>SEQ ID NO: 18</div> <div>1489 aa</div> <div>MW at 167241.9kD</div>
NOV7, -----	MTTKRKIIIGRLVPCRCFRGEEIIISVLDYSHCSLQQVPKEVFNFERTLEELYLDANQI EELPKQLFNCQALRKLSIPDNDLSNLPTTIIASLVNLKELDISKNGVQEFPENIKCKC

CG59849-01 Protein Sequence	LTIIEASVNPISKLPDGFTQLNLTLQLYLNDALFLEFLPANFGRVLVKLRILELRENHLK TLPKMHKLAQLERLDLGNNEFSELPEVLDQIQNLRELWMDNNALQVLPGSIGKLMV YLDMSKNRIETVDMDISGCEALEDLLSSNMLQQLPDSIGGLLKKLTTLKVDDNQLTM LPNTIGSLSLLEEFDCSCNELESPLSTIGYLHSLRTLAVDENFLPELPREIGSCKNVT VMSLRSNKLEFLPEEIGQMOKLRVLNLSDNRLKNLPFSFTKLKELAAWLSDNQSKAL IPLQTEAHPETKQRVLTNYMFPQQPRGDEDFQSDSDSFNPTLWEEQRQQRMTVAFEFE DKKEDDENAGKVKLSCQAPWERGQRGITLQPARLSGDCCTPWARCDQQIQDMPVPQND PQLAWGCISGLQQERSMCTPLPVAAQSTTLPSLSGRQVEINLKRYPTPYPEDLKNMVK SVQNLVGKPSHGVVRVENSNTANTEQTVKEKYEHKWVPAPKEITVEDSFVHPANEMRI GELHPSLAETPLYPPKLVLLGDKKKESTDESEVDKTHCLNNSVSSGTYSYSDSPSQASS GSSNTRVKVGSLOTAKDAVHNSLWGNRIAPSFPQLDSKPLLSQREAVPPGNIQRP DRLPMSDTFTDNWTDGSHYDNTGFVAEETTAENANSNPLLSKSRSTSSHGRPLIRQ DRIVGVPLELEQSTHRHTPETEVPPSNPWQNWTRTPSPFEDRTAFPSKLETTPTTSPL PERKEHIKESTEIPSPFSPGVWVEYHDSNPNRSLSNVFSQIHCPRPESKGVISISKST ERLSPLMKDIKSNKFKKSQSIDEIDIGTYKVYNIPLNYASGSDHLGSHERPDKMLGP EHGMSMSRSQSVPMLDDEMLTYGSSKGPQQQKASMTKKVYQFDQSFNPQGSVEVKA KRIPPPFQHNPEYVQQASKNIADLISPRAYRGYPPEQMFSSQPSVNEDAVVNAQF ASQGARAGFLRRADSLVSATEMAMFRRVNEPHELPTDRYGRPPYRGGLDRQSSVTVT ESQFLKRNRYEDEHPSYQEVKAQAGSFVKNLTQRRPLSARSYSTESYGASQTRPVS ARPTMAALLEKIPSDYNLGNYGDKPSDNLKTRPTPVKGEESCGKMPADWRQQLLRH IEARRLDRTPSQSNILDNGQEDVSPSGQWNPYPLGRRDVPPDTITKAGSHIQTLMG SQSLQHRSSREQQPYEGNINKVTIQFQSPPLPIQIPSSQATRGPPQGRCLIQTKGQSM DGYPEQFCVRIEKNPGLGFSISGGISGGQNPFPKPSDKGIFVTRVQPDGPASNLLQPGD KILQANGHSFVHMEHEKAVLLLSKSFQNTVDLVIQRELTV
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Further analysis of the NOV7 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 7B.

Table 7B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV7	
PSort analysis:	0.5192 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.2487 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.2487 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV7 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several
5 homologous proteins shown in Table 7C.

Table 7C. Geneseq Results for NOV7				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV7 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAM52529	Human Erbin mutein #5 - Homo sapiens, 1371 aa. [FR2807437-A1, 12-OCT-2001]	1..1488 1..1370	566/1557 (36%) 790/1557 (50%)	0.0
AAM52528	Human Erbin mutein #4 - Homo sapiens, 1371 aa. [FR2807437-A1, 12-OCT-2001]	1..1488 1..1370	565/1557 (36%) 788/1557 (50%)	0.0

AAM52530	Human Erbin mutein #6 - Homo sapiens, 1371 aa. [FR2807437-A1, 12-OCT-2001]	1..1488 1..1370	565/1557 (36%) 787/1557 (50%)	0.0
AAM52527	Human Erbin mutein #3 - Homo sapiens, 1371 aa. [FR2807437-A1, 12-OCT-2001]	1..1488 1..1370	566/1557 (36%) 788/1557 (50%)	0.0
AAM52526	Human Erbin mutein #2 - Homo sapiens, 1419 aa. [FR2807437-A1, 12-OCT-2001]	1..1488 1..1418	568/1579 (35%) 793/1579 (49%)	0.0

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV7 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 7D.

Table 7D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV7				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV7 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q96NW7	DENSIN-180 - Homo sapiens (Human), 1537 aa.	1..1489 1..1537	1486/1538 (96%) 1487/1538 (96%)	0.0
P70587	DENSIN-180 - Rattus norvegicus (Rat), 1495 aa.	1..1489 6..1495	1421/1491 (95%) 1454/1491 (97%)	0.0
Q9P2I2	KIAA1365 PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 831 aa (fragment).	659..1489 1..831	829/831 (99%) 830/831 (99%)	0.0
Q96RT1	DENSIN-180-LIKE PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1412 aa.	1..1488 1..1411	573/1562 (36%) 804/1562 (50%)	0.0
Q9NR18	ERBB2-INTERACTING PROTEIN ERBIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1371 aa.	1..1488 1..1370	567/1557 (36%) 789/1557 (50%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV7 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 7E.

Table 7E. Domain Analysis of NOV7			
Pfam Domain	NOV7 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
LRR: domain 1 of 15	47..69	9/25 (36%) 19/25 (76%)	0.13
LRR: domain 2 of 15	70..92	8/25 (32%) 16/25 (64%)	43
LRR: domain 3 of 15	93..115	8/25 (32%) 19/25 (76%)	0.83
actin: domain 1 of 1	87..117	9/31 (29%) 21/31 (68%)	8.1
LRR: domain 4 of 15	116..138	8/25 (32%) 15/25 (60%)	1e+02
LRR: domain 5 of 15	139..161	10/25 (40%) 17/25 (68%)	8.1
LRR: domain 6 of 15	162..183	8/25 (32%) 15/25 (60%)	8.1
LRR: domain 7 of 15	184..206	10/25 (40%) 19/25 (76%)	0.048
LRR: domain 8 of 15	207..229	12/25 (48%) 19/25 (76%)	0.041
LRR: domain 9 of 15	230..252	5/25 (20%) 17/25 (68%)	7
LRR: domain 10 of 15	253..275	12/25 (48%) 18/25 (72%)	0.71
LRR: domain 11 of 15	277..299	8/25 (32%) 21/25 (84%)	0.13
LRR: domain 12 of 15	300..322	12/25 (48%) 17/25 (68%)	19
LRR: domain 13 of 15	323..345	8/25 (32%) 18/25 (72%)	30
LRR: domain 14 of 15	346..368	8/25 (32%) 20/25 (80%)	9.2
LRR: domain 15 of 15	369..391	11/25 (44%)	0.00084

		20/25 (80%)	
ICL: domain 1 of 1	1159..1164	5/6 (83%) 6/6 (100%)	4.7
PDZ: domain 1 of 1	1400..1486	34/93 (37%) 74/93 (80%)	8.5e-19

Example 8.

The NOV8 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 8A.

Table 8A. NOV8 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 19		982 bp
NOV8a, CG59958-01 DNA Sequence	TTTCCTTTTCTGTTTCTTAATAGGGGCACTATGAACGAAGAGGAGCAGTTTGTAACAATGATTTGAATGATGACAACATTTGCAGTGTTTGTAACCTGGGAACAGACAAAGAAACACTCTCCTTCTGCCACATTTGTTTTGAGCTAAATATTGAGGGGTGTACCAAAGTCTGATCTCTTGACACACCAAATCATTAAGGGGCCATAAAGACTGCTTTGAAAAATACCATTTTAAATTGCAAACCAGGGTTGTCTCGATCTAAGCTTTCAAAAAGTACTTATGAAGAAGTTAAACCATTTTGTAGTAAGAAGATAAACTGGATTGTGCAGTATGCACAAAATAAGGATCTGTGATTCAGATTCTGAATGTTCTAAAAACCCCAAGCATCATCTGTTTAATTTTCAGGCATAAGCCAGAAGAAAAATTACTCCACAGTTTGACTCCCAAGTACCAAAATATTCTGCAAAATGGATAGATGGAAGTGCAGGTGGCATCTCTAAGTGTACACAAAGAATTTTGGAGCAGAGGGAAAATACAGACTTTGGACTTTTCTATGTTACAAGATTTCAGGTGCCACTTTATGTCGTAACAGTGTATTGTGGCCTCATAGTCACAACCAGGCACAGAAAAAGAGAGACAATCTCTAGTCCAGAGGCTAATGTCCAGACCCAGCATCCACATTACAGCAGAGAGGAAGTGAATTCGATGACTCTTGGTGAGGTAGAGCAACTGAATGCAAAAGCTCCTACAGCAAAATCCAGGAAGTTTTGAAGAGTTAACTCACCAAGTGCAAGAAAAAGATTCTTTGGCCTCACAGCTCCATGTCCGCCACGTTGCCATCGAACAGCTTCTGAAGAAGTCTTCTAAGTTACCATGTCTGCAAGTAGGGCGAACAGGAATGAAGTCGCACCTACCCATAAACAAC TGACCTAAACAGACTTACTTCGTATGCCCTGCCCTTTATTGGTCTCCCAGACATGCAAACT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 31		ORF Stop: TGA at 922
	SEQ ID NO: 20		297 aa MW at 33933.9kD
NOV8a, CG59958-01 Protein Sequence	MNEEEQFVNIDLNDNDNICSVCKLGTDKETLSFCHICFELNIEGVPKSDLLHTKSLRGHKDCFEKYHLIANQGCPRSKLSKSTYEEVKILSKKINWIVQYQNKDLSDSDSECSKNPQHHLFNFRHKPEEKLLPQFDSQVPKYSAKWIDGSAGGISNCTQRILEQRENTDFGLSMLQDSGATLCRNSVLWPHSHNQAKKEETISSPEANVTQHPHYSHREEVNSMTLGEVEQLNAKLLQQIQEVFEELTHQVQEKDSLASQLHVRHVAIEQLLNKNC SKLPCLQVGRGTGMKSHLPINN		
	SEQ ID NO: 21		981 bp
NOV8b, CG59958-02 DNA Sequence	TTCCTTTTCTGTTTCTTAATAGGGGCACTATGAACGAAGGGGAGCAGTTTGTAACAATTGATTTGAATGATGACAACATTTGCAGTGTTTGTAACCTGGGAACAGACAAAGAAACA CTCTCCTTCTGCCACATTTGTTTTGAGCTAAATATTGAGGGGGGTACCAAAGTCTGATCTCTTGACACACCAAATCATTAAGGGGGCCATAAAGACTGCTTTGAAAAATACCATTTAAT TGCAAACCAGGGTTGTCTCGATCTAAGCTTTCAAAAAGTACTTATGAAGAAGTTAAACCATTTTGTAGTAAGAAGATAAACTGGATTGTGCAGTATGCACAAAATAAGGATCTGGATTCAGATTCTGAATGTTCTAAAAACCCCAAGCATCATCTGTTTAATTTTCAGGCATAAGCCAGAAGAAAAATTACTCCCACAGTTTGACTCCCAAGTACCAAAATATTCTGCAAAATGGATAGATGGAAGTGCAGGTGGCATCTCTAAGTGTACACAAAGAATTTTGGAGCAGAGGGAAAATACAGACTTTGGACTTTCTATGTTACAAGATTTCAGGTGCCACTTTATGTCTGTAACAGTGTATTGTGGCCTCATAGTCACAACCAGGCACAGAAAAAGAGAGACAATCTCTAGTCCAGAGGCTAATGTCCAGACCCAGCATCCACATTACAGCAGAGAGGAATTGAATTTCGATGACTCTTGGTGAGGTAGAGCAACTGAATGCAAAAGCTCCTACAGCAAAATCCAGGAAGTTTTTGAAGAGTTAACTCACCAAGTGCAAGAAAAAGATTCTTTGGCCTCACAGCTCCATGTCCGCCACGTTGCCATCGAACAGCTTCTGAAGAAGTCTTCTAAGTTACCATGTCTGCAAGTAGGGCGAACAGGAATGAAGTCGCACCTACCCATAAACAAC TGACCTAACAGACTTACTTCGTATGCCCTGCCCTTTATTGGTCTCCCAGACATGCAAACT		

	ORF Start: ATG at 30	ORF Stop: TGA at 921	
	SEQ ID NO: 22	297 aa	MW at 33875.9kD
NOV8b, CG59958-02 Protein Sequence	MNEGEQFVNIDLNDNICSVCCKLGTDKETLSFCHICFELNIEGVPKSDDLHTKSLRGH KDCFEKYHLIANQGCPRSKLSKSTYEEVKTILSKKINWIVQYAQNKDLDSDSECSKNP QHHLFNFRHKPEEKLLPQFDSQVPKYSAKWIDGSAGGISNCTQRILEQRENTDFGLSM LQDSGATLCRNSVLWPHSHNQAQKKEETISSPEANVQTOHPHYSREELNSMTLGEVEQ LNAKLLQQIQEVFEELTHQVQEKDSLASQLHVRHVAIEQLLKNC SKLPCLQVGRTGMK SHLPINN		

Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 8B.

Table 8B. Comparison of NOV8a against NOV8b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV8a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV8b	1..297	295/297 (99%)
	1..297	296/297 (99%)

Further analysis of the NOV8a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 8C.

Table 8C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV8a	
PSort analysis:	0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

- 5 A search of the NOV8a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 8D.

Table 8D. Geneseq Results for NOV8a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV8a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB43297	Human ORFX ORF3061 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:6122 - Homo sapiens, 221 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	1..221 1..221	219/221 (99%) 220/221 (99%)	e-131
AAM28099	Peptide #2136 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 166 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	56..221 1..166	166/166 (100%) 166/166 (100%)	2e-97
AAM35418	Peptide #9455 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 164 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	44..207 1..164	164/164 (100%) 164/164 (100%)	2e-95
AAM75305	Human bone marrow expressed probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 35611 - Homo sapiens, 164 aa. [WO200157276-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	44..207 1..164	164/164 (100%) 164/164 (100%)	2e-95
AAM62496	Human brain expressed single exon probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 34601 - Homo sapiens, 164 aa. [WO200157275-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	44..207 1..164	164/164 (100%) 164/164 (100%)	2e-95

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV8a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 8E.

Table 8E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV8a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV8a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9NYK6	EURL protein homolog - Homo sapiens (Human), 297 aa.	1..297 1..297	295/297 (99%) 296/297 (99%)	e-175
Q96BK9	SIMILAR TO RIKEN CDNA 2310009O17 GENE - Homo sapiens (Human), 296 aa.	1..297 1..296	294/297 (98%) 296/297 (98%)	e-174
AAH19957	RIKEN CDNA 2310009O17 GENE - Mus musculus (Mouse), 290 aa.	1..297 1..290	239/297 (80%) 263/297 (88%)	e-138
Q9D7G4	EURL protein homolog - Mus musculus (Mouse), 290 aa.	1..297 1..290	238/297 (80%) 262/297 (88%)	e-137
Q9I8W6	EURL protein - Gallus gallus (Chicken), 293 aa.	4..295 3..293	217/292 (74%) 255/292 (87%)	e-128

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV8a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 8F.

Table 8F. Domain Analysis of NOV8a			
Pfam Domain	NOV8a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

Example 9.

5 The NOV9 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 9A.

Table 9A. NOV9 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 23	5953 bp
NOV9, CG59961-01 DNA Sequence	<p><u>GATAAGACTTGTAATTTTGGTTATGTGAAGATGAATGTAAGAAGGTACTGAGGAGAAA</u> <u>AGGTTACTAAATGTTACTTCCTCATTGCAGCTGTGACGTTGAGTGCTTCAGATCTGGT</u> <u>CACTATGGTACGAGAACGAAAATGCATATTATGCCACATCGTGTACAGCTCAAAAAG</u> GTAATAATGGAAGAGGGACGAATCTACATGCGGAGCATGTTGCATCACAGGGAACCTTG AGAACCTCAAGGGCAGGGACATTAGTCATGAGTGCCGAGTGTGCGGGGTACAGAAGT GGGTCTTTCTGCATATGCAAAGCACATTTCTGGCCAGTTGCACAAAGATAACGTTGAT GCCCAGGAAAGAGAAGATGATGGAAGAGGAGGGGAAGAGGAAGAAGATTATTTTGACA AGGAACTCATTCAGTTAATAAAACAAAGGAAAGAACAAAGTCGACAAGATGAACCTTC CAATAGCAACCAAGAAAAAACTCTGATGACAGACGACCCCAATGGAGACGAGAAGAC CGAATTCCTTACCAAGACAGAGAGGTTACAGTCAGCCTGCATGGCATCATCGTGGAC</p>	

CTCCACAGCGGGATTGGAAATGGGAAAAAGATGGCTTTAATAATACTAGGAAAAACAG
 CTTTCCACATTCTTTGAGGAATGGTGGTGGACCAAGAGGACGTTCCGGGTGGCATAAG
 GGTGTTGCAGGAGGCTCCTCGACTTGGTTTCACAACCATAGTAATTCTGGAGGTGGTT
 GGCTTTCAAATAGTGGAGCAGTAGATTGGAATCATAATGGTACAGGAAGGAATTCCAG
 TTGGCTTTCTGAAGGAACAGGTGGCTTTTCCAGTTGGCATATGAACAACAGTAACGGA
 AACTGGAAATCCAGTGTACGTAGTACAAATAATTGGAATTACAGTGGCCCTGGAGACA
 AATTTCACCAGGCAGAAACAGAAATTTCTAACTGTCAAATGGAAGACATGACTATGCT
 ATGGAACAAGAAATCTAATAAGTCAAACAAATACAGTCACGACAGATATAATTGGCAG
 CGGCAAGAAAATGACAACTTGGTACAGTTGCCACATATAGAGGTCTCTTCTGAAGGAT
 TTACAAGTGATAAATTTCTTTCAGAAAGGCTTACTCGACTTCAATTTTGGAGCAGCTGGA
 AAGCCAAACCACTAAACAAGCAGACACTGCTACTTCCAAAGTTAGTGGAAAGAATGGC
 AGTGCAGGCAAGGGAAGCCCTCGTCGCTGGACGCCCTTACCCTTCTCAGAAGACTCTGG
 ATTTACAGTCGGGATTGAAAGACATCACTGGTAAACAAGTCAGAAATGATAGAGAAACC
 TCTCTTTGATTTTAGCTTGATAACTACAGGAATACAGGAGCCCCAACTGATGAAACA
 CGTAATTCCCCAACACAGAAAACACAAAAAGAAATACATACTGGATCTCTTAATCACA
 AGGCTCTTCTGATTCGCTGCTTCCCTTCGAGGTGGTGAGACAGTCCCCACTGCAGA
 AAAACCTGAACAAGAGCATAACCAAATAAAATGCCATCATTGAAATCCCCACTCCTT
 CCATGTCCAGCCACTAAATCATTGTCTCAAAGCAAGATCCAAAGAATATCTCAAAAA
 ACACCAAAACAAATTTTTTTTCCCTGGAGAACACTCAAATCCCTCGAACAAGCCAC
 TGTGGAAGATAACCATGGTCTTACATATCCAACTGCGTAGTTTATGTCCTCATGTT
 TTAAAAGGGAATAAAAGTACATTTGGCTCTCAAAGCAATCTGGTGATAATTTAAATG
 ATACTTTACGAAAGGCCAAAGAGGTGCTACAGTGTGATGAGTCATTGCAAAATCCACT
 TCTTAGCACTTCTAAAAGTACCAGGAACATATGCAAAAGCAAGTAGAAATGTAGAAGAA
 TCTGAAAAAGGGTCTTTGAAAATTGAGTTTCAAGTGCACGCAATGAGAAATGAGATG
 ATGGAGAGACATCTGACACGGAAGCATGGAACAAAAATTTGGAACCTTAGGTTCTGC
 AACTACAGAATTGTTATCTGGCAGCACTCGAACTGCTGATGAGAAAGAGGAGGATGAC
 CGCATCCTGAAGACTTCTAGAGAGCTATCCACTTCCCCATGTAATCCCATAGTTCTGCC
 AGAAAGAATCTGAATTACAAATGACATCTGCAGCCAGTCCACACCCCTGGCTTATTGCT
 AGACTTGAACCTCTCTAGAAGATGCACAGGTTGATGACTCTATTAAATCTCATGTA
 TCTTATGAAAACAGAAAGGCTTTGAGAGTGTAGCTTGGATGCAGAGCTTCAAAAAAGTG
 ACATCAGTCAGCCCTCGGGCCCTCTCCTGCCTGAACTAAGTAAGCTTGGCTTTCTCTGC
 CTCACTTCAGAGGGATCTAACC CGCACATTAGTTTGAAGAGCAAAACTGGAGTACAC
 CTTCTGAGCCAAACCTCAATAGTGCCCGCCGCAATTCGCAATATTAGCGGTACCGAA
 AGAGTGAGACAGAGAAGGAGTCTGGGCTCAAGCCAACCTTACGGCAGATTCTAAATGC
 ATCTCGGAGAAATGTCAACTGGGAACAGGTCATTACAGCAAGTAACCAAGAAAAAGCAA
 GAGCTGGGCAAGGCTTACCCAGGAGGTTTGGCATAGAAATGGTACCCCTTGTTCAAA
 ATGAACAAGAAGCCTTAGATTGATGGATGGGGAACCTGATCTGTCCAGTCTAGAAGGATT
 CCAGTGGAAGGTGTTTCCATTTCTCGTCCCCCTGGCTTGGCAAGAAAGCGAAGCCTT
 TCTGAGAGCAGCGTGATCATGGACAGAGCTCCTTCTGTGTATAGCTTCTTCAGTGAGG
 AAGGTACAGGCAAGAAAAATGAGCCCCAGCAGATGGTTTCACTTAGTAACCTCATTGAG
 GGCTGGACAGAGCCAGAAAGCAACCATGCACCTCAAACAAGAAGTGACACCTCGGGCT
 GCCTCCCTCCGAACAGGTGAAAGGGCTGAAAATGTTGCTACCCAAAGGCGACATAGTG
 CACAATTATCCTCTGACCATATAATACCTTTGATGCATTTGGCAAAAGACTTGAACAG
 CCAGGAGAGGTCTATACCACCGTCAGAGAATCAGAATTTCCAGGAGAGTAATGGAGAG
 GGAACTGTCTGTCAATCAAGCGCATCCTCAGCCCTTGCAGTCTCCAGTTTAGCGGATG
 CAGCCACAGATAGTAGCTGTACCTCTGGTGTGAACAAAAATGATGGCCAAAGTATTAG
 AAAGAAACGAAGAGCCACTGGAGATGGATCTTCTCCTGAACTCCCAAGTCTTGAGAGA
 AAAAAATAAAGAAGGAAAATTAAGGAAAAAAGAACGTTCTCAGGTTGACCAGCTGC
 TGAATATTTCTTTAAGGGAGGAAGAACCTTAGTAAGTCATTGCAGTGCATGGATAACAA
 TCTTCTGCAAGCCCGTGCAGCCCTTACAGACAGCTTATGTGGAAGTTACAGAGGCTACTT
 ATGCTCAAGCAGCAGATAAATATGGAGATGAGTGCAGTGGAGACCCATAGAATACAGA
 TTCTACAGGGATTACAAGAAACATATGAACCTTCTGAGCAGCCAGACAGGTTCCCTG
 TAGCCTCACACGAGAACGAAGGAACAGTAGATCTCAAACATCCATTGATGCCGCACTG
 CTGCCACTCCCTTTTTTCCACTTTTTTCTGGAGCTCCATTTCCCATGTGTCTCCAT
 CACCCACCGAGCCTCTCTTCAAATAACCAGCTCTCCTACTTTCCAAACCCATGGCAG
 TGTCCCTGCTCCAGACTCATCAGTTTCAAGATTAAACAAGAGCCCATGTCTCTGAACAA
 GATGAGAATGTGAATGCTGTGCCACCAAGCTCTGCCCTGCAATGTGTCCAAGGAATTAC
 TGGAAAGCTAATATCAGTGACAGTTGTCCAGTTTATCCAGTCATCATCAGTCTAGATTGTC
 CTTACCAGAGTCAACAGAAAGTTTCCATGAGCCTAGCCAAGAACTGAAGTTTCTGTG
 GAGCAAGAAATACCAGAAACAGAGAAAACCTCCTCCTTCCCAATCAGCTGGTCTTT
 CTAGCATAAATAAAGAAGGGGAAGAGCCAACCAAGGCAATAGTGGGTCTGAAGCCTG
 TACCAGTTCTTTTCTAAGATTGTCTTTTGTCTCAGAAACCCCTTTGGAGAAAGCAACC
 CACTCTCCAGCTGACCAGCCTGAACAACAGGCAGAATCCACTTTGACATCAGCTGAGA
 CTAGGGGAAGCAAGAAAAAGAAAGAACTCCGGAAGAAAGAAAGTCTACGGGCTGCCCA
 TGTTCTTGAGAAATAGTGACACTGAACAGGATGTTTTGACTGTTAAACCTGTAAGGAAA
 GTAAAAGCTGGAAGTTAATTAAGGGGGAAGTAACAACCTCCACTTGGGAAGACA

	<p>GCAGGACTGGTCGGGAGCAGGAGAGTGTGAGAGATGAGCCAGATAGTACTCGTCTCT GGAAGTCCCTAGAAATTCCTAATCCTCAGTTAGAAAGTAGTAGCCATTGATTCTTCAGAA TCAGGAGAGAGAGAAACCAGACAGCCCATCTAAAAAGGATATTTGGAACCTCTACAGAGC AAAACCCACTAGAAACGTCTCGTTCCTGGGTGTGATGAAGTTAGCTCTACCAGTGAAAT TGGCACTCGCTATAAAGATGGCATCCCTGTAAAGTGTGGCAGAAACTCAGACTGTGATC TCCTCCATAAAAGGATCAAAGAATTCTTCAGAAATATCTTCAGAGCCAGGAGATGATG ATGAACCCACAGAAGGAAGCTTTGAGGGACACCAAGCTGCCGTAAATGCAATTCAGAT ATTTGGGAACCTTGCTATATACCTGTTTCAGCAGATAAACTGTTCCGGGTTTATAATCTG GTGAGTCGGAATGTATTGGTGTCTTTGAGGGTCATACCTCCAAAGTTAACTGCCCTCC TGGTTACTCAGACCTCCGGAAGAATGCTGCCCTTTACACCGGGTCCAGTGACCATAC CATCCGCTGCTATAATGTTAAGCAGAGCCGAGAGTGTGTGGAGCAGTTACAGCTGGAA GACCGGGTCTCTGCCTCCACAGTAGATGGCGAATCCTCTATGCGGGAGTGGCAATG GCACCTGTGGTCACCTTCAACATAAAGAACAACAACGACTTGAGATCTTTGAAAGCCA TGGCCCTCGGGCAGTCAGCTGTCTTGCTACAGCTCAGGAAGGTGCCCGAAAAGTGTG GTCGTGGGGTCTTATGACTGCACAATTAGTGTACCGGATGCCCGGAATGGACTGCTCC TCAGAACTCTGGAGGGCCATAGCAAAACCATTCTTTCATGAAGGTGGTGAATGATCT CGTGTTCAGTGGCTCCAGTGATCAGTCAGTCCATGCTCACAACATTCACACTGGTGAG CTCGTGCGGATCTATAAAGGTCACAATCATGCAGTACTGTGGTGAATATCCTAGGAA AAGTGATGGTGACTGCTTGCTGGATAAAATTTGTTCTGTCTATGAATTACAGAAGTC TCATGATCGATTACAAGTTTATGGAGGACACAAAGACATGATTATGTGTATGACATC CATAAAAGCATGATTTACACTGGCTGTATGATGGCAGTATTCAGGCCGTGAGGCTTA ATCTGATGCAGAATTACCGCTGTTGGTGGCATGGTTGCTCTCTGATATTTGGCGTTGT AGATCATTTAAAACAACACTTGCTGACCGACCACACTAATCCCAACTCCAGACTCTG AAATGTCGCTGGAAGAACTGCGATGCTTTTTTCTACTGTAGGAAAGGATCCAAACAGG ATGCTGCAGGACATATTGAACGACATGCTGAAGATGACAGCAAAATTGATTTCATGAAG TTTTTTCCTCCACGTTGGGAAGTCATTAGTTGAAGTATTTTCACATTGGCCCCCA CACAGGCCACTCTCTTCCCTTTCTTGGTGAAGTAAGG</p>
	<p>ORF Start: ATG at 121 ORF Stop: TGA at 5854</p>
	<p>SEQ ID NO: 24 1911 aa MW at 212465.1kD</p>
<p>NOV9, CG59961-01 Protein Sequence</p>	<p>MVRERKCILCHIVYSSKKVIMEEGRIYMRSLHRELENLKGDRDISHECRVCGVTEVG LSAYAKHISGQLHKDNVDAQEREDDGKGEEEDYFDKELIQLIKQRKEQSRQDEPSN SNQEKNSDDRRPQWRREDRIPIYQDRESYSQPAWHHRGPPQRDQWKWEKDGFNTRKNSF PHSLRNGGGPRGRSGWHKGVAGGSSTWFHNSNSGGGWLNSNGAVDWNHNGTGRNSSW LSEGTGGFSSWHMNSNGNWKSSVRSTNNWNYSQPGDKFQPGRRNRSNCQMEDMTMLW NKKSNKSNKYSHDRYNWQRQENDKLGTVATYRGPSEGFTSDKFPSEGLLDFNFEQLES QTTKQADTATSKVSGKNGSAAREKPRRWTPYPSQKTLDLQSGLKDITGNKSEMIKPL FDFSLITGTIQQEPQTDTRNSPTQKTQKEIHTGSLNHKASSDSAAFEVVRQCPTAEK PEQEHTPNKMPSLKSPLLPCPATKSLSQKQDPKNISKNTKNTFFSPGEHSNPSNKPTV EDNHGPYISKLRSSCPHVLKGNKSTFGSQKQSGDNLNDTLRKAKEVLQCHESLQNPLL STSKSTRNYAKASRNVEESEKGSLEKIEFQVHALEDESGETSDTEKHGTSKIGTGLSAT TELLSGSTRTADEKEEDDRILKTSRELSSTPCNPPIVRQKSELESLAASPHTGLLLD LKTSLEDAQVDDSIKSHVSYETEGFESASLDAELQKSDISQPSGPLLPPELSKLGFPAS LQRDLTRHISLSKSTGVHLPEPNLNSARRIRNISGHRKSETEKESGLKPTLRQILNAS RRNVNWEQVIQQVTKKKQELGKGLPRRFGIEMVPLVQNEQEALDLDGEPDLSSLEGFQ WEGVSISSSPGLARKRSLSESSVIMDRAPSVYSFFSEEGTGKENEPPQMVSPNSLRA GQSQKATMHLKQEVTPRAASLRTGERAENVATQRRHSAQLSSDHIIPMLHLAKDLNSQ ERSIPPSQENQNSQESNGEGNCLSSASSALAISSLADAATDSSCTSGAEQNDGQSIRK KRRATGDGSSPELPSLERKKNRRRIKGGKERSQVDQLLNISLREEELSKSLQCMDNNL LQARAALQTAYVEVQRLLMLKQITMEMSALRTHRIQILQGLQETPEPSEHPDQVPCS LTRERRNSRSQTSIDAALLPTFFPLFLEPPSSHVSPSPGTASLQITTSPTFTQTHGSV PAPDSSVQIKQEPMSPEQDENVNAPPSSACNVSKELLEANISDSCPVPVITARLSL PESTESFHEPSQELKFSVEQRNTRNRENSPSSQSAGLSSINKEGEEPTKGNNSGSEACT SSFLRLSFASETPLEKEPHSPADQPEQQAESTLTSATRGSKKKKKLRKKKSLRAAHV PENSDTEQDVLTVKPVKVKAGKLIKGGKVTSTWEDSRTGREQESVRDEPDSDSSLE VLEIPNPQLEVVAIDSSSESGEEKPDSPSKKDIWNSTEQNPLETSRSGCDEVSSSTSEIG TRYKDGIPVSAETQTVISSIKGSKNSSEISSEPGDDDEPTGSEFGHQAAVNAIQIF GNLLYTCSADKTVRVYNLVSRCIGVFEGHTSKVNCLLVQTSGKNAALYTSSDHTI RCYNVKQSRECVQLQLEDRLVCLHSRWIRLYAGLANGTVVTFNKKNNKRLIEFECHG PRAVSCSLATAQEGARKLLVVGSYDCTISVRDARNGLLLRTELGHSKTIKMKVNDLV FSGSSDQSVHAHNIHTGELVRIYKGNHNAVTVVNILGKVMVTACLDKFRVRYELQKSH DRLQVYGGHKDMIMCMTIHKSMIYTGCDGSIQAVRLNLMQNYRCWWHGCSLIFGVVD HLKQHLLTDHTNPNFQTLKCRWKNCDAFFTARKGSKQDAAGHIERHAEDDSKIDS</p>

Further analysis of the NOV9 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 9B.

Table 9B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV9	
PSort analysis:	0.6064 probability located in nucleus; 0.5369 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.4400 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV9 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 9C.

Table 9C. Geneseq Results for NOV9				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV9 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ABG15238	Novel human diagnostic protein #15229 - Homo sapiens, 938 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1227..1911 279..938	566/687 (82%) 581/687 (84%)	0.0
ABG15238	Novel human diagnostic protein #15229 - Homo sapiens, 938 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1227..1911 279..938	566/687 (82%) 581/687 (84%)	0.0
ABG15239	Novel human diagnostic protein #15230 - Homo sapiens, 228 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	4..125 3..98	87/122 (71%) 90/122 (73%)	1e-37
ABG15239	Novel human diagnostic protein #15230 - Homo sapiens, 228 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	4..125 3..98	87/122 (71%) 90/122 (73%)	1e-37
ABG15768	Novel human diagnostic protein #15759 - Homo sapiens, 584 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1654..1734 379..459	69/81 (85%) 74/81 (91%)	1e-32

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV9 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 9D.

Table 9D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV9				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV9 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9H2Y7	ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 106 - Homo sapiens (Human), 1883 aa.	43..1911 16..1883	1864/1871 (99%) 1864/1871 (99%)	0.0
O88466	ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 106 - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1888 aa.	1..1911 1..1888	1476/1917 (76%) 1622/1917 (83%)	0.0
AAH25424	HYPOTHETICAL 138.4 KDA PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1245 aa.	1..1259 1..1243	920/1263 (72%) 1026/1263 (80%)	0.0
Q96M37	CDNA FLJ32848 FIS, CLONE TESTI2003413, MODERATELY SIMILAR TO ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 106 - Homo sapiens (Human), 778 aa (fragment).	283..1061 1..778	776/779 (99%) 778/779 (99%)	0.0
O55185	POTENTIAL GRB2 AND FYN-BINDING PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 600 aa.	245..848 1..594	374/607 (61%) 439/607 (71%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV9 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 9E.

Table 9E. Domain Analysis of NOV9			
Pfam Domain	NOV9 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
zf-C2H2: domain 1 of 2	47..71	6/26 (23%) 14/26 (54%)	24
WD40: domain 1 of 6	1549..1583	12/37 (32%) 30/37 (81%)	0.00024
WD40: domain 2 of 6	1589..1628	12/40 (30%) 30/40 (75%)	0.016
WD40: domain 3 of 6	1676..1713	11/39 (28%) 27/39 (69%)	16
WD40: domain 4 of 6	1719..1753	14/37 (38%) 29/37 (78%)	0.016
WD40: domain 5 of 6	1759..1793	10/37 (27%) 25/37 (68%)	0.045
WD40: domain 6 of 6	1800..1834	7/37 (19%) 28/37 (76%)	0.1
zf-C2H2: domain 2 of 2	1841..1866	10/26 (38%) 18/26 (69%)	0.041

Example 10.

The NOV10 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 10A.

Table 10A. NOV10 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 25	556 bp	
NOV10, CG88600-01 DNA Sequence	<u>GCACGGTCCGGGTGAGCCGCGATACTGTCGGCCCCCTTGTCGCCTGGAAGTCGTGTGCA</u> <u>TGACCTTGAAGAACTCCTGCTGCTCACCTGCATCTGCCTGACCTTGGCTGCTTGTGG</u> <u>TGGGGTCGACCCCAACTCGCCGTTGGGCAAGCGCCAAGCCGCGTTCAAGGAGATGCTC</u> <u>AAGGTCAGCGAAGACCTCGGTGGGATGTTGCGCAATCGTATTCCTACGACGAAGCCG</u> <u>CATTTCATCAGCGGCGCAGCCAAGCTCGAGTGTCGTGTCGACGAGCCCTGGCAGCACTT</u> <u>TCCACAGGTACGTGACGACGAACGCAGCAAGGCCAATCCCGAGGTCTGGCAGCGCCAG</u> <u>GAGCAATTCAGAAGATGGCGCGTGGTCTGGAGCAGGCCACCGCCGCACTGGTGCAGG</u> <u>TGACGACCGCGCCGCGCTACGCCGCTCCGAGCTGGAGCCGGCAGTGCAGGCCATCGA</u> <u>GGACAGTTGCGAGGCCTGCCACAAGGCGTTTCGCGCTTACTGATTCGACGCGCGCTTCG</u> <u>GCCTCGGCCTGCTCCAGTTCGGCGCGCGCCTCGG</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 58	ORF Stop: TGA at 505	
	SEQ ID NO: 26	149 aa	MW at 16625.9kD
NOV10, CG88600-01	MTLKKLLLLLTCICLTLAACGGVDPNSPLGKRQAAFKEMLKVSEDLGGMLRNRIPYDEA AFISGAAKLECLSHPEWQHFPQVRDDERSKANPEVWQRQEQQFKMARGLEQATAALVQ VTTAPPLRRSELEPAVQAIEDSCEACHKAFRAY		

Protein Sequence	
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Further analysis of the NOV10 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 10B.

Table 10B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV10	
PSort analysis:	0.8200 probability located in outside; 0.1000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.1000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome)
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 18 and 19

A search of the NOV10 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 10C.

5

Table 10C. Geneseq Results for NOV10				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV10 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAAY85179	Cellulose synthase subunit amino acid sequence - Vigna angularis, 1124 aa. [JP2000060568-A, 29-FEB-2000]	37..137 95..190	27/102 (26%) 50/102 (48%)	0.12
AAU21686	Novel human neoplastic disease associated polypeptide #119 - Homo sapiens, 354 aa. [WO200155163-A1, 02-AUG-2001]	30..127 200..296	21/101 (20%) 45/101 (43%)	1.0
AAW22779	Human septin-2 protein clone B3 - Homo sapiens, 401 aa. [WO9727284-A2, 31-JUL-1997]	30..127 301..397	21/101 (20%) 45/101 (43%)	1.0
AAW22776	Human septin-2 protein - Homo sapiens, 523 aa. [WO9727284-A2, 31-JUL-1997]	30..127 423..519	21/101 (20%) 45/101 (43%)	1.0
AAG14457	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 14328 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 542 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	2..50 3..55	18/53 (33%) 26/53 (48%)	1.3

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV10 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 10D.

Table 10D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV10				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV10 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9I5Z5	HYPOTHETICAL PROTEIN PA0541 - <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , 152 aa.	1..148 1..151	67/151 (44%) 92/151 (60%)	7e-30
Q9JZR9	CYTOCHROME C - <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (serogroup B), 152 aa.	7..148 7..150	48/151 (31%) 70/151 (45%)	1e-08
Q9JUV4	PUTATIVE C-TYPE CYTOCHROME - <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (serogroup A), 152 aa.	7..148 7..150	48/151 (31%) 69/151 (44%)	2e-08
Q53142	Cytochrome c-554 precursor (C554) (High potential cytochrome c) - <i>Rhodobacter sphaeroides</i> (<i>Rhodopseudomonas sphaeroides</i>), 153 aa.	45..147 47..150	32/107 (29%) 54/107 (49%)	1e-05
P00143	Cytochrome c' - <i>Paracoccus</i> sp. (strain ATCC 12084), 132 aa.	23..148 2..131	36/131 (27%) 58/131 (43%)	3e-05

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV10 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 10E.

Table 10E. Domain Analysis of NOV10			
Pfam Domain	NOV10 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
Cytochrome_C_2: domain 1 of 1	25..149	36/133 (27%) 84/133 (63%)	5.4e-06

Example 11.

5 The NOV11 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 11A.

Table 11A. NOV11 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 27	1189 bp
NOV11, CG88655-01 DNA	ACCCCGTGGAGCACGCCGATATGGCTGCGCTGACACTGAGGGGTGTCCGGGAGCTGC GAAGCGTGTGGACCTCGCGACGGTCCCGGGAGACATCGATATAAGAAGAAATGGGCT GCCACAGAGCCCAAATTCCTGCTGTTTCGACTGGCTTTGCAGAATTTTGACATGACTT ACAGTGTGCAGTTTGGAGATCTTTGGCCATCAATCCGTGTCAGTCTCCTCTCAGAGCA	

Sequence	GAAGTATGGTGCCTGGTCAATAAAGTTTGTGCTGCCTGGGATCATGTAAGTGCTAAGCTG GAGCAGCTGAGTGCCAAGGATTTTGTGAATGAAGCCATCTCCCACTGGGAAGTGCAGT CTGAGGGTGGCCAATCTGCAGCCCCATCCCCTGCCTCCTGGGCCTGCAGTCCGAACCT TCGATGCTTCACTTTTGACAGAGGGGATATCAGTCGCTTCCCTCCTGCCAGGCCTGGC AGCCTGGGTGTCATGGAGTACTACCTGATGGATGCTGCCTCCTTGCTGCCTGTTCTGG CCCTCGGCCTGCAGCCTGGGGACATCGTGCTTGACCTATGTGCAGCTCCTGGGGGAAA GACACTAGCGTTGCTTCAGACTGGCTGTTGCCGTAATCTTGCTGCCAATGATCTCTCC CCGTCCCGAATAGCCAGACTACAGAAGATCCCTTCACAGCTATGTGCCTGAAGAGATCA GGGATGGAAATCAAGTTCGAGTTACCTCATGGGATGGCAGGAAATGGGGAGAACTGGA GGGGGACACCTATGACCGGGTGTGGTGGATGTGCCCTGTACCACAGACCGCCACTCC CTTCATGAGGAGGAGAACAACATCTTTAAGCGGTCAAGGAAGAAGGAGCGACAGATAT TGCTGTGCTGCAAGTGCAGCTTCTTGCGGCTGGACTCCTTGCCACCAAACAGGAGG CCATGTTGCTATTCTACCTGCTCACTCTCACACTTACAGAACGAGTATGTGGTGCAA GGTGCCATTGAGCTCCTGGCCAATCAATACAGCATCCAGGTACAGGTGGAAGATCTGA CTCACTTCCGAAGGGTTTTTCATGGACACATTTTGTCTTCTCATCTGTGAGGTTGG GGAGCTGCTAATACCAACCTCATGGCCAATTTTGGCCCCATGTACTTCTGCAAAATG CGTAGGCTGACATAGTATACCCAATCCC		
	ORF Start: ATG at 21	ORF Stop: TAG at 1173	
	SEQ ID NO: 28	384 aa	MW at 43088.1kD
NOV11, CG88655-01 Protein Sequence	MAALTLRGVRELLKRVDLATVPRRHRYKKKWAATEPKFPAVRLALQNFDMTYSVQFGD LWPSIRVSLLEQKYGALVNNFAAWDHVSAKLEQLSAKDFVNEAISHWELQSEGGQSA APSPASWACSPNLRCTFDRGDISRFPPARPGSLGVMYYLMDAASLLPVLLGLQPG DIVLDLCAAPGGKTLALLQTGCCRNLAANDLSPSRIARLQKILHSYVPEEIRDGNQVR VTSWDGRKWGELEGDTYDRVLVDVPCITDRHSLHEENNIFKRSRKKERQILPVLVQVQ LLAAGLLATKPGGHVVYSTCSLSHLQNEYVVQGAIELLANQYSIQVQVEDLTHFRRVF MDTFCFFSSCQVGELVIPNLMAFNGPMYFCKMRRLT		

Further analysis of the NOV11a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 11B.

Table 11B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV11	
PSort analysis:	0.5949 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.4400 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.4200 probability located in nucleus; 0.3797 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV11 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 11C.

Table 11C. Geneseq Results for NOV11				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV11 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB93752	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:13419 - Homo sapiens, 186 aa. [EP1074617-A2, 07-FEB-2001]	219..384 21..186	164/166 (98%) 166/166 (99%)	4e-94
ABG09325	Novel human diagnostic protein #9316 - Homo sapiens, 272 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	199..328 8..137	130/130 (100%) 130/130 (100%)	1e-70
ABG09325	Novel human diagnostic protein #9316 - Homo sapiens, 272 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	199..328 8..137	130/130 (100%) 130/130 (100%)	1e-70
AAM05754	Peptide #4436 encoded by probe for measuring breast gene expression - Homo sapiens, 115 aa. [WO200157270-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	32..146 1..115	115/115 (100%) 115/115 (100%)	4e-63
AAM30628	Peptide #4665 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 115 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	32..146 1..115	115/115 (100%) 115/115 (100%)	4e-63

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV11 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 11D.

Table 11D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV11				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV11 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q96CB9	SIMILAR TO RIKEN CDNA 2810405F18 GENE - Homo sapiens (Human), 384 aa.	1..384 1..384	383/384 (99%) 383/384 (99%)	0.0
Q9CZ57	2810405F18RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 381 aa.	1..383 1..380	329/383 (85%) 351/383 (90%)	0.0
Q9D7F0	2310010O12RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 234 aa.	195..383 45..233	167/189 (88%) 180/189 (94%)	1e-96
Q9HAJ8	HYPOTHETICAL 21.2 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 186 aa.	219..384 21..186	164/166 (98%) 166/166 (99%)	1e-93
Q9VPX3	CG4749 PROTEIN (LD40271P) - Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly), 503 aa.	100..382 218..501	114/287 (39%) 178/287 (61%)	2e-52

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV11 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 11E.

Table 11E. Domain Analysis of NOV11			
Pfam Domain	NOV11 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
Nol1_Nop2_Sun: domain 1 of 1	155..312	48/203 (24%) 112/203 (55%)	5.8e-13

Example 12.

5 The NOV12 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 12A.

Table 12A. NOV12 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 29	1198 bp
NOV12, CG88665-01 DNA Sequence	<p>TTTAGTTACCTAGATTCAAGATGAATAGCGATCAAGTTACACTGGTTGGTCAAGTGTT TGAGTCATATGTTTCGGAATACCATAAGAATGATATTCTTCTAATCTTGAAGGAAAGG GATGAAGATGCTCATTACCCAGTTGTGGTTAATGCCATGACTCTGTTTGAGACCAACA TGGAAATCGGGAATATTTCAACATGTTCCCCAGTGAAGTGCTTACAATTTTGTATAG TGCCTGCGAAGGTCAGCCTTGACAATTCCTCCAGTCCCTTTCTCAGCCTGAGGCTGTT TCCATGAAACAGAATCTTCATGCCAGGATATCAGGTTTGCTGTCTGTCTGAGCTGG</p>	

	TGAGGGAACACATACCTAAAACCAAGGATGTGGGACACTTTTATCTGTCACTGGGAC AGTGATTGGAACAAGTCTGGTGAAGGTTCTGGAGTTTGAGCGGGATTACATGTGTAAC AAATGCAAGCATGTGTTTGTGATCAAGGCTGACTTTGAGCAGTATTACACCTTTTGCC GGCCATCCTCGTGTCCAGCTTGGAGAGCTGTGATTCCTCTAAATTCACCTGCCTCTC AGGCTTGTCTTCGTCTCCAACCAGGTGTAGAGATTACCAGGAAATCAAAATTCAGGAA CAGGTACAAAGGCTATCTGTTGGAAGTATCCACGATCTATGAAGGTTATTCTGGAAG ATGACTTAGTGGATAGTTGCAAATCTGGTGATGACCTCACTATTTACGGGATTGTAAT GCAACGGTGGAAGCCCTTTTCAGCAAGATGTGCGCTGTGAAGTGAGATAGTCCTGAAA GCAAATTACATCCAAGTAAATAATGAGCAGTCCTCAGGGATCATCATGGATGAGGAGG TCCAAAAGGAATTCGAAGATTTTGGGAATACTATAAGAGCGATCCCTTTGCAGGTAG GAATGTAATATTGGCTAGCTTGTGCCCTCAAGTGTTTGGGAATGTATCTAGTAAAGCTT GCTGTGGCCATGGTGTGGCTGGTGGGATTCAAAGGACTGATGCTACAGGAACACGGG TCAGAGGTGAATCTCATCTTTTATTGGTTGGGGATCCTGGCACAGGGAAATCTCAGTT CCTCAAATATGCAGCAAAGATTACACCAAGATCTGTGCTGACCACAGGAATTGGATCT ACTAGTGCAGGTATTGTATGTGACAATTTCAAGTAAAT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 21	ORF Stop: TAA at 1194	
	SEQ ID NO: 30	391 aa	MW at 43983.0kD
NOV12, CG88665-01 Protein Sequence	MNSDQVTLVGQVFESYVSEYHKNDILLILKERDEDAHYPVVVNAMTLFETNMEIGEYF NMFPSSEVLTFDSALRRSALTILQSLSQPEAVSMKQNLHARISGLPVCPELVREHI PK TKDVGHFLSVTGTVIRTSLVKVLEFERDYMCKKHVFVIKADFEQYYTFCRPSSCPS LESCDSSKFTCLSGLSSSPTRCRDYEIKIQEQVQRLSVGSI PRSMKVILEDLVDSC KSGDDLTYGI VMQRWKPFPQDVRCEVEIVLKANYIQVNNEQSSGIIMDEEVQKEFED FWEYKSDPFAGRNVLASLCPQVFGMYLVKLAVAMVLAGGIQRTDATGTRVRGESHL LLVGDPGTGKSQFLKYAAKITPRSVLTGTGIGSTSAGIVCDNFK		

Further analysis of the NOV12 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 12B.

Table 12B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV12	
PSort analysis:	0.8500 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.4400 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV12 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 12C.

Table 12C. Geneseq Results for NOV12				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV12 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAM35524	Peptide #9561 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 75 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	1..70 6..75	70/70 (100%) 70/70 (100%)	6e-34
AAM75412	Human bone marrow expressed probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 35718 - Homo sapiens, 75 aa. [WO200157276-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	1..70 6..75	70/70 (100%) 70/70 (100%)	6e-34
AAM62602	Human brain expressed single exon probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 34707 - Homo sapiens, 75 aa. [WO200157275-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	1..70 6..75	70/70 (100%) 70/70 (100%)	6e-34
ABB41728	Peptide #9234 encoded by human foetal liver single exon probe - Homo sapiens, 75 aa. [WO200157277-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	1..70 6..75	70/70 (100%) 70/70 (100%)	6e-34
AAM36636	Peptide #10673 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 66 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	236..301 1..66	66/66 (100%) 66/66 (100%)	4e-33

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV12 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 12D.

Table 12D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV12				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV12 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9D344	9030408O17RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 386 aa.	1..386 1..386	352/386 (91%) 373/386 (96%)	0.0
Q9HCV3	DJ329L24.3 (MEMBER OF MCM2/3/5 FAMILY) - Homo sapiens (Human), 441 aa (fragment).	116..386 1..271	271/271 (100%) 271/271 (100%)	e-156
Q9ZPT4	PUTATIVE DNA REPLICATION LICENSING FACTOR - Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress), 610 aa.	16..385 17..398	160/386 (41%) 236/386 (60%)	2e-76
Q9UXG1	MINICHROMOSOME MAINTENANCE (MCM) PROTEIN (MINICHROMOSOME MAINTENANCE PROTEIN MCM) - Sulfolobus solfataricus, 686 aa.	94..385 94..373	93/295 (31%) 168/295 (56%)	4e-37
AAL63108	DNA REPLICATION LICENSING FACTOR (MCM) - Pyrobaculum aerophilum, 680 aa.	87..385 81..362	97/300 (32%) 163/300 (54%)	3e-34

Pfam analysis predicts that the NOV12 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 12E.

Table 12E. Domain Analysis of NOV12			
Pfam Domain	NOV12 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
MCM: domain 1 of 1	106..391	97/623 (16%) 212/623 (34%)	1.9e-11

Example 13.

5 The NOV13 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 13A.

Table 13A. NOV13 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 31	552 bp
NOV13a, CG88685-01 DNA	TGTTCAGGAGATGGGGGCTGCGGTGACTCGCGGGATCAGGAATTTCAACCTAGAGAAC CCAGCGGAACGGGAAATCAGCAAGATGAAGCCCTCTCCACTCCCGGTTACCCCTCTA CCAACAGCCTCCTGCAAGAGCAGATTAGTCTCTATCCAGAAATTAAGGTAGAGATTGC	

Sequence	TCGTAAAGATGACAAGATGCTGCCATTTCTAAAAGATGTATATGTTGATTCCAAAGATCCTGTGTCTTCCGTGCAGGTAAAAGCTGCTGAAACACGTCAAGAGCCAGAGGAATTCA GATTGCCCAAAGGCTATCACTTTGATATAATAAATATTAAGAGCATTCCCAAAGGCAA AATTTCCATTATAGAAGCATTGACTTTTCTCAATAATCATAAACTTTATCAAGAAACA TGGACCGCTGAGAAAATAGCGCAAGAATACCATTTAGAACAGAAAGATGTGAGTTCCC CTCTTTATTTTGTACTTTTGAAGTCAAAATCTTCCCTCATGAAGACAAGAAAGCAAT ACAATCAAAAT TGA AGAAAATCGCAAAAATT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 11	ORF Stop: TGA at 533	
	SEQ ID NO: 32	174 aa	MW at 20037.7kD
NOV13a, CG88685-01 Protein Sequence	MGAAVTRGIRNFNLENPAEREISKMKPSPTPGYPSTNSLLQEQLSLYPEIKVEIARKD DKMLPFLKDVYVDSKDPVSSVQVKAAETRQEPPEEFLPKGYHFDIINIKSIPKGKISI IEALTFLNNHKLYQETWTAEKIAQEYHLEQKDVSSPLYFVTFELKIFPHEDKKAIQSK		
	SEQ ID NO: 33	528 bp	
NOV13b, CG88685-02 DNA Sequence	A TGGGGGCTGCGGTGACTCGCGGGATCAGGAATTTCAACCTAGAGAACCCAGCGGAAA GGGAAATCCGCAACATGAAGCCCTCTCCCACTCCCGGTTACCCCTCTACCAACAGCCT CCTGCAAGAGCAGATTAGTCTCTATCCAGAAATTAAGGGAGAGATTGCTCGTAAAGAT GACAAGCTGCTGCCATTTCTAAAAGATGTGTGTGTGATTCCAAAGATCCTGTGTCTT CCGTGCAGCTGAAAGCTGCTGAAACACGTCAAGAGCCAAAGAAATTCAGATTGCCGAA AGGCTATCACTTTGATATGATAAATATTAAGAGCATTTCCCAAAGGCAAAATTTCCATT ATAGAAGCATTGACTTTTCTCAATAATCATAAACTTTATCAAGAAACATGGACCGCTG AGAAAATAGCGCAAGAATACCATTTAGAACAGAAAGATGTGAATTCCCCTCTTAAATA TTTTGTACTTTTGAAGTCAAAATCTTCCCTCATGAAGACAAGAAAGCAATACAATCA AAAT TGA		
	ORF Start: ATG at 1	ORF Stop: TGA at 526	
	SEQ ID NO: 34	175 aa	MW at 20158.0kD
NOV13b, CG88685-02 Protein Sequence	MGAAVTRGIRNFNLENPAEREIRNMKPSPTPGYPSTNSLLQEQLSLYPEIKGEIARKD DKLLPFLKDVCDVSKDPVSSVQLKAAETRQEPKKFRLPKGYHFDMINIKSIPKGKISI IEALTFLNNHKLYQETWTAEKIAQEYHLEQKDVNSPLKYFVTFELKIFPHEDKKAIQS K		

Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 13B.

Table 13B. Comparison of NOV13a against NOV13b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV13a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV13b	1..174	150/175 (85%)
	1..175	156/175 (88%)

Further analysis of the NOV13a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 13C.

Table 13C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV13a	
PSort analysis:	0.6500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in plasma membrane
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

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A search of the NOV13a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 13D.

Table 13D. Geneseq Results for NOV13a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV13a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB43393	Human ORFX ORF3157 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:6314 - Homo sapiens, 175 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	1..174 1..175	143/175 (81%) 158/175 (89%)	5e-76
AAG04027	Human secreted protein, SEQ ID NO: 8108 - Homo sapiens, 102 aa. [EP1033401-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	1..91 1..91	74/91 (81%) 81/91 (88%)	4e-35
AAM41045	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 5976 - Homo sapiens, 973 aa. [WO200153312-A1, 26-JUL-2001]	7..79 165..232	21/73 (28%) 33/73 (44%)	1.2
AAY53667	Sequence gi/3328186 from an alignment with protein 608 - Unidentified, 3117 aa. [WO9960164-A1, 25-NOV-1999]	97..161 143..212	21/70 (30%) 37/70 (52%)	2.6
AAW46822	Amino acid sequence of FBP encoded by the 5' region of the gene - Streptococcus equi, 413 aa. [WO9801561-A1, 15-JAN-1998]	13..88 171..260	22/90 (24%) 35/90 (38%)	3.4

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV13a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 13E.

Table 13E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV13a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV13a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9P032	HSPC125 (MY013 PROTEIN) (BA22L21.1.1) (HSPC125 PROTEIN, ISOFORM 1) - Homo sapiens (Human), 175 aa.	1..174 1..175	143/175 (81%) 158/175 (89%)	1e-75
Q9NQR8	HRPAP20 SHORT FORM - Homo sapiens (Human), 174 aa.	1..174 1..174	119/175 (68%) 142/175 (81%)	2e-60
Q9D1H6	1110007M04RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 173 aa.	1..174 1..173	119/175 (68%) 139/175 (79%)	1e-58
Q9VH39	CG11722 PROTEIN - Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly), 203 aa.	5..162 8..175	57/168 (33%) 88/168 (51%)	2e-17
Q9CTZ6	3000003G13RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 120 aa (fragment).	1..45 1..45	30/45 (66%) 33/45 (72%)	1e-08

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV13a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 13F.

Table 13F. Domain Analysis of NOV13a			
Pfam Domain	NOV13a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
No Significant Matches Found			

Example 14.

- 5 The NOV14 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 14A.

Table 14A. NOV14 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 35	3093 bp
NOV14, CG88768-01 DNA Sequence	ATGAGCTCCCAAAGCCATCCAGATGGACTTTCTGGCCGAGACCAGCCAGTGGAGCTGC TGAATCCTGCCCCGCGTGAACCACATGCCAGCACGGTGGATGTGGCCACGGCGCTGCC TCTGCAAGTGGCCCCCTCGGCAGTGCCCATGGACCTGCGCCTGGACCACAGTTCTCA CTGCCTGTGGCAGAGCCGGCCCTGCGGGAGCAGCAGCTGCAGCAGGAGCTCCTGGCGC TCAAGCAGAAGCAGCAGATCCAGAGGCAGATCCTCATCGCTGAGTTCCAGAGGCAGCA CGAGCAGCTCTCCCGGCAGCACGAGGCGCAGCTCCACGAGCACATCAAGCAACAACAG GAGATGCTGGCCATGAAGCACCAGCAGGAGCTGCTGGAACACCAGCGGAAGCTGGAGA	

	GGCACCGCCAGGAGCAGGAGCTGGAGAAGCAGCACCGGGAGCAGAAGCTGCAGCAGCT CAAGAACAAGGAGAAGGGCAAAGAGAGTGCCGTGGCCAGCACAGAAGTGAAGATGAAG TTACAAGAATTTGTCTCAATAAAAAAGGAAGGCGTGGCCACCAGGAATCTGAACCACT GCATTTCCAGCGACCTCGCTACTGGTACGGGAAAACGCAGCACAGTTCCCTTGACCA GAGTTCTCCACCCAGAGCGGAGTGTGACCTCCTATAACCAACCCGCTCCGGGAGCG TACGACGCCAAAGATGACTTCCCTCTTAGGAAAACAGCTTCTGAACCGAATCTGAAAT TACGGTCCAGGCTAAAGCAGAAAGTGGCCGAAAGACGGAGCAGCCCCCTGTTACGCAG GAAAGACGGGCCAGTGGTCACTGCTCTAAAAAGCGTCCGTGGATGTCACAGACTCC GCGTGCAGCAGCGCCCCAGGCTCCGGACCCAGCTACCCAACCAACAGCTCCGGGAGCG TCAGCGCGGAGAACGGTATCGCGCCCCGCTCCCGCAGCATCCCGGCGGAGACGAGTTT GGCGCACAGACTTGTGGCAGCAGAAAGGCTCGGCCGCTCCACTTCCCTCTACACATCG CCATCCTTGCCCCAACATCACGCTGGGCCGCTGCCACCGGCCCTCTGCGGGCAGCG CGGGCCAGCAGGACCGGAGAGACTACCCCTTCCCGCCCTCCAGCAGAGGCTCTCCCT TTTCCCGGCACCCACCTCACTCCCTACCTGAGCACCTCGCCCTTGGAGCGGGACGGA GGGCGAGCGCACAGCCCTCTTCTGCAGCACATGGTCTTACTGGAGCAGCCACCGGCAC AAGCACCCCTCGTCAAGGCTGGGAGCACTGCCCTCCACGCACAGTCTTGGTTGG TGCAGACCGGGTGTCCCCCTCCATCCACAAGCTGCGGCAGCAGCCGCTTGGGGCGG ATTAGTCGGCCCCGCTGCCCGAGAAGCGCCAGGCTCTGCAGCACCTGGTCATCCAGC AGCAGCATCAGCAGTTTCTGGAGAAACACAAGCAGCAGTTCCAGCAGCAGCAACTGCA GATGAACAAGATCATCCCAAGCCAAGCGAGCCAGCCAGGCGAGCCGAGAGCCACCCG GAGGAGACGGAGGAGGAGCTCCGTGAGCAGGAGCTGCTCTTCAGACAGCAAGCCCTCC TGCTGGAGCAGCAGCGGATCCACCAGCTGAGGAACTACCAGGCGTCCATGGAGGCCG CGGCATCCCCGTGTCTTCCGGCGGCCACAGGCCCTGTGTCCCGGGCGCAGTCTTACCC GCGTCTGCCACCTTCCCGTGTCTGTGTCAGGAGCCCCCACCAGCCAGGTTACAGCA CAGGCCCTCGTGTATGACACGCTGATGCTGAAGCACCAGTGCACCTGCGGGAGTAGCAG CAGCCACCCCGAGCAGCCCGGGAGGATCCAGAGCATCTGGTCCCGCCTGCAGGAGACG GGCTCCGGGGCAAATGCGAGTGCATCCGCGGACGCAAGGCCACCCCTGGAGGAGCTAC AGACGGTGCACCTCGGAAGCCCAACCCCTCCTGTATGGCACGAACCCCTCAACCGGCA GAAACTGGACAGTAAGAACTTCTAGGCTCGCTCGCTCCGTGTTCTGTCGGCTCCCT TGCGGTGGTGTGGGGTGGACAGTGACACCATATGGAACGAGGTGCACTCGCGGGGG CAGCCCGCTGGCTGTGGGCTGCGTGGTAGAGTGGTCTTCAAGGTGGCCACAGGGGA GCTGAAGAATGGCTTTGCTGTGTGTCGCCCCCTGGACACCATGCGGAGGAGACGACG CCCATGGGCTTTTGCTACTTCAACTCCGTGGCCGTGGCAGCCAAGCTTCTGCAGCAGA GGTTGAGCGTGAGCAAGATCCTCATCGTGGACTGGGACGTGCACCATGGAACGGGAC CCAGCAGGCTTTCTACAGCGACCTAGCGTCCTGTACATGTCCCTCCACCGCTACGAC GATGGGAACCTTCTTCCAGGCAGCGGGGCTCCTGATGAGGTGGGCACAGGGCCCGGCG TGGGTTTCAACGTCAACATGGCTTTCACCGCGGCTGGACCCCCCATGGGAGACGC TGAGTACTTGGCGGCCCTTCAAGACGGTGGTCAATGCCGATCGCCAGCAGGTTTGGCCCC GATGTGGTGTGGTGTATCAGGCTTCGATGCCGTGGAGGGCCACCCACCCCTCTTGT GGGGCTACAACCTCTCCGCCAGATGCTTCCGGGTACCTGACGAAGCAGCTGATGGGCCCT GGCTGGCGGCCGATTGTCTTGGCCCTCGAGGGAGGCCACGACCTGACCGCCATTTGC GACGCCCTCGGAAGCATGTGTTTCTGCCTTGTGTTGGGAAACGAGCTTGATCCTCTCCAG AAAAGGTTTACAGCAAAAGCCCAATGCAACCGCTGTCCGTTCATGGAGAAAGTCAT GGAGATCCACAGCAAGTACTGGCGCTGCCGTGCAGCGCACAACCTCCACAGCGGGGCGT TCTCTGATCGAGGCTCAGACTTGCGAGAACGAAGAAGCCGAGACGGTCAACGCCATGG CCTCGCTGTCCGTGGGCGTGAAGCCCCCGGAAAAGAGACCAGATGAGGAGCCCATGGA AGAGGAGCCGCCCTGTAG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 1	ORF Stop: TAG at 3091	
	SEQ ID NO: 36	1030 aa	MW at 113012.2kD
NOV14, CG88768-01 Protein Sequence	MSSQSHPDGLSGRDQPVLELLNPARNVHMPSTVDVATALPLQVAPSAPVMDLRLDHQFS LPVAEPALREQQLOQELLALKQKQIQRIILIAEFQRQHEQLSRQHEAQLHEHIKQQQ EMLAMKHQQELLEHQKLERHREQELEKQHQREQLQQLKNKEKGKESAVASTEVMKM LQEFVLNKKKALAHRLNHNHICSSDPYWGKTQHSLLDQSSPPQSGVSTSYNHPVLGM YDAKDDFPLRKTASEPNLKLRSRLKQKVAERRSSPLLRKDGFPVVTALKKRPLDVTDS ACSSAPGSGPSSPNSSGSVSAENGIAPAVPSIPAETSLAHLRLVAREGSAAPLPLYTS PSLPNITLGLPATGPSAGTAGQDTERLTLPALQQLSLFPGTHLTPYLSTSPLERDG GAAHSPLLQHMVLLQPPAQAPLVTGLGALPLHAQSLVGADRVSPSIHKLRQHRPLGR IQSAPLPQNAQALQHLVLIQQHQQFLEKHKQQFQQQQLQMNKIIPKPSAPRQPSHP EETEEELREQELLFRQQAALLLEQQRIHQLRNYQASMEAAGIPVSFGGHRPLSRAQSSP ASATFPVSVQEPPTKPRFTTGLVYDTLMLKHQCTCGSSSSHPEHAGRIQSIWSRLQET GLRGKCEIRGRKATLEELQTVHSEAHTLLYGTNPLNRQKLDKSKLLGSLASVFLRLP CGGVGVSDTIWNEVHSAGAARLAVGCVVELVFKVATGELKNGFAVVRPPGHAEEST PMGFCYFNSVAVAAKLLQQLSVSKILIVDWDVHHNGTQQAFYSDPSVLYMSLHRYD DGNFFPGSGAPDEVGTGPGVGFNVMAFTGGLDPPMGDAEYLAAFRVTVMPIASEFAP		

	DVVLVSSGFDVEGHPTPLGGYNLSARCFGYLTKQLMGLAGGRIVLALEGGHDLTAIC DASEACVSALLGNELDPLPEKVLQQRPNANAVRSMEKVMEIHSKYWRCLQRTTSTAGR SLIEAQTCENEEAETVTAMASLSVGKPAEKRPDEEPMEEEPPL
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Further analysis of the NOV14 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 14B.

Table 14B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV14	
PSort analysis:	0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.3000 probability located in nucleus; 0.1580 probability located in lysosome (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV14 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 14C.

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Table 14C. Geneseq Results for NOV14				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV14 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB49957	Human histone deacetylase HDAC-4 - Homo sapiens, 967 aa. [WO200071703-A2, 30-NOV-2000]	118..1030 1..967	910/967 (94%) 910/967 (94%)	0.0
AAB43008	Human ORFX ORF2772 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:5544 - Homo sapiens, 1141 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	8..1030 27..1141	651/1143 (56%) 792/1143 (68%)	0.0
AAY07092	Colon cancer associated antigen precursor sequence - Homo sapiens, 897 aa. [WO9904265-A2, 28-JAN-1999]	177..1000 1..896	527/919 (57%) 634/919 (68%)	0.0
AAM78891	Human protein SEQ ID NO 1553 - Homo sapiens, 1008 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	100..1030 76..1006	502/977 (51%) 627/977 (63%)	0.0
AAM79875	Human protein SEQ ID NO 3521 - Homo sapiens, 1020 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	44..1030 20..1018	511/1047 (48%) 650/1047 (61%)	0.0

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV14 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 14D.

Table 14D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV14				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV14 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
P56524	Histone deacetylase 4 (HD4) (HA6116) - Homo sapiens (Human), 1084 aa.	1..1030 1..1084	1022/1084 (94%) 1024/1084 (94%)	0.0
P83038	Histone deacetylase 4 (HD4) - Gallus gallus (Chicken), 1080 aa.	1..1030 1..1080	941/1084 (86%) 983/1084 (89%)	0.0
Q9UQL6	Histone deacetylase 5 (HD5) (Antigen NY-CO-9) - Homo sapiens (Human), 1122 aa.	1..1030 1..1122	653/1150 (56%) 796/1150 (68%)	0.0
Q9Z2V6	Histone deacetylase 5 (HD5) (Histone deacetylase mHDA1) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1113 aa.	1..1030 1..1113	650/1141 (56%) 791/1141 (68%)	0.0
Q9UKV0	Histone deacetylase 9 (HD9) (HD7B) (HD7) - Homo sapiens (Human), 1011 aa.	25..971 1..1005	579/1016 (56%) 718/1016 (69%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV14 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 14E.

Table 14E. Domain Analysis of NOV14			
Pfam Domain	NOV14 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
HK: domain 1 of 1	453..462	5/10 (50%) 10/10 (100%)	6.2
REV: domain 1 of 1	458..484	11/27 (41%) 21/27 (78%)	4.1
Hist_deacetyl: domain 1 of 1	598..944	134/360 (37%) 274/360 (76%)	1.4e-109
GATase: domain 1 of 1	832..996	36/275 (13%) 100/275 (36%)	8.5

Example 15.

The NOV15 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 15A.

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Table 15A. NOV15 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 37	1750 bp	
NOV15a, CG88856-01 DNA Sequence	CAGGATGAACGCTGCTTTTCCAAGATGGCGACGGAGGGAGGAGGGAAGGAGATGAACGA GATTAAGACCCAATTCACCACCCGGGAAGGTCTGTACAAGCTGCTGCCGCACTCCGGAG TACAGCCGGCCCAACCGGGTGCCCTTCAACTCGCAGGGATCCAACCCTGTCCGCGTCT CCTTCGTAAACCTCAACGACCAGTCTGGCAACGGCGACCGCCTCTGCTTCAATGTGGG CCGGGAGCTGTACTTCTATATCTACAAGGGGTCCGCAAGGCTGCTGACTTGAGTAA CCAATAGATAAAAGGATATACAAAGGAACACAGCCTACTTGTTCATGACTTCAACCACC TAACAGCCACAGCAGAAAGTGTCTCTCTCCTAGTGGGCTTTTCCGCAGGCCAAGTCCA GCTTATAGACCCAATCAAAAAAGAACTAGCAAACCTTTTAAATGAGGAAAGACTAATA GACAAGTCACGAGTTACCTGTGTCAAATGGGTTCCCGGTTCCGAAAGCCTTTTCTCTAG TAGCCCACTCGAGTGGGAACATGTACTTATATAATGTGGAGCACACTTGTGGCACCAC AGCCCCCACTACCAGCTTCTGAAGCAGGGAGAGAGCTTTGCCGTGCACACTTGGCAAG AGCAAATCCACGAGGAACCTCTCCTTAAGTGGACGGTGGGCGAGGGGGCCCTCAACG AGTTTGCTTTCTCCCCAGATGGCAAGTTCTTAGCGTGCGTGAGCCAGGACGGGTTTCT GCGGGTGTTCAACTTTGACTCAGTGGAGCTGCACGGTACGATGAAAAGCTACTTTGGG GGCTTGCTGTGTGTGTGCTGGAGCCCGGATGGCAAGTACATCGTGACAGGTGGGGAGG ACGACTTGGTGACAGTCTGGTCCTTTGTAGACTGCCGAGTAATAGCCAGAGGCCACGG GCACAAGTCTCGGGTCAGTGTGTAGCGTTTGACCTTATACCACTAGTGTAGAAGAA GGTGACCTATGGAGTTTAGTGGCAGCGATGAGGACTTCCAAGACCTTCTTCATTTTG GCAGAGATCGAGCAAATAGTACACAGTCCAGGCTCTCCAAACGGAACCTCTACAGACAG CCGCCCCGTAAGTGTACGTATCGGTTTGGTTCCGTGGGCCAGGACACACAGCTCTGT TTATGGGACCTTACAGAAGATATCCTTTTCCCTCACCAACCCCTCTCAAGAGCAAGGA CACACACAAATGTCATGAATGCCACGAGTCCCTCCTGCTGGAAGCAATGGGAACAGTGT TACAACACCCGGGAACCTCTGTGCCGCTCCTCTGCCACGGTCCAACAGCCTTCCACAT TCAGCAGTCTCAAATGCTGGCAGCAAAAGCAGTGTATGACGAGGGGCCATTGCTTCTG GGGTCAAGCAAATTTGCAACACTTTCACTACATGACCGGAAGGAGAGGCACCACGAGAA AGATCACAAAGCGAAATCATAGCATGGGACACATTTCTAGCAAGAGCAGTGACAAACTG AATCTAGTTACCAAAACCAAAACGGACCCTGCTAAAACCTCTGGGAACGCCCTGTGTCT CTCGAATGGAAGATGTTCCCTTGTGTAGAGCCGCTGATATGTAAAAAGATAGCACATGA GAGACTGACTGTACTAATATTTCTTGAAGACTGTATAGTCACTGCTTGTCTAGGAGGGA TTTATTTGCACATGGGGAAGGCCTGGTAAAGTGTAAGTTTAAATCCTTAATGCTGCA CCAGATCTAG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 24	ORF Stop: TAA at 1731	
	SEQ ID NO: 38	569 aa	MW at 62892.5kD
NOV15, CG88856-01 Protein Sequence	MATEGGKEMNEIKTQFTTREGLYKLLPHSEYSRPNRVFPNSQGSNPVRVSFVNLNDQ SGNGDRLCFNVGRELYFYIYKGVKKAADLSKPIDKRIYKGTQPTCHDFNHLTATAESV SLLVGFSAGQVQLIDPIKKETSKLFNEERLIDKSRVTCVKWVPGSESLFLVAHSSGNM YLYNVEHTCGTTAPHYQLLKQGESFAVHTCKSKSTRNPLLKWTVGEGALNEFAFSPDG KFLACVSQDGLRVFNFDVVELHGTMSYFGGLLCVCWSPDGKYIVTGGEDDLVTVWS FVDCRVIARGHGHKSWVSVAFDPTYTTSVEEGDPMEFSGSDEDFQDLLHFRDRANST QSRLSKRNSTDSRPVSVTYRFGSVGQDTQLCLWDLTEDILFPHQPLSRARHTNMVNA TSPPAGSNGNSVTPGNSVPPPLPRSNLPHSAVSNAGSKSSVMDGAIASGVSKFATL SLHDRKERHHEKDHKRNHSMGHISSKSSDKLNLVTKTKTDPAKTLGTPLCPMEDVPL LEPLICKKIAHERLTVLIFLEDCIVTACQEGFICTWGRPGKVVSFNP		

Further analysis of the NOV15 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 15B.

Table 15B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV15	
Psort analysis:	0.4692 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV15 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 15C.

Table 15C. Geneseq Results for NOV15				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV15 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAG65160	Human myotonic dystrophy protein kinase 44 - Homo sapiens, 396 aa. [WO200164728-A1, 07-SEP-2001]	174..569 1..396	396/396 (100%) 396/396 (100%)	0.0
AAB42704	Human ORFX ORF2468 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:4936 - Homo sapiens, 337 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	232..569 1..337	318/338 (94%) 321/338 (94%)	0.0
AAM40094	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 3239 - Homo sapiens, 312 aa. [WO200153312-A1, 26-JUL-2001]	258..569 1..312	312/312 (100%) 312/312 (100%)	0.0
AAM78352	Human protein SEQ ID NO 1014 - Homo sapiens, 684 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	12..563 21..646	342/634 (53%) 405/634 (62%)	0.0
AAM79336	Human protein SEQ ID NO 2982 - Homo sapiens, 687 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	12..563 21..646	339/634 (53%) 402/634 (62%)	e-179

5 In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV15 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 15D.

Table 15D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV15				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV15 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
AAL56014	DMR PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 572 aa.	10..568 1..559	554/559 (99%) 556/559 (99%)	0.0
Q9D5R2	4921538B03RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 567 aa.	1..569 1..567	526/569 (92%) 540/569 (94%)	0.0
Q9D5L0	4930427E19RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 394 aa.	174..569 1..394	362/396 (91%) 371/396 (93%)	0.0
Q9UF86	HYPOTHETICAL 37.0 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 338 aa (fragment).	232..569 1..338	337/338 (99%) 337/338 (99%)	0.0
Q08274	Dystrophia myotonica-containing WD repeat motif protein (DMR-N9 protein) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 650 aa.	12..563 6..609	345/619 (55%) 410/619 (65%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV15 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 15E.

Table 15E. Domain Analysis of NOV15			
Pfam Domain	NOV15 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
WD40: domain 1 of 7	99..131	10/37 (27%) 25/37 (68%)	8.5e+02
WD40: domain 2 of 7	142..178	7/38 (18%) 24/38 (63%)	9.3
WD40: domain 3 of 7	213..248	14/37 (38%) 31/37 (84%)	0.025
WD40: domain 4 of 7	254..290	10/37 (27%) 28/37 (76%)	0.0033
WD40: domain 5 of 7	296..328	9/37 (24%) 23/37 (62%)	59
WD40: domain 6 of 7	352..382	6/37 (16%)	7e+02

		22/37 (59%)	
WD40: domain 7 of 7	526..559	9/37 (24%) 20/37 (54%)	2.1e+02

Example 16.

The NOV16 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 16A.

Table 16A. NOV16 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 39	554 bp	
NOV16, CG89958-01 DNA Sequence	<u>ACTGGGAAGGCGCAAGCCGTCGTGAAGCAGGCCGGTTACAGTGAGGTCTATTTCGCTCG</u> <u>AGGGCGGATTGGCCCGCTGGCAGCAGGCAGGCCTTCCGGGTCGTCAAATAAAGAAACG</u> <u>AGGTTTTGAAGTTATGGCGCACGTGGTTATGTACAGCACCACCGTCTGCCCTATTGC</u> <u>GTGGCAGCGGAACGACTCCTGAAGCAGCGCGGCTCGAGCAGATCGAAAAGATCCTGA</u> <u>TCGACCGCGAACC CGGCAAACGCGAAGAGATGATGACGCGCACGAACCGTCGCACCGT</u> <u>GCCGCAGATCTACATCGACGATCGCCACATTGGCGGCTTCGATGATCTCTCTGCGCTG</u> <u>GACCGCGAAGGCGGGCTGGTGCCACTGCTGGCGGCCCTGAGCGCCACACCAAAACGCCC</u> <u>GGCTTTGACCGGGCGTTGCACATTTAGGCCTGCTCATGGTGGGCACGATTGCGTCA</u> <u>TGTACCATACGCGTCTTGCGCGTGGGACACATCCCCGCCGCGCACTGACCATACATCT</u> <u>ATCTGAAGGCGAGTCATGAGCGACCAGCAACA</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 130	ORF Stop: TGA at 385	
	SEQ ID NO: 40	85 aa	MW at 9658.1kD
NOV16, CG89958-01 Protein Sequence	MAHVVMYSTTVCPYCVAAERLLKQRGVEQIEKILIDREPGKREEMTRTNRRTPVQIY IDDRHIGGFDDLSDREGGLVPLLA		

Further analysis of the NOV16a protein yielded the following properties shown in
5 Table 16B.

Table 16B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV16	
PSort analysis:	0.4632 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.2107 probability located in lysosome (lumen); 0.1612 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 19 and 20

A search of the NOV16 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 16C.

Table 16C. Geneseq Results for NOV16				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV16 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU72998	Neisseria meningitidis virulence protein #88 - Neisseria meningitidis, 93 aa. [WO200185772-A2, 15-NOV-2001]	1..83 9..91	39/83 (46%) 51/83 (60%)	4e-15
AAG33782	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 40996 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 132 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	4..85 46..129	34/84 (40%) 50/84 (59%)	4e-11
AAG35055	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 42764 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 109 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	4..83 13..94	34/82 (41%) 47/82 (56%)	5e-10
AAG35054	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 42763 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 111 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	4..83 15..96	34/82 (41%) 47/82 (56%)	5e-10
AAG45926	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 57719 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 109 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	4..83 13..94	34/83 (40%) 49/83 (58%)	6e-10

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV16 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 16D.

Table 16D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV16				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV16 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
CAD13883	PROBABLE GLUTAREDOXIN 3 (GRX3) PROTEIN - Ralstonia solanacearum (Pseudomonas solanacearum), 85 aa.	1..85 1..85	80/85 (94%) 82/85 (96%)	7e-41
CAC88932	GLUTAREDOXIN - Yersinia pestis, 82 aa.	1..83 1..82	45/83 (54%) 56/83 (67%)	1e-18
S47831	glutaredoxin 3 (grx3) - Escherichia coli, 83 aa.	1..83 1..82	45/83 (54%) 57/83 (68%)	1e-17
AAL22561	GLUTAREDOXIN 3 - Salmonella typhimurium LT2, 83 aa.	1..83 1..82	44/83 (53%) 58/83 (69%)	2e-17
Q9PAC3	GLUTAREDOXIN - Xylella fastidiosa, 118 aa.	4..83 33..111	40/80 (50%) 55/80 (68%)	3e-17

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV16 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 16E.

Table 16E. Domain Analysis of NOV16			
Pfam Domain	NOV16 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
glutaredoxin: domain 1 of 1	3..61	24/69 (35%) 50/69 (72%)	1.3e-13

Example 17.

5 The NOV17 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 17A.

Table 17A. NOV17 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 41	2267 bp
NOV17a, CG90309-01 DNA Sequence	<u>TAGAATTCAGCGGCCGCTGAATTTCTTAACGCTTTAATGGGGCAAATTTGTTCTCTGC</u> <u>ACGGGAAACATGTGGGCCCTTGTCAGGTGCTGCATCAGAGTGAGTTGCCCTCCACCAG</u> <u>CTTCCTAGATCTGGCCGTGTGAGGAGGCAGAAGGAGCCCTCTGAGACTTTGGGGACAT</u> <u>CTCCCATGGTGTGGCCCAATCCTGTCCATCTGATGGTTGTCCACCACTGAGTCCTC</u>	

	CCCTCTAGAGGCTGGGAGTGCCACATGGCCAAGGAGAAACCTCATCCATCCCCCTGC TCCCTCTGCAGAGAAGCCCTGCAGTAAGAGAGTCCACAGGTCTCCCCACACTGTATG TACAGGCGGGTATTTCAAGGCATTCTGTGTACCAGGCTTGTGTTGGAAGCGTGGGACAC AAAGGCAGAGAAGACCTAGTCCCAGTCTCTGAGAGCTAATGAGGTGTGCTAGATGCAT TCACGTAAAGGCAAGATCTTCTTATGTTGTCCAGGCTGGTCTTGGACTCCTCAGCTCA AGCTATCTTTCTGCCTTGGTTTCCAAAGTAGCTGGGACTATAGGCATGCATTAACCTG AGTTTTGAAGGATGAGTTGGAAGAGTTCAAATAGGACAAGCAAGTAGAGGAAACGCAG ACTGGTGTGGCTACGGTGGAGGATGCCAAGTGGGGAGGCACGAGGCTGGGTGACAAGC AGAGCCCGGCCAAGGAGTGTCTGCTGCTGGAAAGCCCAATCCAAAAGAGCGTGTAAAG TGCTTGACAGAAAAGAGGACGCTTGATAAAATGCTAGCCAGCTCACTAGTGTGAAAGTGT CATGAAGGCAGAAGTCATCCATCTGAATATGACTGTCTCCCCAGGTCCAGGTGCTGGC ACAGAGGTGGCACCTAATACACATGTGTTGAAGAAGTCAATAGACATGCTCCTCCCA CACCTGTCTCTTCCCTCCCTCCCTTTCCCTAGTCTCACTCTCATTTCCCCCAGTCCC ACATTTTCTTTTCTAGTGCTCTTTTTTCTCCTCTCGTGGAGGAAGGATGCTCTGGGCCC AAATACCCCTTTGCTGTCCCAAAGTTCCACTCTGGAAATGAGCCCCCGCAGCATT GTGACATCACCGTGCCTAGCCAATGGCTGCCTGCCTAAGCTGGGTCCCTGGTCTCCT GGGACTACTAGCCCTTTGTTGATAGGGAGAAGCCAACATCTCCCGCAGGACCCCCCTAA TCTTCAGGGCAGCTCCCAGAGCATGGATCCCTCCTGATTCCACTCAGCCCGATGTTCC TCACAGTCAAGCTGCTCCTGGGCCAGAGATGCAGTCTGAAGGTGTGAGGGCAAGAGAG TGTAGCCACGCTGAAGAGACTGGTGTCCAGGCGGCTGAAGGTGCCTGAGGAGCAGCAG CACCTGCTTTTCCGTGGCCAGCTCCTGGAGGATGACAAGCACCTCTCTGACTACTGCA TTGGGCCCCAATGCCCTCTATCAATGTCTATCATGCAGCCCTTGGAGAAGATGGCGCTAAA GGAGGCCACACAGCCGAGACCCAGCCCTGTGGCACCAGCTGGGACTGGTCTAGCT AAACACTTTGAACCACAGGATGCCAAGGCCGTGCTGCAGCTGCTAAGGCAGGAGCAG AGGAGCGCCTGCAGAAGATAAGCCTGGAGCACCTGGAGCAGCTGGCCAGTACCTCCT GGCAGAGGAGCCTCAGCTGGAGCCAGCTGGAGAGGGAGCTTGAAGCGAAGGCACGG CCTCAGAGCTCCTGTGACATGGAGGAGAAGGAGGAGGCAGCAGCTGATCAGTAAACGG GCCATCCTACCCATTTGCATGCTAAAATTCTCCCGCCTCATCCTTACGTGTTCCCTG GTGACTTTTCTCTACTACTTCTCTGCTGATGTGGATGCGTCCACACCCCTTTTGAACCT TCCAAGCAGCTGGAGGGTTTTTGGATCCCTGTCCCCTCTTGGGCTGAGGTCTCCCTCCT CTGAAATGCAGAGTGAACCAACCCTCATCACCATGCTTCCCCTAGAAGGGTTCTGATC ACCGGAGGGCAGCCCCAAAGGCCACAGTCCCCTCCTGTGCTGGCAGCTTTGGCCACAC ATACCCAGCAGCTCCCCAGGCTGAAAGCAGCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTCCATGGTTCTAG GCAGACCCTCTTTCTCCTTCGGGACAGAAAGACAATGTGAGTTTCATTTTCTCTCCATCC TCAGACCGTGACATCTCCCCTAGGCTCCCCAGCAGCCAAGAGGAGAGGAATGTCAGGT AGCTG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 1270	ORF Stop: TAA at 1792	
	SEQ ID NO: 42	174 aa	MW at 19908.7kD
NOV17a, CG90309-01 Protein Sequence	MFLTVKLLLGQRCSLKVSQESVATLKRLVSRRLKVPPEEQHLLFRGQLLEDDKHLSD YCIGPNASINVIMQPLEKMALKEAHQPQTQPLWHQLGLVLAKHFEPQDAKAVLQLLRQ EHEERLQKISLEHLEQLAQYLLAEAPHVEPAGERELEAKARPQSSCDMEKEEAAAADQ		
	SEQ ID NO: 43	657 bp	
NOV17b, CG90309-02 DNA Sequence	CTTTGTTGATAGGGAGAAGCAACATCTCCCGCAGGACCCCTAATCTTCAGGGCAGCT CCCAGAGCATGGATCCCTCCTGATTCCACTCAGCCCGATGTTTCCTCACAGTCAAGCTG CTCCTGGGCCAGAGATGCAGTCTGAAGGTGTGAGGGCAAGAGAGTGTAGCCACGCTGA AGAGACTGGTGTCCAGGCGGCTGAAGGTGCTGAGGAGCAGCAGCACCTGCTTTTCCG TGGCCAGCTCCTGGAGGATGACAAGCACCTCTCTGACTACTGCATTGGGCCCAATGCC TCTATCAATGTCTATGCAGCCCTTGGAGAAGATGGCGCTAAAGGAGGCCACACAGC CGCAGACCCAGCCCTGTGGCACCAGCTGGGACTGGTCTTAGCTAAACACTTTGAACC ACAGGATGCCAAGGCCGTGCTGCAGCTGCTAAGGCAGGAGCAGGAGAGCGCCTGCAG AAGATAAGCCTGGAGCACCTGGAGCAGCTGGCCAGTACCTCCTGGCAGAGGAGCCCTC ACGTGGAGCCAGCTGGAGAGAGGGAGCTTGAGGCGAAGGCACGGCCTCAGAGCTCCTG TGACATGGAGGAGAAGGAGGAGGCAGCAGCTGATCAGTAAACGGGCCATCCTACCCAT TTGCATGCTAAAATTCTCC		
	ORF Start: ATG at 96	ORF Stop: TAA at 618	
	SEQ ID NO: 44	174 aa	MW at 19908.7kD
NOV17b, CG90309-02	MFLTVKLLLGQRCSLKVSQESVATLKRLVSRRLKVPPEEQHLLFRGQLLEDDKHLSD YCIGPNASINVIMQPLEKMALKEAHQPQTQPLWHQLGLVLAKHFEPQDAKAVLQLLRQ EHEERLQKISLEHLEQLAQYLLAEAPHVEPAGERELEAKARPQSSCDMEKEEAAAADQ		

Protein Sequence	
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Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 17B.

Table 17B. Comparison of NOV17a against NOV17b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV17a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV17b	1..174	146/174 (83%)
	1..174	146/174 (83%)

Further analysis of the NOV17a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 17C.

Table 17C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV17a	
PSort analysis:	0.4641 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.1627 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.1627 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 20 and 21

- 5 A search of the NOV17a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 17D.

Table 17D. Geneseq Results for NOV17a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV17a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAG89144	Human secreted protein, SEQ ID NO: 264 - Homo sapiens, 174 aa. [WO200142451-A2, 14-JUN-2001]	1..174 1..174	174/174 (100%) 174/174 (100%)	7e-96
AAM95494	Human reproductive system related antigen SEQ ID NO: 4152 - Homo sapiens, 191 aa. [WO200155320-A2, 02-AUG-2001]	1..174 18..191	171/174 (98%) 171/174 (98%)	2e-93
AAY12898	Human 5' EST secreted protein SEQ ID NO:488 - Homo sapiens, 144 aa. [WO9906549-A2, 11-FEB-1999]	1..141 1..141	141/141 (100%) 141/141 (100%)	8e-76
AAG41358	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 51446 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 156 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	1..128 1..120	34/128 (26%) 67/128 (51%)	5e-07
AAG41357	Arabidopsis thaliana protein fragment SEQ ID NO: 51445 - Arabidopsis thaliana, 161 aa. [EP1033405-A2, 06-SEP-2000]	1..128 6..125	34/128 (26%) 67/128 (51%)	5e-07

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV17a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 17E.

Table 17E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV17a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV17a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9CQ84	4930522D07RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 188 aa.	1..156 1..154	112/156 (71%) 126/156 (79%)	7e-53
P21126	Ubiquitin-like protein GDX (Ubiquitin-like protein 4) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 157 aa.	1..150 1..153	72/156 (46%) 105/156 (67%)	2e-29
P11441	Ubiquitin-like protein GDX (Ubiquitin-like protein 4) - Homo sapiens (Human), 157 aa.	1..141 1..146	68/147 (46%) 97/147 (65%)	1e-28
Q920U6	HOUSEKEEPING PROTEIN DXS254E - Mus spicilegus (Steppe mouse), 152 aa (fragment).	6..150 1..148	68/151 (45%) 101/151 (66%)	1e-27
Q91F01	ORF54 UBI - Cydia pomonella granulosis virus (CpGV) (Cydia pomonella, 94 aa.	1..72 1..72	25/72 (34%) 50/72 (68%)	3e-07

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV17a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 17F.

Table 17F. Domain Analysis of NOV17a			
Pfam Domain	NOV17a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ubiquitin: domain 1 of 1	1..74	23/83 (28%) 58/83 (70%)	1.2e-17

Example 18.

- 5 The NOV18 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 18A.

Table 18A. NOV18 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 45	3880 bp
NOV18, CG90853-01 DNA Sequence	<p>TTTATCAAGTAAAAGTGTGTGTGTGTGTTTGTGTGTTTAAATCTAAGCCTTGATCT TTTATCCTTGTGGTCTAATTCTTCCTTTCTCTCAATATAGGTATGGCATCACAGCTGC AAGTGTTTTCGCCCCCATCAGTGTCTGTCGAGTGCCTTCTGCAGTGCGAAGAACTGAA AATAGAGCCCTCTGGCTGGGATGTTTCAGGACAGAGTAGCAACGACAAATATTATACC CACAGCAAAACCCTCCCAGCCACACAAGGGCAAGCCAACTCCTCTCACCAGGTAGCAA</p>	

ATTTCAACATCCCTGCTTACGACCAGGGCCTCCTCCTCCAGCTCCTGCAGTGAGCA TATTGTTGTAACAGCCGCTGATAGCTCGGGCAGTGCTGCTACATCAACCTTCCAAAGC AGCCAGACCCCTGACTCACAGAAGCAACGTTTCTTTGCTTGAGCCATATCAAAAATGTG GATTGAAACGAAAAAGTGAGGAAGTTGACAGCAACGGTAGTGTGCAGATCATAGAAGA ACATCCCCCTCTCATGCTGCAAAACAGGACTGTGGTGGGTGCTGCTGCCACAACCACC ACTGTGACCACAAAAGAGTAGCAGTTCCAGCGGAGAAGGGGATTACCAGCTGGTCCAGC ATGAGATCCTTTGCTCTATGACCAATAGCTATGAAGTCTTGGAGTTCCTAGGCCGGGG GACATTTGGACAGGTGGCTAAGTGCTGGAAGAGGAGCACCAGGAAATTGTGGCTATT AAAATCTTGAGAACCACCCCTCCTATGCCAGACAAGGACAGATTGAAGTGAGCATCC TTTCCCGCCTAAGCAGTGAAAATGCTGATGAGTATAATTTTGTCCGTTTCATACGAGTG CTTTCAGCATAAGAATCACACCTGCCTTGTTTTTGAAATGTTGGAGCAGAACTTATAT GATTTTCTAAAGCAAAACAAATTTAGCCCACTGCCACTCAAGTACATCAGACCAATCT TGCAGCAGGTGGCCACAGCCTTGATGAAGCTCAAGAGTCTTGGTCTGATCCACGCTGA CCTTAAGCCTGAAAACATCATGCTGGTTGATCCAGTTCGCCAGCCCTACCGAGTGAAG GTCATTGACTTTGGTTCTGCTAGTCACGTTTCCAAAGCTGTGTGCTCAACCTACTTAC AGTCACGTTACTACAGGCAGATTTCGTTATATTTTCAAAACAAAGGCTTGCCAGCTGA ATATCTTCTCAGTGCCGGAACAAAAACAACCAGGTTTTCACACAGAGATCCTAATTTG GGGTACCCACTGTGGAGGCTTAAGACACCTGAAGAACATGAAGTGGAGACTGGAATAA AATCAAAAGAAGCTCGGAAGTACATTTTTTAATTGCTTAGATGACATGGCTCAGGTGAA TATGTCTACAGACCTGGAGGGAACAGACATGTTGGCAGAGAAGGCAGACCGAAGAGAA TACATTGATCTGTTAAAGAAAATGCTCACAATTGATGCAGATAAGAGAATTACCCCTC TAAAACTCTTAACCATCAGTTTGTGACAATGACTCACCTTTTGGATTTCACATAG CAATGTTAAGTCTTGTTTTTTCAGAACATGGAGATCTGCAAGCGGAGGGTTACATGTAT GATACAGTGAGTCAGATCAAGAGTCCCTTCACTACACATGTTGCCCAATACAAAGCA CAAATCTAACCATGAGCTTCAGCAATCAGCTCAATACAGTGCACAATCAGGCCAGTGT TCTAGCTTCCAGTTCTACTGCAGCAGCTGCTACTCTTCTCTGGCTAATTCAGATGTC TCACTACTAACTACCAGTCAGCTTTGTACCCATCATCTGCTGCACCAGTTCCTGGAG TTGCCCAGCAGGCTGTTTCTTGCAGCCTGGAACCACCCAGATTGGCACTCAGACAGA TCCATTCCAACAGACATTTATAGTATGTCCACCTGCGTTTCAAAGTGGACTACAAGCA ACAACAAAGCATTTCTGGATTCCCTGTGAGGATGGATAATGCTGTACCGATTGTACCCC AGGCACCAGCTGCTCAGCCACAGGGAAGCTGTACACCCTAATGCTAGCAACTCTCCA CCCCAAGTAGCCACCATCACACCGCAGTATGCGGTGCCCTTACTGTAGCTGCGCA GCCGGCCGGCCGGCGCTGGTTGAACAGACTGCCGCTGTACTGCAGGCGTGGCCTGGAG GGACTCAGCAAAATCTCTCTGCCTTCAACTTGGCAACAGTTGCCCTGGGGTAGCTCTACA CAACTCTGTCCAGCCCACAGCAATGATTCCAGAGGCCATGGGGAGTGGACAGCAGCTA GCTGACTGGAGGAATGCCCACTCTCATGGCAACCAGTACAGCACTATCATGCAGCAGC CATCCTTGCTGACTAACCATGTGACATTGGCCACTGCTCAGCTCTGAATGTTGGTGT TGCCCATGTTGTGACACAACAATCCAGTTCCCTCCCTTCGAAGAAGAATAAGCAG TCAGCTCCAGTCTCTTCCAAGTCTCTCTAGATGTTCTGCCCTTCCCAAGTCTATTCTC TGGTTGGGAGCAGTCCCTCCGCACCACATCTTCTTATAATTCCTTGGTCCCTGTCCA AGATCAGCATCAGCCCATCATCATTCCAGATATCCAGCCCTCCTGTGAGTGTCTATC ACTATCCGAAGTGACACTGATGAGGAAGAGGACAACAAATACAAGCCAGTAGCTCTG GACTGAAGCCAAGGTCTAATGTCTCATCAGTTATGTCACTGTCAATGATTCTCCAGACTC TGACTCTTCTTTGAGCAGCCCTTATTCCACTGATACCCTGAGTGTCTCTCCGAGGCAAT AGTGGATCCGTTTGGAGGGGCTGGCAGAGTTGTGGCAGATGGCACTGGCACCCGCA CTATCATTTGTGCCCTCCACTGAAAACCTCAGCTTGGTGAAGTGCAGTGTAGCAACCCAGGC CTCAGGTCTCCTGAGCAATAAGACTAAGCCAGTCGCTTCAAGTGGGCGAGTCATCT GGATGCTGTATCACCCCCACAGGGTATCGAGCTCAACGCGGGGGGACCAGTGCAGCAC AACCACCTCAATCTTAGCCAGAACCAGCAGTCATCGGCGGCTCCAACTCACAGGAGAG AAGCAGCAACCCAGCCCCCGCAGGCAGCAGGCGTTTGTGGCCCTCTCTCCCAAGCC CCTACACCTTCCAGCATGGCAGCCCGCTACACTCGACAGGGCACCACACCTTGCCC CGGCCCTGTCTACCTGCCAAGCCAGGCTCATCTGTATACGTATGCTGCCCCGACTTC TGCTGCTGCAGTGGGCTCAACCAGCTCCATTGCTCATCTTTCTCCCCACAGGGTTCC TCAAGGCATGCTGCAGCCTATACCACTCACCCTAGCACTTTGGTGCACAGGTCCTGT TCAGTGTGGGGCCAGCCTCCTCACTTCTGCCAGCGTGGCCCTGCTCAGTACCAACA CCAGTTTGCCACCAATCCTACATTGGGTCTTCCGAGGCTCAACAATTTACACTGGA TACCCGCTGAGTCTTACCAAGATCAGCCAGTATTCCTACTTATAGTTGGTGAGCATGA GGGAGGAGGAATCATGGCTACCTTCTCCTGGCCCTGCGTTCTTAATATTGGGCTATGG AGAGATCCTCCTTTACCCCTCTTGAAATTTCTTAGCCAGCAACTTGTCTGCAGGGGCC CACTGAAGCAGAAGGTTTTTCTCTGGGGGAACCTGTCTCAGTGTGACTGCATTGTTG TAGTCTTCCCAAAGTTTGCCCTATTTTTAAATTCATTATTTTTGTGACAGTAATTTG GTACTTGGAAGAGTTTCAGATGCCCATCTTCTGCAGTTACCAAGGAAGAGAGA			
ORF Start: ATG at 101		ORF Stop: TAG at 3581	
SEQ ID NO: 46		1160 aa	MW at 125366.9kD

NOV18, CG90853-01 Protein Sequence	MASQLQVFSPSPSVSSSAFCSAKKLKIEPSGWDVSGQSSNDKYYTHSKTLPATQGGQANS SHQVANFNIPAYDQGLLLPAPAVEHIVVTAADSSGSAATSTFQSSQTLTHRSNVSLLE PYQKCGLKRRKSEEVDSNGSVQIIIEHPPLMLQNRTVVGAAATTTVTTKSSSSSGEGD YQLVQHEILCSMTNSYEVLEFLGRGTFGQVAKCWKRSTKEIVAIIKILKNHPSYARQQQ IEVSILSRLSSENADEYNFVRSYECFQHKNHNTCLVFEMLEQNLYDFLKQNKFSPLPLK YIRPILQQVATALMKLKSGLIHADLKPENIMLVDPVRQPYRVKVIDFGSASHVSKAV CSTYLSRYRQIRYISQTQGLPAEYLLSAGTKTTRFFNRDPNLGYPLWRLKTPEEHE LETGIKSKEARKYIFNCLDDMAQVNMSTDLGTDMLAEKADRREYIDLLKKMLTIDAD KRITPLKTLNHQFVTMTHLDDFPHSNVKSFCFQNMIEICKRRVHMYDTVSQIKSPFTTHV APNTSTNLTMFSNQLNTVHNQASVLASSSTAAAATLSLANSVSLNLYQSALYPSSA APVPGVAQQGVSLQPGTTQICTQTDPFQQTIVCPPAFQSGLQATTKHSGFPVRMDNA VPIVPQAPAAQPQGSCTPLMVATLHPQVATITPQYAVPFTLSAAGRPAALVEQTAAVL QAWPGGTQQILLPSTWQQLPGVALHNSVQPTAMIPEAMGSGQQLADWRNAHSHGNQYS TIMQQPSLLTNHVTLATAQPLNVGVAHVVRQQQSSSLPSKKNKQSAFVSSKSSLDVLP SQVYSLVGSSPLRTTSSYNLVPVQDQHQPIIIPDTPSPPVSVITIRSDTDEEDNKY KPSSSGLKPRSNVISYVTVNDSPDSDSSLSPYSTDTLSALRGNSGVSLEGPGRVVAD GTGTRTIIVPPLKTQLGDCVTATQASGLLSNKTTPVASVSGQSSGCCITPTGYRAQRG GTSAAQPLNLSQNQQSSAAPT SQERSNPAPRRQQAFAVAPLSQAPYTFQHGSPHSTG HPLAPAPAHLP SQAHLYTYAAPT SAAALGSTSSIAHLFS PQGSSRHAAYTTHPSTL VHQVPVSVGPSSLTSASVAPAQYQHGFATQSYIGSSRGSTIYTGYP LSP TKISQYSYL
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Further analysis of the NOV18 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 18B.

Table 18B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV18	
PSort analysis:	0.4974 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.2147 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.2147 probability located in mitochondrial intermembrane space
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV18 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several

5 homologous proteins shown in Table 18C.

Table 18C. Geneseq Results for NOV18				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV18 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAE11767	Human kinase (PKIN)-1 protein - Homo sapiens, 1210 aa. [WO200181555-A2, 01-NOV-2001]	1..1160 1..1210	1158/1210 (95%) 1159/1210 (95%)	0.0
AAB65661	Novel protein kinase, SEQ ID NO: 188 - Homo sapiens, 1171 aa. [WO200073469-A2, 07-DEC-2000]	1..1160 8..1171	730/1248 (58%) 855/1248 (68%)	0.0
AAY53013	Human secreted protein clone co155_12 protein sequence SEQ ID NO:32 - Homo sapiens, 654 aa. [WO9957132-A1, 11-NOV-1999]	532..1160 1..654	613/654 (93%) 615/654 (93%)	0.0
AAM25563	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:1078 - Homo sapiens, 590 aa. [WO200153455-A2, 26-JUL-2001]	196..798 1..575	426/645 (66%) 473/645 (73%)	0.0
AAW00215	Drug resistance-associated protein kinase - Homo sapiens, 1160 aa. [WO9627015-A2, 06-SEP-1996]	10..1133 6..1160	526/1256 (41%) 679/1256 (53%)	0.0

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV18 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 18D.

Table 18D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV18				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV18 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9QUQ8	NUCLEAR BODY ASSOCIATED KINASE 2B - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1210 aa.	1..1160 1..1210	1131/1210 (93%) 1146/1210 (94%)	0.0
O88904	HOMEODOMAIN-INTERACTING PROTEIN KINASE 1 - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1209 aa.	1..1160 1..1209	1129/1210 (93%) 1145/1210 (94%)	0.0
Q9QZR3	NUCLEAR BODY ASSOCIATED KINASE 2A - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1165 aa.	1..1160 1..1165	1085/1201 (90%) 1102/1201 (91%)	0.0
Q9QZR5	Homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2 (EC 2.7.1.-) (Nuclear body associated kinase 1) (Sialophorin tail associated nuclear serine/threonine kinase) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 1196 aa.	1..1160 8..1196	748/1247 (59%) 878/1247 (69%)	0.0
O75125	KIAA0630 PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 490 aa (fragment).	670..1160 1..490	490/491 (99%) 490/491 (99%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV18 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 18E.

Table 18E. Domain Analysis of NOV18			
Pfam Domain	NOV18 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
pkinase: domain 1 of 2	190..359	64/172 (37%) 129/172 (75%)	1.1e-31
pkinase: domain 2 of 2	452..478	13/30 (43%) 20/30 (67%)	0.013

Example 19.

- 5 The NOV19 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 19A.

Table 19A. NOV19 Sequence Analysis

	SEQ ID NO: 47	3052 bp
NOV19a, CG90866-01 DNA Sequence	<p>ACGCAGTTCACCTTTCTAAATGAATCAGGAGTCTTCTTCATTTTCAAGACCCAGCACT GCAGTTAAGTGACTTGTACTTTGTGGAACCCCAAGTGGCTTTGTAAATCATGGCACAG ATTTTGACAGTGAAAGTGGAAAGTTGTCCAAAACACCCTAAGGGCATTATTTTCGCGTA GAGATGTGGAATAATTTCTTTCAAAAAAAGGAAATTTCCAAAGAACTACATGTCACA GTATTTTAAGCTCCTAGAAAAATTCAGATTGCTTTGCCAATAGGAGAAGAAATATTTG CTGGTTCCAAGCAGTTTGTCTGACCACAGGCCTGTGATAGAGCTTCCCATTTGTGAGA ACTCTGAAATTATCATCCGACTATATGAAATGCCTTATTTTCCAATGGGATTTTGGTCT AAGATTAATCAATCGATTACTTGTAGATTTTACCTTACATGCTTTTCAGGGAGAGAACGA GCACTTCGCCCCAACAGAATGTATTGGCGACAAGGCATTTACTTAAATTTGGTCTCCTG AAGCTTATTGTCTGGTAGGATCTGAAGTCTTAGACAATCATCCAGAGAGTTTCTTAAA AATTACAGTTCCCTTCTTGTAGAAAAGGCTGTATTCTTTTGGGCCAAGTTGTGGACCAC ATTGATTCTCTCATGGAAGAATGGTTTCTGGGTTGCTGGAGATTGATATTTGTGGTG AAGGAGAACTCTGTTGAAGAAATGGGCATTATATAGTTTTAATGATGGCGAAGAACA TCAAAAAATCTTACTTGTGACTTGTATGAAGAAAGCAGAGGAAGGAGATCTCTTAGTA AATCCAGATCAACCAAGGCTCACCATTCCAATATCTCAGATTGCCCTGACTTGATTT TGGCTGACCTGCCTAGAAATATTATGTTGAATAATGATGAGTTGGAATTTGAACAAGC TCCAGAGTTTCTCCTAGGTGATGGCAGTTTGGATCAGTTTACCGAGCAGCCTATGAA GGAGAAGAAGTGGCTGTGAAGATTTTAAATAAACATACATCCTACGCTCTTAAAGAC AAGAGCTTGTGGTGTCTTGCACCTCCACCACCCAGTTTGTATATCTTGTCTGGCAGC TGGGATTCGTCCCGGATGTTGGTGATGGAGTTAGCCTCCAAGGGTTCTTGGATCGC CTGCTTCAGCAGGACAAAGCCAGCCTCAGTGAACCTACAGCAGAGGATGCACTCC ACGTAGCTGATGGTTTGTAGATACCTCCACTCAGCCTATGATTATATACCGAGAGCTGAA ACCCACAAATGTGCTGCTTTTCACTGTATCCCAATGCTGCCATCATTGCAAAGATT GCTGACTACGGCATTTGCTCAGTACTGCTGTAGAATGGGGATAAAAACATCAGAGGGCA CACCAGGGTTTTCGTGCACTGAAGTTGCCAGAGGAAATGTCAATTTAGCAACAGGC TGATGTTTATTCAATTTGGTTTACTACTCTATGACATTTTGACAACCTGGAGGTAGAATA GTAGAGGGTTTGAAGTTTCCAAATGAGTTTGTATGAATTAGAAATACAGGAAAATTAC CTGATCCAGTTAAAGAATATGGTTGTGCCCCATGGCCTATGGTTGAGAAATTAATTA ACAGTGTGTTGAAGAAAATCCTCAAGAAAGGCTTACTTCTGCCAGGTATCTCTCAG GTCTTTGACATTTTGAATTCAGCTGAATTAGTCTGTCTGACGAGACGCATTTTATTAC CTAAAAACGTAATTGTTGAATGCATGGTTGCTACACATCACAACAGCAGGAATGCAAG CATTTGGCTGGGCTGTGGGCACACCGACAGAGGACAGCTCTCATTTCTTGACTTAAAT ACTGAAGGATACACTTCTGAGGAAGTTGCTGATAGTAGAATATTGTGCTTAGCCTTGG TGCATCTTCTGTTGAAAAGGAAAGCTGGATTGTGTCTGGGACACAGTCTGGTACTCT CCTGGTCATCAATACCGAAGATGGGAAAAAGAGACATACCTTAGAAAAGATGACTGAT TCTGTCACTTGTGTTGTAATTGCAATTCCTTTTCCAAGCAAAGCAACAAAAAATTTTC TTTTGGTTGGAACCGCTGATGGCAAGTTAGCAATTTTTTGAAGATTTGTGCTTAGCCT TAAAGGAGCTGCTCCTTTGAAGATACTAAATATAGGAAATGTCTAGTACTCCATTGATG TGTTTGTAGTGAATCCACAAATTCACCGAAAGAAATGTAATGTGGGGAGGATGTGGCA CAAAGATTTTCTCCTTTTCTAATGATTTTCACTTCCAGAACTCATTGAGACAAGAAC AAGCCAACTGTTTCTTATGCAGCTTTCAGTGATTTCAACATCATACAGTGGTGGTA GACACTGCTCTCTATATTGCTAAGCAAAATAGCCCTGTTGTGGAAGTGTGGGATAAGA AACTGAAAACTCTGTGGACTAATAGACTGCGTGCCTTTTTAAGGTTAGTAAAAACC AAATAGAAAAAATTATCTAACCTTATGATGTCTTTGGCTTTTACATGATGTTTA AAATCAAAGTTAAGATGCAGTTCATCCAAAGGAAGATCCCATATTTTGTCTCGTGTA TTTACAACCTTTTGTAAATTCGGTCAGAGTCATGATGACAGCACAGCTAGCGGAAGCCT TAAAAATGTCATGCTGGTATTGGGCTACAACCGGAAAAAATACTGAAGGTACACAAAAG CAGAAAGAGATACAATCTTGCTTGACCGTTTGGGACATCAATCTTCCATGAAAGTGC AAAATTTAGAAAAACACATTGAAGTGAGAAAAGAATTAGCTGAAAAATGAGACGAAC ATCTGTTGAGTAAGAGAGAAATAGGAATTGTCTTTGGATAGGAAAATATTCTCTCCT CTTGTAATATTTATTTTAAAAATGTTTACATGGAAAGGTTACTCACATTTTGTGAA TAGCTCGTGTGTATGAAGGAATGTTATTATTTTAAATTTAATATATGTAAAAAATCT TACCAGTAAATGTGTATTTTAAAGAACTATTTAAAA</p>	
	ORF Start: ATG at 108	ORF Stop: TAA at 2853
	SEQ ID NO: 48	915 aa MW at 103676.4kD
NOV19a, CG90866-01 Protein Sequence	<p>MAQILTVKVEGCPKHPKGIISRRDVEKFLSKRKFKPKNYMSQYFKLLEKFQIALPIGE EYLLVPSSLSDRPVIELPHCENSEIIIRLYEMPYFPMGFWSRLINRLLEISPYMLSG RERALRPNRMYWRQIYLNWSPAYCLVGSEVLDNHPESFLKITVPSCRKGCILLGQV VDHIDSLMEWFPGLEIDICGEGETLLKKWALYSFNDGEEHQKILLDDLKKAEEGD LLVNPDPRLTIPISQIAPDLILADLPNIMLNNDLEFEQAPFLLDGDSFGSVYRA AYEGEEVAVKIFNKHTSLRLLRQELVVLCHLHHPSLISLLAAGIRPRLVMELASKGS LDRLLQQDKASLTRLQHRILHVDGLRHLHSAMIYRDLKPHNVLLFTLYPNAII</p>	

	AKIADYGIAQYCCRMGIKTSEGTGPFRAPEVARGNVIYNQQADVYSFGLLLYDILTGG GRIVEGLKFPNEFDELEIQGKLDPVKEYGCAPWPMVEKLIKQCLKENPQERPTSAQV FSQVFDILNSAELVCLTRRILLPKNVIVECMVATHHNSRNASIWLGCGHTRDGRQLSFL DLNTEGYTSEEVADSRILCLALVHLPVEKESWIVSGTQSGTLLVINTEDEGKKRHTLEK MTDSVTCLYCNSFSKQSKQKNFLLVGTDGKLAI FEDKTVKLKGAAPLKILNIGNVST PLMCLSESTNSTERNVMWGGCGTKIFSFSNDFTIQKLIETRSTQSFSAAFSDSNIIT VVVD TALYIAKQNSPVVEVWDKKTEKLCGLIDCVHFLRLVKPNRKKLSNLMMSLALHP ICLKSRLRCSSSSKGRSHILLRVIYNFCNSVRVMMTAQLGGS LKNVMLVLGYNRKNTEG TQKQKEIQSCLTVWDINLPHEVQNLEKHIEVRKELAEKMRRTSVE	
	SEQ ID NO: 49	3040 bp
NOV19b, CG90866-02 DNA Sequence	<p>ACGCAGTTCACCTTTCTAAATGAATCAGGAGTCCTTCTTCATTTTCAAGACCCAGCACT GCAGTTAAGTGACTTGTACTTTGTGGAACCCAAGTGGCTTTGTAATAATCATGGCACAG ATTTTGACAGTGAAAGTGGAAGGTTGTCCAAAACACCCTAAGGGCATTATTTTCGCGTA GAGATGTGGAATAATTTCTTTCAAAAAAAGGAAATTTCCAAAGAACTACATGTCACA GTATTTTAAGCTCCTAGAAAAATTCAGATTGCTTTGCCAATAGGAGAGAAGAATATTTG CTGGTTCCAAGCAGTTTGTCTGACCACAGGCCTGTGATAGAGATTTCCCATTTGTAGA ACTCTGAAATTATCATCCGACTATATGAAATGCCCTTATTTTCCAATGGGATTTTGGTC AAGATTAATCAATCGATTACTTGAGATTTACCTTACATGCTTTTCAGGGAGAGAACGA GCACTTCGCCCCAAACAGAATGTATTGGCGACAAGGCATTTACTTAAATTTGGTCTCCTG AAGCTTATTTGTCTGGTAGGATCTGAAGTCTTAGACAATCATCCAGAGATTTCTTAAA AATTACAGTTCCTTCTTGTAGAAAAGGCTGTATTCTTTTGGGCCAAGTTGTGGACCAC ATTGATTTCTCATGGAAGAATGGTTTCCCTGGGTTGCTGGAGATTGATATTTGTGGTG AAGGAGAACTCTGTTGAAGAAATGGGCATTATATAGTTTAAATGATGGCGAAGAACA TCAAAAAATCTTACTTTGATGACTTTGATGAAGAAAGCAGAGGAAGGAGATCTCTTAGTA AATCCAGATCAACCAAGGCTCACCATTCCAATATCTCAGATTGCCCTGACTTGATTT TGGCTGACCTGCCTAGAAATATTATGTTGAATAATGATGAGTTGGAATTTGAACAAGC TCCAGAGTTTCTCCTAGGTGATGGCAGTTTGGATCAGTTTACCGAGCAGCCTATGAA GGAGAAGAAGTGGCTGTGAAGATTTTAAATAAACATACATCACTCAGGCTGTTAAGAC AAGAGCTTGTGGTGCTTTGCCACCTCCACCACCCAGTTTGATATCTTTGCTGGCAGC TGGGATTCGTCCTCCCGGATGTTGGTGATGGAGTTAGCCTCCAAGGGTTCTTTGGATCGC CTGCTTCAGCAGGACAAAGCCAGCCTCACTAGAACCCTACAGCAGGATTGCACCTCC ACGTAGCTGATGGTTTGTAGATACCTCCACTCAGCCATGATTATATACCGAGACCTGAA ACCCACAAATGTGCTGCTTTTACACTGTATCCCAATGCTGCCATCATTGCAAAGATT GCTGACTACGGCATTGCTCAGTACTGCTGTAGAATGGGGATAAAAAACATCAGAGGGCA CACCAGGGTTTCGTGCACCTGAAGTTGCCAGAGGAAATGTCATTTATAACCAACAGGC TGATGTTTATTCATTTGGTTTACTACTCTATGACATTTTGACAACCTGGAGGTAGAATA GTAGAGGGTTTGAAGTTTCCAAATGAGTTTGTATGAATTAAGAAATACAAGGAAAATTAC CTGATCCAGTTAAAGAATATGGTTGTGCCCATGGCCATGGTTGAAGAAATTAATTA ACAGTGTTTGAAGAAAATCCTCAAGAAAGGCCCTACTTCTGCCAGGCTCTTTGACATT TTGAATTCAGCTGAATTAGTCTGTCTGACGAGACGCATTTTATTACCTAAAAACGTAA TTGTTGAATGCATGGTTGCTACACATCACAACAGCAGGAATGCAAGCATTTTGGCTGGG CTGTGGGCACACCGACAGAGGACAGCTCTCATTCTTGACTTAAATACTGAAGGATAC ACTTCTGAGGAAGTTGCTGATAGTAGAATATTGTGCTTAGCCTTGGTGCATCTTCTG TTGAAAAGGAAAGCTGGATTGTGTCTGGGACACAGTCTGGTACTCTCCTGGTCATCAA TACCGAAGATGGGAAAAAGAGACATACCCTAGAAAAGATGACTGATTCTGTCACTTGT TTGTATTGCAATTCCTTTTCCAAGCAAAGCAAACAAAAAAATTTCTTTTGGTTGGAA CCGCTGATGGCAAGTTAGCAATTTTGAAGATAAGACTGTTAAGCTTAAAGGAGCTGC TCCTTTGAAGATACTAAATATAGGAAATGTCAGTACTCCATGATGTGTTTGAAGTAA TCCACAAATCAACGGAAGAAATGTAATGTGGGGAGGATGTGGCACAAGCAATTTCT CCTTTTCTAATGATTTTACCATTACAGAACTCATTGAGACAAGAACAAGCAACTGTT TTCTTATGCAGCTTTCAGTGATTCCAACATCATAACAGTGGTGGTAGACACTGCTCTC TATATTGCTAAGCAAAATAGCCCTGTTGTGGAAGTGTGGGATAAGAAAACGAAAAAC TCTGTGGACTAATAGACTGCGTGCCTTTTAAAGGTTAGTAAAAACCAATAGAAAAA ATTATCTAACCTTATGATGTCTTTGGCTTTTACATCCTATATGTTTAAAAATCAAGTTA AGATGCAGTTCATCCAAAGGAAGATCCCATATTTTGTCTCGTGTAATTTACAACCTTT GTAATTCGGTCAGAGTCATGATGACAGCACAGCTAGGCGGAAGCCTTAAAAATGTCAT GCTGGTATTGGGCTACAACCGGAAAAATACGAAGGTACACAAAAGCAGAAAGAGATA CAATCTTGCTTGACCGTTTGGGACATCAATCTTCCACATGAAGTGCAAAATTTAGAAA AACACATTGAAGTGAGAAAAGAATTAGCTGAAAAATGAGACGAACATCTGTTGAGTA AGAGAGAAATAGGAATTTGCTTTGGATAGGAAATTTATTTCTCTCTCTGTAATATT TATTTTAAAAATGTTTACATGGAAGGGTACTCACATTTTTTGAATAGCTCGTGTGT ATGAAGGAATGTTATTATTTTAAATTAATATATGTAAAAATACTTACCAGTAAATG TGTATTTTAAAGAACTATTTAAAA</p>	
	ORF Start: ATG at 108	ORF Stop: TAA at 2841

	SEQ ID NO: 50	911 aa	MW at 103214.9kD
NOV19b, CG90866-02 Protein Sequence	MAQILTVKVEGCPKHPKGIIISRRDVEKFLSKKRKFPKNYMSQYFKLLEKFQIALPIGE EYLLVPSSLSDHRPVIELPHCENSEIIIRLYEMPYFPMGFWSRLINRLLLEISPYMLSG RERALRPNRMYWRQGIYLNWSPEAYCLVGSEVLDNHPESFLKITVPSCRKGCILLGQV VDHIDSLMEEWFPGLLEIDICGEGETLLKKWALYSFNDGEEHQKILLDDLMKKAEEGD LLVNPDPRLTIPISQIAPDLILADLPRNIMLNNDLEFEQAPFLLGDGSFGSVYRA AYEGEEVAVKIFNKHTSLRLLRQELVVLCHLHHPSLISLLAAGIRPRMLVMELASKGS LDRLLQQDKASLTRTLQHRIALHVADGLRYLHSAMIIYRDLKPHNVLLFTLYPNAII AKIADYGIAQYCCRMGIKTSEGTPGFRAPEVARGNVIYNQQADVYSFGLLLYDILTGTG GRIVEGLKFPNEFDELEIQGKLDPVKEYGCAPWPMVEKLIKQCLKENPQERPTSAQV FDILNSAELVCLTRRILLPKNVIVECMVATHHNSRNASTWLGCGHTDRGQLSFLDLNT EGYTSEEVADSRILCLALVHLPVEKESWIVSGTQSGTLLVINTEDGKKRHTLEKMTDS VTCLYCNSFSKQSKQKNFLLVGTADGKLAI FEDKTVKLKGAAPLKILNIGNVSTPLMC LSESTNSTERNVMWGGCGTKIFSFSNDFTIQKLIETRSTQLFSYAAFSDSNIITVVVD TALYIAKQNSPVVEVWDKKTEKLCGLIDCVHFLRLVKPNRKKLSNLMMSLALHPICLK SKLRCSSSKGRSHILLRVIYNFCNSVRVMMTAQLGGS�KNVMLVLGYNRKNTTEGTQKQ KEIQSCLTVWDINLPHEVQNLEKHIEVRKELAEKMRRTSVE		

Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 19B.

Table 19B. Comparison of NOV19a against NOV19b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV19a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV19b	1..915	896/915 (97%)
	1..911	896/915 (97%)

Further analysis of the NOV19a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 19C.

Table 19C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV19a	
PSort analysis:	0.6000 probability located in nucleus; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

5

A search of the NOV19a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 19D.

Table 19D. Geneseq Results for NOV19a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV19a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU03554	Human protein kinase #54 - Homo sapiens, 909 aa. [WO200138503-A2, 31-MAY-2001]	4..792 130..909	735/833 (88%) 735/833 (88%)	0.0
AAM25477	Human protein sequence SEQ ID NO:992 - Homo sapiens, 184 aa. [WO200153455-A2, 26-JUL-2001]	309..492 1..184	184/184 (100%) 184/184 (100%)	e-102
AAG67395	Amino acid sequence of human protein kinase SGK258 - Homo sapiens, 2014 aa. [WO200166594-A2, 13-SEP-2001]	18..528 985..1560	166/588 (28%) 285/588 (48%)	3e-57
ABG08051	Novel human diagnostic protein #8042 - Homo sapiens, 809 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	181..673 19..516	146/539 (27%) 251/539 (46%)	2e-40
ABG08051	Novel human diagnostic protein #8042 - Homo sapiens, 809 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	181..673 19..516	146/539 (27%) 251/539 (46%)	2e-40

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV19a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 19E.

Table 19E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV19a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV19a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9CQG8	4921513O20RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 561 aa.	378..915 18..561	429/549 (78%) 475/549 (86%)	0.0
Q96JN5	KIAA1790 PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1369 aa (fragment).	18..673 301..1009	193/740 (26%) 338/740 (45%)	5e-57
T33475	hypothetical protein T27C10.5 - Caenorhabditis elegans, 1090 aa.	170..522 245..680	131/451 (29%) 200/451 (44%)	2e-30
Q9TQM4	HYPOTHETICAL 130.7 KDA PROTEIN - Caenorhabditis elegans, 1175 aa.	170..522 330..765	131/451 (29%) 200/451 (44%)	2e-30
Q9BI25	SHK1 PROTEIN - Dictyostelium discoideum (Slime mold), 527 aa.	270..530 42..304	85/276 (30%) 149/276 (53%)	7e-26

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV19a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 19F.

Table 19F. Domain Analysis of NOV19a			
Pfam Domain	NOV19a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
pkinese: domain 1 of 1	279..528	91/288 (32%) 169/288 (59%)	2.6e-38
WD40: domain 1 of 2	587..626	6/41 (15%) 26/41 (63%)	6.5e+02
WD40: domain 2 of 2	632..674	12/43 (28%) 36/43 (84%)	11

Example 20.

- 5 The NOV20 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 20A.

Table 20A. NOV20 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 51	480 bp
NOV20a.	CAGAGAGAACCCACCATGGTGTCTCTCCTGCCGACAAGACCAACGTCAAGGCCGCCT	

CG93198-01 DNA Sequence	GGGGTAAGGTCGGCGCGCACGCTGGCGAGTATGGTGCGGAGGCCCTGGAGAGGATGTTCTGTCTCTTCCCCACCACCAAGACCTACTTCCCGCACTTCGACCTGAGCCACGGCTCTGCCAGGTTAAGGGCCACGGCAAGAAGGTGGCCGACGCGCTGACCAACGCCGTGGCGCACGTGGACCCGGTCAACTTCAAGCTCCTAAGCCACTGCCGTGCTGGTGACCCTGGCCGCGCACCTCCCCGCGAGTTACACCCCTGCGGTGCACGCCTCCCTGGACAAGTTCTTGGCTTCTGTGAGCACCGTGCTGACCTCCAAATACCGTTAAGCTGGAGCCTCGGTAGCCGTTCTCCTGCCCCGCTGGGCCTCCCAACGGGCCCTCCTCCCTCCTTGACACGGCCCTTCCTGGTCTTTGAATAAAGT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 16	ORF Stop: TAA at 382	
	SEQ ID NO: 52	122 aa	MW at 13071.9kD
NOV20a, CG93198-01 Protein Sequence	MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGHAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHFDLSHGSQAQVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTISKYR		
	SEQ ID NO: 53	433 bp	
NOV20b, CG93198-02 DNA Sequence	<u>CAGACTCAGAGAGAACCCACCATGGTGCTGTCTCCTGCCGACAAGACCAACGTCAAGGCCGCTGGGGTAAGGTCGGCGCGCACGCTGGCGAGTATGGTGCGGAGGCCCTGGAGAGGATGTTCTGTCTTCCCCACCACCAAGACCTACTTCCCGCACTTCGACCTGAGCCACGGCTCTGCCCAGGTTAAGGGCCACGGCAAGAAGGTGGCCGACGCGCTGACCAACGCCGTGGCGCACGTGGACGACATGCCCAACGCGCTGTCCGCCCTGAGCGACCTGCACGCCTCCCTGGACAAGTTCTTGGCTTCTGTGAGCACCGTGCTGACCTCCAAATACCGTTAAGCTGGAGCCTCGGTGGCCATGCTTCTTGGCCCTTGGGCCTCCCCCAGCCCCCTCCTCCCTTCCTGCACCCGTACCCCCGTGGTCTTT</u>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 22	ORF Stop: TAA at 343	
	SEQ ID NO: 54	107 aa	MW at 11415.8kD
NOV20b, CG93198-02 Protein Sequence	MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGHAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHFDLSHGSQAQVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSASDLHASLDKFLASVSTVLTISKYR		

Sequence comparison of the above protein sequences yields the following sequence relationships shown in Table 20B.

Table 20B. Comparison of NOV20a against NOV20b.		
Protein Sequence	NOV20a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region
NOV20b	1..122	90/122 (73%)
	1..107	91/122 (73%)

Further analysis of the NOV20a protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 20C.

Table 20C. Protein Sequence Properties NOV20a	
PSort analysis:	0.7480 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.2216 probability located in lysosome (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.0000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV20a protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 20D.

Table 20D. Geneseq Results for NOV20a				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV20a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU30056	Novel human secreted protein #547 - Homo sapiens, 130 aa. [WO200179449-A2, 25-OCT-2001]	1..122 8..130	119/123 (96%) 120/123 (96%)	9e-63
AAU30270	Novel human secreted protein #761 - Homo sapiens, 149 aa. [WO200179449-A2, 25-OCT-2001]	1..122 8..149	122/142 (85%) 122/142 (85%)	1e-62
AAU27753	Human full-length polypeptide sequence #78 - Homo sapiens, 399 aa. [WO200164834-A2, 07-SEP-2001]	1..122 258..399	122/142 (85%) 122/142 (85%)	1e-62
AAB66773	Human hemoglobin adult alpha protein - Homo sapiens, 141 aa. [US6172039-B1, 09-JAN-2001]	2..122 1..141	121/141 (85%) 121/141 (85%)	4e-62
AAV87793	Human alpha-hemoglobin protein - Homo sapiens, 141 aa. [US6054566-A, 25-APR-2000]	2..122 1..141	121/141 (85%) 121/141 (85%)	4e-62

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV20a protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 20E.

Table 20E. Public BLASTP Results for NOV20a				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV20a Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
AAC72839	ALPHA-2 GLOBIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 142 aa.	1..122 1..142	122/142 (85%) 122/142 (85%)	3e-62
Q9NYR7	ALPHA-2-GLOBIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 142 aa.	1..122 1..142	121/142 (85%) 122/142 (85%)	7e-62
P01922	Hemoglobin alpha chain - Homo sapiens (Human), 141 aa.	2..122 1..141	121/141 (85%) 121/141 (85%)	1e-61

Q96KF1	HEMOGLOBIN ALPHA-1 GLOBIN CHAIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 142 aa.	1..122 1..142	121/142 (85%) 121/142 (85%)	1e-61
P01923	Hemoglobin alpha chain - Gorilla gorilla gorilla (Lowland gorilla), 141 aa.	2..122 1..141	120/141 (85%) 121/141 (85%)	3e-61

Pfam analysis predicts that the NOV20a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 20F.

Table 20F. Domain Analysis of NOV20a			
Pfam Domain	NOV20a Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
globin: domain 1 of 2	2..72	41/79 (52%) 60/79 (76%)	7.2e-26
globin: domain 2 of 2	73..122	28/52 (54%) 48/52 (92%)	8.9e-19

Example 21.

The NOV21 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 21A.

Table 21A. NOV21 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 55	2522 bp
NOV21, CG93517-01 DNA Sequence	<p>GAGGCTGGACACCTGTTCTGCTGTTGTGTCTGCCATTCTCCTGAAGAACAGAGGCAC ACTGTAAAACCCCAACACTTCCCCTTGCACTTCTATAAGATTACAGCAAGATGGAAATAC CAAATCCCCCTACCTCCAAATGTATCACTTACTGGAAAAGAAAAGTGAAATCTGAATA CATGCGACTTCGACAACCTTAAACGGCTTCAGGCAAATATGGGTGCAAAGGCTTTGTAT GTGGCAAATTTTGCAAAGGTTCAAGAAAAAACCCAGATCCCTCAATGAAGAATGGAAGA AGCTTCGTGTCCAACCTGTTTCAGTCAATGAAGCCTGTGAGTGGACACCCCTTTCTCAA AAAGTGTACCATAGAGAGCATTTTCCCGGGATT'TGCAAGCCAACATATGTTAATGAGG TCACTGAACACAGTTGCATTGGTTCCCATCATGTATTCCCTGGTCCCCTCTCCAACAGA ACTTTATGGTAGAAGATGAGACGGTTTTGTGCAATATTCCTTACATGGGAGATGAAGT GAAAGAAGAAGATGAGACTTTTATTGAGGAGCTGATCAATAACTATGATGGGAAAGTC CATGGTGAAGAAGAGATGATCCCTGGATCCGTTCTGATTAGTGATGCTGTTTTCTGG AGTTGGTCGATGCCCTGAATCAGTACTCAGATGAGGAGGAGGAAGGGCACAATGACAC CTCAGATGGAAAGCAGGATGACAGCAAAGAAGATCTGCCAGTAACAAGAAAGAGAAAG CGACATGCTATTGAAGGCAACAAAAGAGTTCCAAGAAACAGTTCCCAAATGACATGA TCTTCAGTGCAATTGCCTCAATGTTCCCTGAGAATGGTGTCCCAGATGACATGAAGGA GAGGTATCGAGAACTAACAGAGATGTCAGACCCCAATGCATTCCCCCTCAGTGCACA CCCAACATCGATGGCCCCAATGCCAAGTCTGTGCAGCGGGAGCAATCTCTGCACTCCT TCCACACACTTTTGTCCCGGCGCTGCTTTAAATACGACTGCTTCCTTACCCCTTTTCA TGCCACCCCTAATGTATATAAACGCAAGAATAAAGAAATCAAGATTGAACCAGAACCA TGTGGCACAGACTGCTTCCTTTTGCTGGAAGGAGCAAAGGAGTATGCCATGCTCCACA ACCCCGCTCCAAGTGCTCTGGTCGTCGCCGAGAAGGCACCACATAGTCACTGCTTC CTGCTCCAATGGCTCAGCCTCTGCTGTGGCTGAGACTAAAGAAAGGACAGTGACAGG GACACAGGCAATGACTGGGCCTCCAGTTCTTCAGAGGCTAACTCTCGCTGTGCACTC CCACAAAACAGAAAGCTAGTCCAGCCCCACCTCAACTCTGCGTAGTGGAAGCACCCCTC GGAGCCTGTGGAATGGACTGGGGCTGAAGAATCTCTTTTTCGAGTCTTCATGGCACCC TACTTCAACAACCTCTGTTCAATAGCCAGGCTTCTGGGGACCAAGACGTGCAAGCAGG</p>	

	TCTTTTCAGTTTGCAGTCAAAGAATCACTTATCCTGAAGCTGCCAACAGATGAGCTCAT GTACCCCTCACAGAAGAAGAAAAGAAAGCACAGATTGTGGGCTGCACACTGCAGGAAG ATTCAGCTGAAGAAAGATAACTCTTCCACACAAGTGTAACATACCAACCTGCGACC ACCCAGACCGCCCCCTGTGACAGCACCTGCCCCCTGCATCATGACTCAGAATTTCTGTGA GAAGTTCTGCCAGTGCAACCCAGACTTGCGAGAATGTGACCCCTGACCTGTGTCTCACC TGTGGGGCTCAGAGCACTGGGACTGCAAGGTGGTTTCTGTAAAACTGCAGCATCC AGCGTGGACTTAAGAAGCACCTGCTGCTGGCCCCCTCTGATGTGGCCGATGGGGCAC CTTCATAAAGGAGTCTGTGCAGAAGAACGAATTCATTTCTGAATACTGTGGTGAGCTC ATCTCTCAGGATGAGGCTGATCGACGCGGAAAGGTCTATGACAAATACATGTCCAGCT TCCTCTTCAACCTCAATAATGATTTTGTAGTGGATGCTACTCGGAAAGGAAACAAAT TCGATTTGCAAATCATTCAGTGAATCCCAACTGTTATGCCAAAGTGGTCATGGTGAAT GGAGACCATCGGATTGGGATCTTTGCCAAGAGGGCAATTCAAGCTGGCGAAGAGCTCT TCTTTGATTACAGGTACAGCCAAGCTGATGCTCTCAAGTACGTGGGGATCGAGAGGGA GACCGACGTCTTTAGCCCTCCAGGCCCCAACGGCAGCACTTATGGTAGCGGCACTG TCTTGGCTTTTCGTGCTCACACCACTGCTGCTCGAGTCTCCTGCACGTGTCTCCCACA CTGAGAAACCCCCCAACCCACTCCCCCTGTAGTGAGGCCTCTGCCATGTCCAGGAGC ACAAAACGTCTCAATGAGAGGGGAGACAGAGGCAGCTAGGGCTTGGTCTCCAGGAC AGAGAGTTACAGAAATGGGAGACTGTTT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 107	ORF Stop: TAG at 2276	
	SEQ ID NO: 56	723 aa	MW at 82585.0kD
NOV21, CG93517-01 Protein Sequence	MEIPNPPTSKCITYWKRKVKSEYMLRLQLKRLQANMGAKALYVANFAKVQEKQILNE EWKKLRVQPVQSMKPVSGHPFLKKCTIESIFPGFASQHMLMRSLNTVALVPIMYSWSP LQQNFMVEDETFLCNIPYMGDEVKEEDETFFIEELINNYDGKVHGEEMIPGSLVLSDA VFLELVDAALNQYSDEEEEGHNDTSDGKQDDSKEDLPVTRKRKRHAIEGNKSSKKQFP NDMIFSAIASMFPENGVPDDMKERYRELTEMSPNALPPQCTPNIDGPNKSVQREQS LHSFHTLFCRRCFKYDCFLHPPHATPNVYKRKNKEIKIEPEPCGTDCFLLEGAKEYA MLHNPRSKCSGRRRRRHIVSASCSNASASAVAETKEGDSDRDTGNDWASSSSEANSR CQTPTKQKASPAPPQLCVVEAPSEPVEWTGAEESEFRVFGHTYFNNFCSIRLLGTTKT CKQVFQFAVKESLILKLPDELMPYPSQKKRKRHLWAAHCRKIQLKKDSSSTQVYNYQ PCDHPDRPCDSTPCIMTONFCEKFCQCNPDLPDLCLTCGASEHWDCKVVSCKN CSIQRGLKKHLLAPSDVAGWGTFIKESVQKNEFISEYCGELISQDEADRRGKVYDKY MSSFLFNLNDFVVDATRKGNKIRFANHSVNPNCYAKVVMVNGDHRIGIFAKRAIQAG EELFFDYRYSQADALKYVGIERETDVL		

Further analysis of the NOV21 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 21B.

Table 21B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV21	
PSort analysis:	0.9600 probability located in nucleus; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV21 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several

5 homologous proteins shown in Table 21C.

Table 21C. Geneseq Results for NOV21				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV21 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAW05260	Chromatin regulator protein EZH2 - Homo sapiens, 746 aa. [WO9635784-A2, 14-NOV-1996]	15..722 15..745	463/754 (61%) 557/754 (73%)	0.0
AAB82455	Arabidopsis seed-specific Polycomb group gene MEA 1 product - Arabidopsis thaliana, 689 aa. [WO200138551-A1, 31-MAY-2001]	424..710 334..665	123/334 (36%) 173/334 (50%)	2e-52
AAY57036	Fertilisation-independent endosperm 1 (FIE1) amino acid sequence - Arabidopsis sp, 689 aa. [WO9957247-A1, 11-NOV-1999]	424..710 334..665	123/334 (36%) 173/334 (50%)	2e-52
AAB01673	FIS1 protein sequence - Arabidopsis thaliana, 689 aa. [WO200016609-A1, 30-MAR-2000]	424..710 334..665	123/334 (36%) 173/334 (50%)	2e-52
AAY42698	Arabidopsis seed specific regulatory protein sequence - Arabidopsis sp, 689 aa. [WO9953083-A1, 21-OCT-1999]	424..710 334..665	123/334 (36%) 173/334 (50%)	2e-52

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV21 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 21D.

Table 21D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV21				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV21 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q92800	Enhancer of zeste homolog 1 (ENX-2) - Homo sapiens (Human), 747 aa.	1..723 1..747	721/747 (96%) 722/747 (96%)	0.0
Q922L1	ENHANCER OF ZESTE HOMOLOG 1 (DROSOPHILA) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 750 aa.	1..722 4..749	705/746 (94%) 714/746 (95%)	0.0
P70351	Enhancer of zeste homolog 1 (ENX-2) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 747 aa.	1..722 1..746	705/746 (94%) 714/746 (95%)	0.0
Q99L74	ENHANCER OF ZESTE HOMOLOG 2 (DROSOPHILA) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 746 aa.	15..722 15..745	466/754 (61%) 556/754 (72%)	0.0
Q61188	Enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (ENX-1) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 746 aa.	15..722 15..745	465/754 (61%) 555/754 (72%)	0.0

Pfam analysis predicts that the NOV21 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 21E.

Table 21E. Domain Analysis of NOV21			
Pfam Domain	NOV21 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
zf-CCHC: domain 1 of 1	560..575	6/18 (33%) 8/18 (44%)	8.9
SET: domain 1 of 1	582..709	65/163 (40%) 117/163 (72%)	1.8e-60

Example 22.

- 5 The NOV22 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 22A.

Table 22A. NOV22 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 57	2010 bp
NOV22, CG93781-01 DNA Sequence	ATGGCCATTGTGCAGACTCTGCCAGTGCCACTGGAGCCTGCTCCTGAAGCTGCCACTG CCCCACAAGCTCCAGTCATGGGTAGTGTGAGCAGCCTTATCTCAGGCCGGCCCTGTCC CGGGGGGCCAGCTCCTCCCCGCCACACGGCCCTCCTGGGGCCACCTTCTTCCGCCAG CAGGATGGCCTGCTACGGGTGGCTATGAGGCACAGGAGCCGCTGTGCCAGCTGTGC CCCCTAGGAAGGCTGTCCCTGTCACCAGCTTCACCTACATCAATGAGGACTTCCGGAC	

	AGAGTCACCCCCAGCCCAAGCAGTGATGTTGAGGATGCCCGAGAGCAGCGGGCACAC AATGCCCACCTCCGCGGGCCACCACCAAAGCTCATCCCTGTCTCTGGAAAGCTGGAGA AGAACATGGAGAAGATCCTGATCCGCCCAACAGCCTTCAAGCCAGTGCTGCCCAAACC TCGAGGGGCTCCGTCCCTGCCTAGCTTTCATGGGTCTCGGGCCACCGGGCTGTCTGGG AGCCAGGGCAGCCTGACGCAGCTGTTTGGGGGCCCTGCCTCCTCCTCCTCCTCCTCCT CCTCCTCTTCAGCTGCTGACAAACCCCTGGCATTTAGTGGCTGGGCCAGTGCGTCCCC ATCAGGGACGCTATCCGACTCTGGCCGAAACTCACTGTCCAGCCTGCCACCTACAGC ACCGGAGGTGCCGAGCCAACCACCAGCTCCCCAGGCGGGCACCTGCCCTTCCCATGGCT CTGGGCGAGGGGCACTGCCTGGGCCAGCCCGAGGGGTCCCTACTGGGCCCTCCCACTC AGACAGTGGCCGGTCCCTCCAGCAAGAGCACAGGCTCCCTAGGGGGCCGTGTGGCT GGGGGGCTTTTGGGCAGTGGTACTCGGGCCTCCCTGACAGCAGCTCCTGTGGGGAGC GCTCACCACCACCCCGCTCCACCTCCTTCGGATGAGGCCCTGCTGCACTGTGTCTCT GGAAGGAAAGCTCCGAGACCGGGAGGCAGAGCTTCAGCAGCTGCGGGACAGTCCGAC GAGAATGAGGCTACCATGTGCCAGGCATACGAGGAGCGGCAGCGGCACTGGCAGCGAG AGCGTGAGGGCCTGCGAGAGGACTGTGCGGCCAGGCACAGCGGGCACAGCGGGCCCA ACAGCTGCTGCAGCTGCAGGTGTTCCAGCTGCAGCAGGAGAAGCGGCAATTGCAGGAC GACTTCGCACAGCTGCTGCAGGAGCGCGAACAGCTGGAGCGGGCTGCCCACTTGG AGCGGGAGCAGCGGGAGCTCGGGCCGAGGCTTGAGGAGACCAAGTGGGAGGTGTGCCA GAAATCAGGCGAGATCTCCTGTGTAAGCAGCAGCTGAAAGAGTCTCAGGCAGAGCTG GTGCAGAAGGGCAGGAGCTGGTGGCTCTGCGGGTGGCGCTGCGGGAGGCCGTGCTA CGCTGCGGGTCACTGAGGGCCGTGCGCGGGGTCTACAGGAGGCCGCCGAGCTCGGGA GCTGGAGCTGGAAGCCTGTTCCAGGAGCTGCAGCGACACCGCCAGGAAGTGTAGCAG CTGCGGGAGAAAGCTGGGCACTTGGATGCTGAGGCGGCCGAGCTCCGGGAGCCCCCTG TGCCACCTGCCACCGCTGACCCATTCTCCTGCGCAGAGAGTGATGAGGCCAAAGTGA GCGGGCAGCAGCGGGGTGGGGGCAGCTTGCGGGCCAGGTGGAGCGATTGCGGGTG GAGCTGCAGCGGGAGCGCGCGGGGTGAGGAGCAGCGGGACAGCTTTGAGGGGGAGC GGCTGGCCTGGCAGGCAGAGAAGGAGCAGGTGATCCGCTACCAGAAGCAGCTGCAGCA CAACTACATCCAGATGTACCGCGCAACCGGCAGCTAGAGCAGGAGCTGCAGCAGCTC AGCCTGGAGCTGGAGGCCGGGAGCTCGCTGACCTGGGCCTGGCCGAGCAGGCCCCCT GCATCTGCCTGGAGGAGATCACTGCTACTGAGATCTAG		
	ORF Start: ATG at 1	ORF Stop: TAG at 2008	
	SEQ ID NO: 58	669 aa	MW at 72758.5kD
NOV22, CG93781-01 Protein Sequence	MAIVQTLVPVLEPAPEAATAPQAPVMGSVSSLI SGRPCPGGPAPPRHHGPPGPTFFRQ QDGLLRGGYEAQEPLCPAVPPRKAVPVTSFTYINEDFRTESPPSPSSDVEDAREQRAH NAHLRGPPPKLIPVSGKLEKNMEKILIRPTAFKPVLPKPRGAPSLPSFMGPRATGLSG SQGSLTQLFGGPASSSSSSSSSSAADKPLAFSGWASGCPSGTLD SGRNSLSLPTYS TGGAEP TSSPGGHLPSHSGRGALPGPARGVPTGPSHSDSGRSSSSKSTGSLGGRVA GGLLGSSTRASPDSSSCGERSPPPPPPPSDEALLHCVLEGLKLRDREALQLLRDSL ENEATMCQAYEERQRHWQREREALREDCAAQAQRAQRAQLQLQVFLQEQEKRLQD DFAQLLQEREQLERRCATLEREQRELGPRL EETKWEVCQKSGEISLLKQQLKESQAE VQKGSSELVALRVALREARATLRVSEGRARGLQEAARARELELEACSQELQRHRQAEQ LREKAGQLDAEAAGLREPPVPATADPFLAESDEAKVQRAAAGVGGS LRAQVERLRV ELQRERRRGEEQRDSFEGERLAWQAEKEQVIRYQKQLQHNYIQMYRRNRQLEQELQQL SLELEARELADLGLAEQAPCICLEEITATEI		

Further analysis of the NOV22 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 22B.

Table 22B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV22	
PSort analysis:	0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV22 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 22C.

Table 22C. Geneseq Results for NOV22				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV22 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB56422	Human prostate cancer antigen protein sequence SEQ ID NO:1000 - Homo sapiens, 320 aa. [WO200055174-A1, 21-SEP-2000]	429..657 59..287	228/229 (99%) 228/229 (99%)	e-123
AAB42077	Human ORFX ORF1841 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:3682 - Homo sapiens, 185 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	1..185 1..185	184/185 (99%) 185/185 (99%)	e-106
AAB08715	Amino acid sequence of a human FEZ1 polypeptide - Homo sapiens, 596 aa. [WO200050565-A2, 31-AUG-2000]	26..669 1..596	243/658 (36%) 320/658 (47%)	8e-86
AAB08721	Amino acid sequence of truncated FEZ1 transcript G3611 - Homo sapiens, 563 aa. [WO200050565-A2, 31-AUG-2000]	26..669 1..563	237/659 (35%) 311/659 (46%)	9e-79
AAB08722	Amino acid sequence of truncated FEZ1 transcript G3612 - Homo sapiens, 573 aa. [WO200050565-A2, 31-AUG-2000]	26..669 1..573	237/658 (36%) 306/658 (46%)	1e-77

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV22 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 22D.

Table 22D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV22				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV22 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q96JL2	KIAA1813 PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 673 aa (fragment).	1..669 5..673	669/669 (100%) 669/669 (100%)	0.0
Q96J79	LAPSER1 - Homo sapiens (Human), 644 aa.	26..669 1..644	644/644 (100%) 644/644 (100%)	0.0
Q9NTP2	BA108L7.4 (NOVEL PROTEIN SIMILAR TO KIAA0552, KIAA0341 AND FUGU HYPOTHETICAL PROTEIN 2) - Homo sapiens (Human), 634 aa (fragment).	36..669 1..634	634/634 (100%) 634/634 (100%)	0.0
Q91YU6	HYPOTHETICAL 72.6 KDA PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 671 aa.	1..669 1..671	618/674 (91%) 634/674 (93%)	0.0
Q9BRK4	HYPOTHETICAL 36.8 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 316 aa.	354..669 1..316	316/316 (100%) 316/316 (100%)	e-175

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV22 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 22E.

Table 22E. Domain Analysis of NOV22			
Pfam Domain	NOV22 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
bZIP: domain 1 of 2	412..452	14/41 (34%) 30/41 (73%)	0.19
bZIP: domain 2 of 2	514..539	11/26 (42%) 20/26 (77%)	9.8
DUF164: domain 1 of 1	382..591	39/243 (16%) 111/243 (46%)	3.1
hormone3: domain 1 of 1	604..630	8/28 (29%) 21/28 (75%)	8.3

Example 23.

The NOV23 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 23A.

Table 23A. NOV23 Sequence Analysis			
	SEQ ID NO: 59	1590 bp	
NOV23, CG93848-02 DNA Sequence	ATGGTGCAAAAGAAGAAGTTCTGTCTCGGTTACTTGACTATCTAGTGATCGTAGGGG CCAGGCACCCGAGCAGTGATAGCGTGGCCCCAGACTCCTGAATTGCTACGGCGATACCC CTTGGAGGATCACACTGAGTTTCCCTGCCCCAGATGTAGTGTTCTTCTGCCAGCCC GAGGGCTGCCTGAGCGTGCGGCAGCGGCGCATGAGCCTTCGGGATGATACCTCTTTTG TCTTACCCCTCACTGACAAGGACACTGGAGTCACGCGATATGGCATCTGTGTAACTT CTACCGCTCCTTCCAAAAGCGAATCTCTAAGGAGAAGGGGGAAGGTGGGGCAGGGTCC CGTGGGAAGGAAGGAACCCATGCCACCTGTGCCTCAGAAGAGGGTGGCACTGAGAGCT CAGAGAGTGGCTCATCCCTGCAGCCTCTCAGTGCTGACTCTACCCCTGATGTGAACCA GTCTCCTCGGGGCAAACGCCGGGCCAAGGCGGGGAGCCGCTCCCGCAACAGTACTCTC ACGTCCCTGTGCGTGCTCAGCCACTACCCCTTCTTCTCCACCTTCCGAGAGTGTTTGT ATACTCTCAAGCGCCTGGTGGACTGCTGTAGTGAGCGCCTTCTGGGCAAGAACTGGG CATCCCTCGAGGCGTACAAAGGGACACCATGTGGCGGATCTTTACTGGATCGCTGCTG GTAGAGGAGAAGTCAAGTGCCCTTCTGCATGACCTTCGAGAGATTGAGGCTCGGATCT ATCGATTGCTGCGCTCCCCAGTACCCGCTCTCTGGGCAGAAGCGAGTAGACATCGAGGT CCTACCCCAAGAGCTCCAGCCAGCTCTGACCTTTTGCTCTTCCAGACCCATCTCGATT ACCTAGTGGATTTCCTCACTGCACCTTCCCTTGGAATCTTAGGTGTGGACGCTGTC TCCAGGTGCTAACCTGCATTCTGTTAGAGCACAAGGTGGTGTCTACAGTCCCGAGACTA CAATGCACTCTCCATGCTGTGATGGCATTCGTGGCAATGATCTACCCACTGGAGTAT ATGTTTCTCTGTCATCCCGCTGCTACCCACCTGCATGGCATCAGCAGAGCAGCTGCTGT TGGCTCCAACCCCGTACATCATTTGGGGTTCTTGCCAGCTTCTTCTCTACAACTGGA CTTCAAATGCCTGATGATGTATGGCTAGTGGATCTGGACAGCAATAGGGTGATTGCC CCCACCAATGCAGAAGTGCTGCCTATCCTGCCAGAACCAGAACTACTAGAGCTGAAAA AGCATTTAAAGCAGGCCTTGGCCAGCATGAGTCTCAACACCCAGCCCATCTCAATCT GGAAGGGATCAACCTCAAATTCATGCACAATCAGGTTTTTCATAGAGCTGAATCACATT AAAAAGTGCAATACAGTTCGAGGCGTCTTTGTCTTGAGGAATTTGTTCTGAAATTA AAGAAGTGGTGAGCCACAAGTACAAGACACCAATGGCCCACGAAATCTGCTACTCCGT ATTATGTCTCTTCTCGTACGTGGCTGCAGTTCATAGCAGTGAGGAAGATCTCAGAACC CGCCCCGGCCTGTCTCTAGCT TGA		
	ORF Start: ATG at 1	ORF Stop: TGA at 1588	
	SEQ ID NO: 60	529 aa	MW at 59525.3kD
NOV23, CG93848-02 Protein Sequence	MVQKKKFCPRLLDYLVIIVGARHPSSDSVAQTPELLRRYPLEDHTEFFLPPDVVFFCQP EGCLSVRQRRMSLRDDTSFVFTLTDKDTGVTRYGICVNFYRSFQKRISKEKEGGAGS RGKEGTHATCASEEGTESSESGLQLPLSADSTPDVNQSPRGKRRKAGSRSRNSTL TSLCVLSHYPPFFSTFRECLYTLKRLVDCCSERLLGKKLGI PRGVQRTMWRI FTGSL VEEKSSALLHDLREIEAWIYRLLRSPVPVSGQKRVDIEVLPQELQPALTFALPDPSRF TLVDFFPLHLPLELLGVDAQLVLTCLLLEHKVVLQSRDYNALSMVMFAFVAMIYPLEY MFPVPIPLPTCMASAEQLLLAPTPYIIGVPASFFLYKLDFKMPDDVWLVDLDSNRVIA PTNAEVLPIPEPESLELKKHLKQALASMSLNTQPIILNLEGINLKFMHNQVFIELNHI KCNTRVGVFVLEEFVPEIKEVVS HKYKTPMAHEICYSVLC LFSYVAVHSSEEDLRT PPRPVSS		

Further analysis of the NOV23 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 23B.

Table 23B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV23	
PSort analysis:	0.7300 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.6400 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.1000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in outside
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV23 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 23C.

Table 23C. Geneseq Results for NOV23				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV23 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAW35576	TNF-R1-DD ligand protein clone 57TU4A - Homo sapiens, 1588 aa. [WO9730084-A1, 21-AUG-1997]	1..446 1..446	446/446 (100%) 446/446 (100%)	0.0
AAW64453	Rat brain Rab3 GEP protein - Rattus sp, 1602 aa. [EP856583-A2, 05-AUG-1998]	1..446 1..445	430/446 (96%) 434/446 (96%)	0.0
AAM36447	Peptide #10484 encoded by probe for measuring placental gene expression - Homo sapiens, 168 aa. [WO200157272-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	52..219 1..168	168/168 (100%) 168/168 (100%)	1e-94
AAM76338	Human bone marrow expressed probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 36644 - Homo sapiens, 168 aa. [WO200157276-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	52..219 1..168	168/168 (100%) 168/168 (100%)	1e-94
AAM63524	Human brain expressed single exon probe encoded protein SEQ ID NO: 35629 - Homo sapiens, 168 aa. [WO200157275-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	52..219 1..168	168/168 (100%) 168/168 (100%)	1e-94

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV23 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 23D.

Table 23D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV23				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV23 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
O15293	MAP KINASE-ACTIVATING DEATH DOMAIN PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1588 aa.	1..446 1..446	446/446 (100%) 446/446 (100%)	0.0
O15065	KIAA0358 PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1581 aa.	1..446 1..446	446/446 (100%) 446/446 (100%)	0.0
Q15741	DENN PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 1587 aa.	1..446 1..446	446/446 (100%) 446/446 (100%)	0.0
AAL40268	INSULINOMA-GLUCAGONOMA PROTEIN 20 SPLICE VARIANT 3 - Homo sapiens (Human), 1545 aa.	1..446 1..446	443/446 (99%) 444/446 (99%)	0.0
AAL40267	INSULINOMA-GLUCAGONOMA PROTEIN 20 SPLICE VARIANT 2 - Homo sapiens (Human), 1565 aa.	1..446 1..446	443/446 (99%) 444/446 (99%)	0.0

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV23a protein contains the domains shown in the Table 23E.

Table 23E. Domain Analysis of NOV23			
Pfam Domain	NOV23 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
DENN: domain 1 of 1	254..402	83/154 (54%) 147/154 (95%)	7e-86

Example 24.

- 5 The NOV24 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 24A.

Table 24A. NOV24 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 61	1200 bp
NOV24, CG94161-01 DNA Sequence	GAACCTCAGAATCAGGAAGAACCCAGCCGAGACCCAGCAGCAGCGGGAGGAAAGAGGC GGCAGTGGGAGAGGGGAGGTGCCCCACCTCCTGCCCTGCTGGGGTCCAGCCATGTCCCA GCCTGCGGGAGGCAGGAGGAAGCCAGGACCCTAGGGCCGCCCTGTGTGCAGTATCCGG CCTTTCAAGTCGAGTGAGCAGTACCTGGAGGCCATGAAGGAAGACCTGGCTGAGTGGC TTCGCGACCTCTATGGGCTGGACATCGACGCAGCCAACCTTCCTGCAGGTGCTGGAAC	

	GGGCCTGGTGCTGTGCCAACACGCCAACGTTGTCACTGACGCTGCCCTGGCCTTCCTG GCTGAGGCACCTGCCCCAAGCCCAGAAGATTCCCATGCCCCGGGTCGGGGTCTCCTGCA ATGGGGCCGCCCAGCCAGGTACCTTCCAGGCCAGGGACAATGTCTCTAACTTCATCCA GTGGTGTCGAAAGGAGATGGGCATCCCAGAGGTGCTGATGTTTCGAGACGGAGGACTTG GTGCTGCGCAAGAACGTGAAGAACGTGGTGCTGTGTTTGTCTGGAGCTGGGCCGCCGGG CGTGGCGCTTTGGTGTTGCGGCGCCACACTCGTGCAGCTGGAGGAGGAGATCGAGGA GGAGGTGCGGCGGGAGCTGGCCCTGCCCCCGCCCCGACCCCTCGCCGCCAGCGCCCCC AGGCGCCAGCCCTGCCACTTCCGCAACCTGGACCAGATGGTGAGGGGCTCTGCACACG CCCTCAGGGCCCCCTTCCCTTTGGTGACAGAGCCTTGTGAGCCACTGCACGTGCCCAGT GCAGTTCTCCATGGTCAAAGTGCTGAGGGGAAGTACCGTGTGGGTGACTCCAACACC CTCATCTTCATCCGGGTACAGATCCTCCGGAACCATGTGATGGTACGTGTAGGGGGCG GCTGGGACACACTGGGCCATTACCTGGACAAACATGACCCCTGCCGCTGCACATCCCT CTGTGAGTCCCCTGAGGGCCCTCTCCCTGTGGGGTTGGTTGAAGAGGCCAGCCCGCGA GCTGGTCCAGGAAGAGGGGCTGCCCTCCACCCGCCCTTAACCTCACCCCTGCCCCCT CAGATCCTCCGGAACCATGTGATGGTACGTGTAGGGGGCGGCTGGGACACACTGGGCC ATTACCTGGACAAACATGACCCCTGCCGCTGCACATCCCT		
	ORF Start: ATG at 109	ORF Stop: TGA at 1177	
	SEQ ID NO: 62	356 aa	MW at 38985.5kD
NOV24, CG94161-01 Protein Sequence	MSQPAGGRRKPRTLGPVCSIRPFKSSEQYLEAMKEDLAEWLRDLYGLDIDAANFLQV LETGLVLCQHANVVTDAALAFLAEPAAQAKIPMPRVGVSCNGAAQPGTFQARDNVSN FIQWCRKEMGIPEVLMFETEDLVLRKNVKNVVLCLLELGRRARWRFVAAPTLVQLEEE IEEEVRRELALPPDPSPAPPRRQPFCHFRNLDMVRGSAHALRAPFPLVQSLVSHCT CPVQFSMVKVSEKRYRVDSENTLIFIRVQILRNHVMVRVGGGWDTLGHYLDKHDPCRC TSLCESPEGPLPVGLVEEASPRAGPGRGAALHPALNLTLPSPDPPEPCDGTGRGLGH TGPLPGQT		

Further analysis of the NOV24 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 24B.

Table 24B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV24	
PSort analysis:	0.6000 probability located in nucleus; 0.2252 probability located in lysosome (lumen); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.0000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV24 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 24C.

Table 24C. Geneseq Results for NOV24				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV24 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAU14697	Novel bone marrow polypeptide #96 - Homo sapiens, 5447 aa. [WO200157187-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	228..341 5189..5318	47/132 (35%) 63/132 (47%)	8e-12
AAU14603	Novel bone marrow polypeptide #2 - Homo sapiens, 5373 aa. [WO200157187-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	228..341 5115..5244	47/132 (35%) 63/132 (47%)	8e-12
AAU18529	Human cytoskeletal element-related polypeptide #22 - Homo sapiens, 1225 aa. [WO200155168-A1, 02-AUG-2001]	228..289 1160..1219	32/62 (51%) 41/62 (65%)	2e-10
ABG20425	Novel human diagnostic protein #20416 - Homo sapiens, 367 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	228..289 111..170	31/62 (50%) 41/62 (66%)	5e-10
ABG20425	Novel human diagnostic protein #20416 - Homo sapiens, 367 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	228..289 111..170	31/62 (50%) 41/62 (66%)	5e-10

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV24 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 24D.

Table 24D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV24				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV24 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q99501	GAS-2 related protein on chromosome 22 (GAR22 protein) - Homo sapiens (Human), 329 aa.	1..334 1..326	185/359 (51%) 216/359 (59%)	2e-83
Q96FE9	GAS2-RELATED ON CHROMOSOME 22 - Homo sapiens (Human), 681 aa.	1..339 1..340	183/373 (49%) 214/373 (57%)	9e-82
Q9BUY9	GAS2-RELATED ON CHROMOSOME 22 - Homo sapiens (Human), 681 aa.	1..339 1..340	183/373 (49%) 214/373 (57%)	9e-82
Q9D2H3	4930500E24RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 344 aa.	1..344 1..331	173/362 (47%) 210/362 (57%)	2e-78
P11862	Growth-arrest-specific protein 2 (GAS-2) - Mus musculus (Mouse), 314 aa.	28..289 31..271	109/262 (41%) 155/262 (58%)	2e-47

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV24 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 24E.

Table 24E. Domain Analysis of NOV24			
Pfam Domain	NOV24 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
GAS2: domain 1 of 1	223..292	40/77 (52%) 57/77 (74%)	1e-36

Example 25.

- 5 The NOV25 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 25A.

Table 25A. NOV25 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 63	1425 bp
NOV25, CG94346-01 DNA Sequence	GTGTGGAGGAAGAACTAAAAGGACATGGAAGCAGGAGGACAGCCAGGTGATGGGTGTC GTAAGCCTGGGAAATGTGATGGTAATACAAGCATGTCAAGCCCGCAGATCCTGACACC CTTCAAGGATTGCTGCCATCAGTGTTCATCAAACCCAGGGATTCCCTAATGCTAATCCA CCAATTAGAGCACGGCTGGTTACTACAGAACCCTGATGAGTTTCAAAAAATGCAGAC TTCTGGACCCCAACCTTGGAGATTTTGAATCAGGAGGTCTTAGGGCCAGAACTAGGAA	

	GACGAGAAGGCTTTGGGATATGGCTGGCTTCCAGAGACTGAATCAGCAACTCATATTC TCAAGACCGAGGTGGGTAGGCCTGACACAGAAGGGTCAGGAGGCTGCTAGAATCTATG ACAGGGCAGGAACAGCGCTGAGGCAGCAGAACTGAGAAAGCAGAAGTCACCAGAAAG AGAAAAGAAGTTCAAAGTAGAGGGAAAGACTGAGGAAATAAGCAGGGAGCACTGCACT CAGGCTTTGGGTTTTTCAGCAGTGGGTGTCGACTTTAGAGTTGTTTTCTGGAAGTGC TGATACCAAAC TTGGCAGAGAAGAATGGTATCGTGTCTTCTATATAGCTGCCGACAA GGGAGTTTCGGCCTTTGGGAGATAAAGCGGGATATGAAGGTCCAAC TAAAGAAATATCT CTATCATATCCTTCTGGGCAAAGGTCCAAGGAACACCACGATGACATCCCGCCTGAAC AAGGACCAGAAC TGCCCTCATGACGGGAACATCTTATCAATATCCTACCGGGCAGCAAG CCATACTGCCCAGACCCCTCCCGCCCATACCTATAAATTACCCCAGAGTGTTGTTGGG CATGGAGCTGCCAGCTCCGCCCCAGCCAGTCCCCAGCCCTGCCCTATGCCAAGACTG CCTATGGCACAAAAC TAGGCACAAAAACCAGCAGGCCCCACCCCTGCCCTGAGCGGCCA ATGCCTCCCATGTGAATGTGCACAGGGGGCACACACAGCCCTGCATCTAGCAGCATCC TGCTCCCATGCTAATCCCAACACTGGCACAAACATGTGTACAGTTGCTGGTGAGGGCC CCCCAACCTGCCCTGAGCCATGCTGCCACTGCTGCTTCTATGAACACCTGCACGAAGGC TGGCACTCCGGCATCCACTAGCACCTTGCTGCAGCCAACAAGTGTGCACCCCACTGCA CCGCTGCTGCCACTGCGACTGGCACATGCGACTGAGGATGGATCATGTTTCCACAGCC CTACAAAGCACTTTGGCTGGCACCATGCCTCAGAGAGTTGTGATCAGAGGTCCAGGAG CACCTCAGGCCCCCTCCACATAGCAGGTTCC TAA CTTAAGGAGCCAGAGAACAAGAC CGGGGCCTGATACCACTGCCCCAGAGTTATAAC		
	ORF Start: ATG at 25	ORF Stop: TAA at 1366	
	SEQ ID NO: 64	447 aa	MW at 48218.9kD
NOV25, CG94346-01 Protein Sequence	MEAGGQPGDGCRCRPGKCDGNTSMSSPQILTPFKDCCHQCHQTQGFNANPPIRARLVT TEPLMSFKKCRLLDPTLGDFFESGGLRARTRKTRRLWDMAGFQRLNQQLIFSRPRWVGL TQKGQEAARIYDRAGTALRQQKLRKQKSPEREKKFKVEGKTEEISREHCTQALGFQQW VSDFRVVFLEVLIPNLAEKNGIVFLYSCLDKGVRLPLGDKAGYEGPTKEISLYPSGQR SKEHDDIPPEQGPPELPHDGNILSISYRAASHTAQTPPAHTYKLPQSVVGHGAASSAP ASPQPCPYANTAYGTLGKT SRPTPALSGQCLPCECAQGAHTALHLAASCSHANPNT GTNMCTVAGEGPPTCLSHAATAASMNTCTKAGTPASTSTLLQPTS VHPHTAPLLPLRLA HATEDGSCFHSPTKHFHWHASESCDQSRSTSGPSNIAGS		

Further analysis of the NOV25 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 25B.

Table 25B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV25	
PSort analysis:	0.4500 probability located in cytoplasm; 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome); 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial matrix space; 0.1000 probability located in lysosome (lumen)
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV25 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 25C.

Table 25C. Geneseq Results for NOV25				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV25 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ABG15215	Novel human diagnostic protein #15206 - Homo sapiens, 368 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	217..273 312..368	37/59 (62%) 47/59 (78%)	7e-12
AAO06174	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 20066 - Homo sapiens, 188 aa. [WO200164835-A2, 07-SEP-2001]	217..273 132..188	37/59 (62%) 47/59 (78%)	7e-12
ABG15215	Novel human diagnostic protein #15206 - Homo sapiens, 368 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	217..273 312..368	37/59 (62%) 47/59 (78%)	7e-12
AAM86251	Human immune/haematopoietic antigen SEQ ID NO:13844 - Homo sapiens, 130 aa. [WO200157182-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	293..423 8..130	50/136 (36%) 66/136 (47%)	5e-11
ABG29412	Novel human diagnostic protein #29403 - Homo sapiens, 676 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	232..284 87..137	29/55 (52%) 33/55 (59%)	8e-05

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV25 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 25D.

Table 25D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV25				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV25 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
CAC81810	MUC1 PROTEIN - Bos taurus (Bovine), 580 aa.	215..443 79..301	63/242 (26%) 84/242 (34%)	3e-04
Q95L89	MUCIN - Bos taurus (Bovine), 554 aa (fragment).	215..443 79..301	63/242 (26%) 84/242 (34%)	3e-04
O13028	ANTIFREEZE GLYCOPEPTIDE AFGP POLYPROTEIN PRECURSOR - Boreogadus saida, 507 aa.	256..408 268..425	40/158 (25%) 55/158 (34%)	0.002
Q95V69	CELL SURFACE IMMOBILIZATION ANTIGEN SERH6 - Tetrahymena thermophila, 421 aa.	286..447 110..265	51/168 (30%) 70/168 (41%)	0.002
Q9VYZ5	DLG1 PROTEIN - Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly), 960 aa.	229..403 261..437	41/179 (22%) 72/179 (39%)	0.003

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV25 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 25E.

Table 25E. Domain Analysis of NOV25			
Pfam Domain	NOV25 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
Keratin_B2: domain 1 of 1	252..367	27/177 (15%) 51/177 (29%)	4.3

Example 26.

- 5 The NOV26 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 26A.

Table 26A. NOV26 Sequence Analysis		
	SEQ ID NO: 65	1485 bp
NOV26, CG94600-01 DNA Sequence	<u>TGTGCCTAGTGTGTTGGGCGGGGAGTCCCTGGGGGCGCGACGATGGAGGGAGTGGCTTG</u> <u>GGACCTGCACTCATTCCCTCTTGTCCCATACTGGAGTTTGGGGAGCCACTTCCCGTC</u> <u>CCTCCACTGTGGAGCTGCGTTCCTGTGAGGGAGGAGGCCCTCTGTGGTGGCGAGGAAT</u> <u>AAGAATAAAAGATTCTGGAGGAGTTGGAGAAGAGTGTATTACGCCCCCAACCACGAG</u>	

	<p>ATCAACAAAGAAATGACACAATTTTGGAGGAAGAGTTAACTTGTCCCATATGTTATAGTA TTTTTGAAGATCCTCGTGACTGCCATGCTCTCATACATTTTGTAGAAATTGTTTGGGA AAACATTCTTCAGGCATCTGGTAACCTTTTATATATGGAGACCTTTACGAATCCACTC AAGTGCCCTAATTGCAGAAGTATTACTGAAATTGCTCCAAGTGGCATTGAATCTTTAC CTGTTAATTTTGCCTAAGGGCTATTATTGAAAAGTACCAGCAAGAAGACCATCCAGA TATTGTCACCTGCCCTGAACATTACAGGCAACCATTAATGTTTACTGTCTATTAGAT AAAAAATTAGTTTGTGGTCATTGCCTTACCATAGGTCAACATCATGGTCATCCTATAG ATGACCTTCAAAGTGCTTATTGAAAAGAAAAGGACACTCCTCAAAAAGTCTTGAACA GTTGACTGACACACACTGGACAGATCTTACCCATCTTATTGAAAAGCTGAAAGAACA AAATCTCATTTCTGAGAAAATGATCCAAGGCGATAAGGAAGCTGTTCTCCAGTATTTTA AGGAGCTTAATGATACATTAGAACAGAAAAAAGTTTCCTAACGGCTCTCTGTGA TGTTGGCAATCTAATTAATCAAGAATATACTCCACAAATTGAAAGAATGAAGGAAATA CGAGAGCAGCAGCTTGAATTAATGGCACTGACAATATCTTTACAAGAGAGTCTCCAC TTAAATTTCTTGAAGAAGTTGATGATGTACGCCAGCATGTACAGATCTTGAAACAAAG ACCACCTCCTGAGGTTCAACCCGTTGAAATTTATCCTCGAGTAAGCAAAATATTGAAA GAAGAATGGAGCAGAACAGAAATTGGACAAATTAAGAAGCTTCTCATTTCCAAAATGA AAATTTCTCCAAAAGGATGTCATGTTCTTGGCCTGGTAAGGATGAAAAGGAAGTTGA ATTTTTAAAAATTTTAAACATTGTTGTAGTTACATTAATTTTCACTAATACTGATGTCG ATACTCTTTTTCAACCAACACATCATAACCTTTTTTAAGTGAATCACTTTAATATGGT TTTCTGAAGCCTCTCTATCTGTTTACCAAAGTTTATCTAACAGTCTGCATAAGGTAAA GAATATACTGTGTACATTTTCTATTTGTTGAAGGAATTTGTGTGGAAGAAATAGTTTCC CATTTGAAATGTCAACCTGAATTGTTTAAATGGGC</p>		
	ORF Start: ATG at 245	ORF Stop: TGA at 1454	
	SEQ ID NO: 66	403 aa	MW at 47113.4kD
NOV26, CG94600-01 Protein Sequence	<p>MHNFEELTCPICYSIFEDPRVLPCHTFRCNLENILQASGNFYIWRPLRIPLKCPN CRSITEIAPTGIESLPVNFALRAIIIEKYQEDHPDIVTCPEHYRQPLNVYCLLDKKLV CGHCLTIGQHGHPIDDLQSAYLKEDTPQKLEQLTDTHWTDLTHLIEKLKEQKSHS EKMIQGDKEAVLQYFKELNLTLEQKKKSFLTALCDVGNLINQEYTPQIERMKEIREQQ LELMALTIISLQESPLKFLEKVDVVRQHVQILKQRPLPEVQVPEIYPRVSKILKEEWS RTEIGQIKNVLI PKMKISPKRMSCSWPGKDEKEVEFLKILNIVVVTLSVILMSILFF NQHIITFLSEITLIWFSEASLSVYQSLSNSLHKVKNILCHIFYLLKEFVWKIVSH</p>		

Further analysis of the NOV26 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 26B.

Table 26B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV26	
PSort analysis:	0.8500 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.4400 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.1000 probability located in mitochondrial inner membrane; 0.1000 probability located in Golgi body
SignalP analysis:	No Known Signal Sequence Predicted

A search of the NOV26 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several homologous proteins shown in Table 26C.

Table 26C. Geneseq Results for NOV26				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV26 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
ABG20978	Novel human diagnostic protein #20969 - Homo sapiens, 586 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1..318 159..474	313/318 (98%) 313/318 (98%)	0.0
ABG20978	Novel human diagnostic protein #20969 - Homo sapiens, 586 aa. [WO200175067-A2, 11-OCT-2001]	1..318 159..474	313/318 (98%) 313/318 (98%)	0.0
AAU15880	Human novel secreted protein, Seq ID 833 - Homo sapiens, 208 aa. [WO200155322-A2, 02-AUG-2001]	1..198 11..208	198/198 (100%) 198/198 (100%)	e-119
ABB03345	Human musculoskeletal system related polypeptide SEQ ID NO 1292 - Homo sapiens, 208 aa. [WO200155367-A1, 02-AUG-2001]	1..198 11..208	198/198 (100%) 198/198 (100%)	e-119
AAM39361	Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 2506 - Homo sapiens, 407 aa. [WO200153312-A1, 26-JUL-2001]	1..304 1..301	105/306 (34%) 174/306 (56%)	7e-54

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV26 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 26D.

Table 26D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV26				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV26 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q922Y2	SIMILAR TO RIKEN CDNA 2310035M22 GENE - Mus musculus (Mouse), 403 aa.	1..402 1..402	333/402 (82%) 363/402 (89%)	0.0
Q9CUD5	2310035M22RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 389 aa (fragment).	1..388 1..388	314/388 (80%) 348/388 (88%)	0.0
Q9CSP2	2700022F13RIK PROTEIN - Mus musculus (Mouse), 196 aa (fragment).	1..196 1..196	183/196 (93%) 190/196 (96%)	e-111
Q9BQ47	CAR (RET FINGER PROTEIN 2) (BA34F20.1) - Homo sapiens (Human), 407 aa.	1..304 1..301	105/306 (34%) 174/306 (56%)	2e-53
O60858	Ret finger protein 2 (Leukemia associated protein 5) (B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia tumor suppressor Leu5) (Putative tumor suppressor RFP2) - Homo sapiens (Human), 407 aa.	1..304 1..301	105/306 (34%) 174/306 (56%)	2e-53

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV26 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 26E.

Table 26E. Domain Analysis of NOV26			
Pfam Domain	NOV26 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
zf-C3HC4: domain 1 of 1	10..59	19/59 (32%) 35/59 (59%)	2e-07
zf-B_box: domain 1 of 1	92..134	15/49 (31%) 28/49 (57%)	0.0024

Example 27.

- 5 The NOV27 clone was analyzed, and the nucleotide and encoded polypeptide sequences are shown in Table 27A.

Table 27A. NOV27 Sequence Analysis

	SEQ ID NO: 67	3183 bp
NOV27, CG94820-02 DNA Sequence	<p> <u>CCTAGGATGATACCATTCACAATTTTGATTTCTTAAAGGGACTGGATGAAGGTGTTTC</u> <u>TTGTACGTCAATTTATGAAAAGCATAGTGCAGGACTGACAAAGGGGATGCATGCCTAC</u> <u>AGAAAACGTCTTTATGGAGTAAATGAAATTGCTGTAAAAGTGCCTCTGTTTTTAAGC</u> <u>TTCTAATTAAAGAGGTACTCAACCCATTTTACATTTTCCAGCTGTTCACTGTTATACT</u> <u>GTGGAGCACTGATGAATACTATTACTATGCTCTAGCTATTGTGGTTATGTCCATAGTA</u> <u>TCAATCGTAAGCTCACTATATTCCATTAGAAAGATCTTTCTACCGACCTTGTGCCAG</u> <u>GAGATGTCATGGTCATTCCATTAAATGGGACAATAATGCCTTGTGATGCTGTGCTTAT</u> <u>TAATGGTACCTGCATTGTAAACGAAAGCATGTTAACAGGTAAGGCCACCGCGCCACG</u> <u>CTAAAACAATTGTTTAAACGAAGAAAAAATTTGAAGGACTCACTTGGATTTAGTACTT</u> <u>CCAAAGGACAGCTTGTTCGTTCATATTGTATCCCAAACCAACTGATTTTAAACTCTA</u> <u>CAGAGATGCCCTACTTGTCTTCTACTATGTCTTGTGGCAGTTGCTGGCATTGGGTTTATC</u> <u>TACACTATTATTAATGTACAAGTTGGGGTCAGAATTATCGAGTCCCTTGATATTATCA</u> <u>CAATTACTGTGCCCCCTGCACCTTCCTGCTGCAATGACTGCTGGTATTGTGTATGCTCA</u> <u>GAGAAGACTGAAAAAATCGGTATTTTCTGTATCAGTCCCTGAAATGAAATGTTTGTG</u> <u>GGACAGCCCAATCTGTTTGTCTTTGACAAGACTGGAACCTAACTGAAGATGGTTTAG</u> <u>ATCTTTGGGGGATTCAACGAGTGGGAAATGCACGATTTCTTTACCAGAAGAAAAATGT</u> <u>GTGCAATGAGATGTTGGTAAATCCCAGTTTGTGCTTGTATGGCTACTTGTCAATTCA</u> <u>CTTACAAAAATTGAAGGAGTGCTCTCTGGTGATCCACTTGATCGAAATGTTTGGAG</u> <u>CTATTGGATGGATTCTGGAAGAAGCAACTGAAGAAGAAACAGCACTTCATAATCGAAT</u> <u>TATGCCACAGTGGTTCGTCTCCCAAACAACCTGCTTCCGTAATCTACCCCTGCAGGA</u> <u>AACCAAGAAATGGAGCTGTTTGAACCTCCAGCTACTTATGAGATAGGAATGTTTCGCC</u> <u>AGTTCCCATTTTCTCTGCTTTGCAACGTATGAGTGTGGTTGCCAGGTTGGGGGA</u> <u>TAGGAAAATGGACGCTTACATGAAAGGAGCGCCGAGGCCATTGCCGCTCTCTGTAAA</u> <u>CCTGAAACAGTTCTCTGTCGATTTTCAAACGTTTTTGGAAAGACTTCACTAAACAGGGCT</u> <u>TCCGTGTGATTGCTCTTGACACAGAAAATTGGAGTCAAACTGACATGGCATAAAGT</u> <u>ACAGAATATTAGCAGAGATGCAATTGAGAACAACATGGATTTTATGGGATTAATTATA</u> <u>ATGCAGAACAAATTAAAGCAAGAAACCCCTGCAGTACTTGAAGATTTGCATAAAGCCA</u> <u>ACATTCGCACCGTCATGGTCACAGGTGACAGTATGTTGACTGCTGCTCTGTGGCCAG</u> <u>AGATTGTGGAATGATTCTACCTCAGGATAAAGTGATTATTGCTGGAAGCATTACCTCA</u> <u>AAGGATGGGAAAGTTGCCAAAATAAATTGGCATTTATGCAGACTCCCTCACGCAAGTGA</u> <u>GTCATCCATCAGCAATTGACCCAGAGGCTATTCCGGTTAAATTGGTCCATGATAGCTT</u> <u>AGAGGATCTTCAAATGACTCGTTATCATTTTGAATGAATGGAAAATCATCTCAGTG</u> <u>ATACTGGAGCATTTTCAAGACCTTGTTCCTAAGTTGATGTTGCAATGGCACCCTGTTTG</u> <u>CCCGTATGGCACCTGATCAGAAGACACAGTTGATAGAAGCATTGCAAAATGTTGATTA</u> <u>TTTTGTTGGGATGTGTGGTGATGGCGCAAATGATTGTGGTGCTTTGAAGAGGGCACAC</u> <u>GGAGGCATTTCCCTTATCGGAGCTCGAAGCTTCAGTGGCATCTCCCTTTACCTCTAAGA</u> <u>CTCCTAGTATTTCCCTGTGTGCCAAACCTTATCAGGGAAGGCCGTGCTCTTAAATAC</u> <u>TTCTTCTGTGTGTTTAAATTCATGGCATTGTACAGCATTATCCAGTACTTCAGTGTT</u> <u>ACTCTGCTGTATTCTATCTTAAGTAACCTAGGAGACTTCCAGTTTCTCTTCATTGATC</u> <u>TGGCAATCATTTTGGTAGTGGTATTTACAATGAGTTTAAATCCTGCCTGGAAAGAACT</u> <u>TGTGGCACAAAGACACCTTCGGGTCTTATATCTGGGGCCCTTCTCTCTCCGTTTTTG</u> <u>TCTCAGATTATCATCTGCATTGGATTTCAATCTTTGGGTTTTTTTTTGGGTCAAACAGC</u> <u>AACCTTGGTATGAAGTGTTGGCATCCAAAATCAGATGCTTGTAAATACAACAGGAAGCGG</u> <u>GTTTTGGAATCTTACACGTAGACAATGAAACCGAACTTGATGAACATAATATACAA</u> <u>AATTATGAAAATACCACAGTATTTTTTATTTCAGTTTTCAGTACCTCATAGTGGCAA</u> <u>TCGCCTTTTCAAAGGAAACCCCTTCAGGCAACCTTGCTACAAAAATATTTTTTTGT</u> <u>TTTTTCTGTGATTTTTTATATATTTTTATATTATTCATCATGTTGTATCCAGTTGCC</u> <u>TCTGTTGACCAGGTTCTTCAGATAGTGTGTGTACCATATCAGTGGCGTGAACATATGC</u> <u>TCATCATTTGTTCTGTCAATGCCTTTGTGTCTATCACAGTGGAGGAGTCAGTGGATCG</u> <u>GTGGGGAAAATGCTGCTTACCCTGGGCCCTGGGCTGTAGAAAGAAGACACCAAAGGCA</u> <u>AAGTACATGTATCTGGCGCAGGAGCTCTTGGTTGATCCAGAATGGCCACCAAACCTC</u> <u>AGACAACCACAGAAGCTAAAGCTTTAGTTAAGGAGAATGGATCATGTCAAATCATCAC</u> <u>CATAACATAGCAGTGAATCAGTCTCAGTGGTATTGCTGATAGCAGTATTCAGGAATAT</u> <u>GTGATTTTAGGAGTTTCTGATCCTGTGTGTGTCAGAATGGCACTAGTTCACTTTATGTCC</u> <u>CTTCTGATATAGTAGCTTATTTGACAGCTTTGCTCTTCTTAAATAAAAA</u> </p>	
	ORF Start: ATG at 105	ORF Stop: TAG at 3024
	SEQ ID NO: 68	973 aa MW at 109016.4kD
NOV27, CG94820-02 Protein Sequence	<p> MHAYRKLLYGVNEIAVKVPSVFKLLIKEVLNPFYIFQLFSVILWSTDEYYYYALAIIV MSIVSIVSSLYSIRKIFSTDLVPGDVMVIPLNGTIMPCDAVLINGTCIVNESMLTGKA TAPSLKQLFKRRKNLKDLSLGFSTSKGQLVRSILYPKPTDFKLYRDAYLFLCLVAVAG IGFIYTIINVOVGVRILIESLDIITITVPPALPAAMTAGIVYAQRRLKKIGIFCISPQR INICGQPNLVCFDKTGTLTDEGLDLWGIQRVENARFLSPEENVNCNEMLVKSQFVACMA </p>	

	TCHSLTKIEGVLSGDPLDLKMFEAIGWILEEATEEETALHNRIMPTVVRPPKQLLPES TPAGNQEMELFELPATYEIGIVRQFPFSSALQRMSSVVARVLGDRKMDAYMKGAPAEIA GLCKPETVPVDFQNVLEDFTKQGFRVIALAHRKLESKLTWHKVQNISRDAIENNMDFM GLIIMQNKLKQETPAVLEDLHKANIRTVMTGDSMLTAVSVARDCGMILPQDKVIAE ALPPKDGKVAKINWHYADSLTQCSHPSAIDPEAIPVKLVHDSLEDLQMTRYHFAMNGK SFSVILEHFQDLVPKMLHGTVFARMAPDQKTQLIEALQNVDYFVGMCGDGANDCGAL KRAHGGISLSELEASVASPFTSKTPSISCVPNLIREGRAALITSFCVFKFMALYSIIQ YFSVTLLYSILSNLGDFFLFLIDLAILLVVFTMSLNPWAKELVAQRPPSGLISGALL FSVLSQIIICIGFQSLGFFWVKQQPWYEVWHPKSDACNTTSGSGFWNSSHVDNETELDE HNIQNYENTTVFFISSFYQLIVAIASFSGKPKFRQPCYKNYFFVFSVIFLYIFILFIML YPVASVDQVLQIVCPYQWRVTMLIIVLVNAFVSITVEESVDRWGKCLPWALGCRKK TPKAKYMYLAQELLVDPEWPPKPQTTTEAKALVKENGSCQIITIT
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Further analysis of the NOV27 protein yielded the following properties shown in Table 27B.

Table 27B. Protein Sequence Properties NOV27	
PSort analysis:	0.6000 probability located in plasma membrane; 0.4000 probability located in Golgi body; 0.3000 probability located in endoplasmic reticulum (membrane); 0.3000 probability located in microbody (peroxisome)
SignalP analysis:	Cleavage site between residues 46 and 47

A search of the NOV27 protein against the Geneseq database, a proprietary database that contains sequences published in patents and patent publication, yielded several

5 homologous proteins shown in Table 27C.

Table 27C. Geneseq Results for NOV27				
Geneseq Identifier	Protein/Organism/Length [Patent #, Date]	NOV27 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
AAB40996	Human ORFX ORF760 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:1520 - Homo sapiens, 692 aa. [WO200058473-A2, 05-OCT-2000]	256..916 2..692	661/691 (95%) 661/691 (95%)	0.0
AAM93525	Human polypeptide, SEQ ID NO: 3259 - Homo sapiens, 505 aa. [EP1130094-A2, 05-SEP-2001]	469..973 1..505	502/505 (99%) 502/505 (99%)	0.0
AAU23078	Novel human enzyme polypeptide #164 - Homo sapiens, 476 aa. [WO200155301-A2, 02-AUG-2001]	505..973 8..476	466/469 (99%) 466/469 (99%)	0.0
AAM93906	Human polypeptide, SEQ ID NO: 4053 - Homo sapiens, 842 aa. [EP1130094-A2, 05-SEP-2001]	136..951 61..837	348/825 (42%) 497/825 (60%)	e-174
AAM79751	Human protein SEQ ID NO 3397 - Homo sapiens, 666 aa. [WO200157190-A2, 09-AUG-2001]	247..872 1..585	271/628 (43%) 382/628 (60%)	e-136

In a BLAST search of public sequence databases, the NOV27 protein was found to have homology to the proteins shown in the BLASTP data in Table 27D.

Table 27D. Public BLASTP Results for NOV27				
Protein Accession Number	Protein/Organism/Length	NOV27 Residues/ Match Residues	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Portion	Expect Value
Q9H7F0	Probable cation-transporting ATPase 3 (EC 3.6.3.-) - Homo sapiens (Human), 684 aa (fragment).	154..812 1..664	657/664 (98%) 657/664 (98%)	0.0
Q96KS1	HYPOTHETICAL 77.3 KDA PROTEIN - Homo sapiens (Human), 701 aa.	71..707 4..680	600/680 (88%) 612/680 (89%)	0.0
Q9NQ11	Probable cation-transporting ATPase 1 (EC 3.6.1.-) - Homo sapiens (Human), 1180 aa.	5..951 212..1175	412/1012 (40%) 585/1012 (57%)	0.0
Q9N323	HYPOTHETICAL 126.4 KDA PROTEIN - Caenorhabditis elegans, 1127 aa.	3..912 192..1110	379/975 (38%) 557/975 (56%)	0.0
Q21286	Probable cation-transporting ATPase K07E3.7 in chromosome X (EC 3.6.3.-) - Caenorhabditis elegans, 1152 aa.	8..908 202..1138	386/981 (39%) 549/981 (55%)	e-178

PFam analysis predicts that the NOV27 protein contains the domains shown in the Table 27E.

Table 27E. Domain Analysis of NOV27			
Pfam Domain	NOV27 Match Region	Identities/ Similarities for the Matched Region	Expect Value
E1-E2_ATPase: domain 1 of 1	70..114	16/47 (34%) 35/47 (74%)	3.7e-05
Hydrolase: domain 1 of 1	239..651	40/423 (9%) 246/423 (58%)	0.0099
Hemagglutinin: domain 1 of 1	763..769	4/7 (57%) 7/7 (100%)	8.9
Cation_ATPase_C: domain 1 of 1	742..903	27/224 (12%) 115/224 (51%)	2.1

Example B: Identification of NOVX clones

The novel NOVX target sequences identified in the present invention may have been subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on *in silico* predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences from other species. These primers were then employed in PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus.

Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The PCR product derived from exon linking was cloned into the pCR2.1 vector from Invitrogen. The resulting bacterial clone has an insert covering the entire open reading frame cloned into the pCR2.1 vector. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported herein.

Example C. Quantitative Expression Analysis of Clones in Various Cells and Tissues

The quantitative expression of various clones was assessed using microtiter plates containing RNA samples from a variety of normal and pathology-derived cells, cell lines and

tissues using real time quantitative PCR (RTQ PCR). RTQ PCR was performed on an Applied Biosystems ABI PRISM® 7700 or an ABI PRISM® 7900 HT Sequence Detection System. Various collections of samples are assembled on the plates, and referred to as Panel 1 (containing normal tissues and cancer cell lines), Panel 2 (containing samples derived from tissues from normal and cancer sources), Panel 3 (containing cancer cell lines), Panel 4 (containing cells and cell lines from normal tissues and cells related to inflammatory conditions), Panel 5D/5I (containing human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on metabolic diseases), AI_comprehensive_panel (containing normal tissue and samples from autoimmune diseases), Panel CNSD.01 (containing central nervous system samples from normal and diseased brains) and CNS_neurodegeneration_panel (containing samples from normal and Alzheimer's diseased brains).

RNA integrity from all samples is controlled for quality by visual assessment of agarose gel electropherograms using 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA staining intensity ratio as a guide (2:1 to 2.5:1 28s:18s) and the absence of low molecular weight RNAs that would be indicative of degradation products. Samples are controlled against genomic DNA contamination by RTQ PCR reactions run in the absence of reverse transcriptase using probe and primer sets designed to amplify across the span of a single exon.

First, the RNA samples were normalized to reference nucleic acids such as constitutively expressed genes (for example, β -actin and GAPDH). Normalized RNA (5 μ l) was converted to cDNA and analyzed by RTQ-PCR using One Step RT-PCR Master Mix Reagents (Applied Biosystems; Catalog No. 4309169) and gene-specific primers according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In other cases, non-normalized RNA samples were converted to single strand cDNA (sscDNA) using Superscript II (Invitrogen Corporation; Catalog No. 18064-147) and random hexamers according to the manufacturer's instructions. Reactions containing up to 10 μ g of total RNA were performed in a volume of 20 μ l and incubated for 60 minutes at 42°C. This reaction can be scaled up to 50 μ g of total RNA in a final volume of 100 μ l. sscDNA samples are then normalized to reference nucleic acids as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions.

Probes and primers were designed for each assay according to Applied Biosystems Primer Express Software package (version I for Apple Computer's Macintosh Power PC) or a similar algorithm using the target sequence as input. Default settings were used for reaction conditions and the following parameters were set before selecting primers: primer
5 concentration = 250 nM, primer melting temperature (T_m) range = 58°-60°C, primer optimal T_m = 59°C, maximum primer difference = 2°C, probe does not have 5'G, probe T_m must be 10°C greater than primer T_m , amplicon size 75bp to 100bp. The probes and primers selected (see below) were synthesized by Synthegen (Houston, TX, USA). Probes were double
10 purified by HPLC to remove uncoupled dye and evaluated by mass spectroscopy to verify coupling of reporter and quencher dyes to the 5' and 3' ends of the probe, respectively. Their final concentrations were: forward and reverse primers, 900nM each, and probe, 200nM.

PCR conditions: When working with RNA samples, normalized RNA from each tissue and each cell line was spotted in each well of either a 96 well or a 384-well PCR plate (Applied Biosystems). PCR cocktails included either a single gene specific probe and primers
15 set, or two multiplexed probe and primers sets (a set specific for the target clone and another gene-specific set multiplexed with the target probe). PCR reactions were set up using TaqMan® One-Step RT-PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Catalog No. 4313803) following manufacturer's instructions. Reverse transcription was performed at 48°C for 30 minutes followed by amplification/PCR cycles as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of
20 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were recorded as CT values (cycle at which a given sample crosses a threshold level of fluorescence) using a log scale, with the difference in RNA concentration between a given sample and the sample with the lowest CT value being represented as 2 to the power of delta CT. The percent relative expression is then obtained by taking the reciprocal of this RNA difference and multiplying by 100.

25 When working with sscDNA samples, normalized sscDNA was used as described previously for RNA samples. PCR reactions containing one or two sets of probe and primers were set up as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions. PCR
30 amplification was performed as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were analyzed and processed as described previously.

Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D

The plates for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in these panels are broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in these panels are widely available through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on these panels are comprised of samples derived from all major organ systems from single adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose.

In the results for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D, the following abbreviations are used:

ca. = carcinoma,

* = established from metastasis,

met = metastasis,

s cell var = small cell variant,

non-s = non-sm = non-small,

squam = squamous,

pl. eff = pl effusion = pleural effusion,

glio = glioma,

astro = astrocytoma, and

neuro = neuroblastoma.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 and General_screening_panel_v1.5

The plates for Panels 1.4 and 1.5 include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in Panels 1.4 and 1.5 are broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and

samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in Panels 1.4 and 1.5 are widely available through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on Panels 1.4 and 1.5 are comprised of pools of samples derived from all major organ systems from 2 to 5 different adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose. Abbreviations are as described for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D.

Panels 2D and 2.2

The plates for Panels 2D and 2.2 generally include 2 control wells and 94 test samples composed of RNA or cDNA isolated from human tissue procured by surgeons working in close cooperation with the National Cancer Institute's Cooperative Human Tissue Network (CHTN) or the National Disease Research Initiative (NDRI). The tissues are derived from human malignancies and in cases where indicated many malignant tissues have "matched margins" obtained from noncancerous tissue just adjacent to the tumor. These are termed normal adjacent tissues and are denoted "NAT" in the results below. The tumor tissue and the "matched margins" are evaluated by two independent pathologists (the surgical pathologists and again by a pathologist at NDRI or CHTN). This analysis provides a gross histopathological assessment of tumor differentiation grade. Moreover, most samples include the original surgical pathology report that provides information regarding the clinical stage of the patient. These matched margins are taken from the tissue surrounding (i.e. immediately proximal) to the zone of surgery (designated "NAT", for normal adjacent tissue, in Table RR). In addition, RNA and cDNA samples were obtained from various human tissues derived from autopsies performed on elderly people or sudden death victims (accidents, etc.). These tissues were ascertained to be free of disease and were purchased from various commercial sources such as Clontech (Palo Alto, CA), Research Genetics, and Invitrogen.

Panel 3D

The plates of Panel 3D are comprised of 94 cDNA samples and two control samples. Specifically, 92 of these samples are derived from cultured human cancer cell lines, 2 samples of human primary cerebellar tissue and 2 controls. The human cell lines are generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: Squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue, breast cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma, epidermoid carcinoma, sarcomas, bladder carcinomas, pancreatic cancers, kidney cancers, leukemias/lymphomas, ovarian/uterine/cervical, gastric, colon, lung and CNS cancer cell lines. In addition, there are two independent samples of cerebellum. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. The cell lines in panel 3D and 1.3D are of the most common cell lines used in the scientific literature.

Panels 4D, 4R, and 4.1D

Panel 4 includes samples on a 96 well plate (2 control wells, 94 test samples) composed of RNA (Panel 4R) or cDNA (Panels 4D/4.1D) isolated from various human cell lines or tissues related to inflammatory conditions. Total RNA from control normal tissues such as colon and lung (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and thymus and kidney (Clontech) was employed. Total RNA from liver tissue from cirrhosis patients and kidney from lupus patients was obtained from BioChain (Biochain Institute, Inc., Hayward, CA). Intestinal tissue for RNA preparation from patients diagnosed as having Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis was obtained from the National Disease Research Interchange (NDRI) (Philadelphia, PA).

Astrocytes, lung fibroblasts, dermal fibroblasts, coronary artery smooth muscle cells, small airway epithelium, bronchial epithelium, microvascular dermal endothelial cells, microvascular lung endothelial cells, human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells, human umbilical vein endothelial cells were all purchased from Clonetics (Walkersville, MD) and grown in the media supplied for these cell types by Clonetics. These primary cell types were activated with various cytokines or combinations of cytokines for 6 and/or 12-14 hours, as indicated. The following cytokines were used; IL-1 beta at approximately 1-5ng/ml, TNF alpha at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at approximately 20-50ng/ml, IL-4 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-9 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-13 at approximately 5-

10ng/ml. Endothelial cells were sometimes starved for various times by culture in the basal media from Clonetics with 0.1% serum.

Mononuclear cells were prepared from blood of employees at CuraGen Corporation, using Ficoll. LAK cells were prepared from these cells by culture in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco/Life Technologies, Rockville, MD), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and Interleukin 2 for 4-6 days. Cells were then either activated with 10-20ng/ml PMA and 1-2 μ g/ml ionomycin, IL-12 at 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at 20-50ng/ml and IL-18 at 5-10ng/ml for 6 hours. In some cases, mononuclear cells were cultured for 4-5 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) with PHA (phytohemagglutinin) or PWM (pokeweed mitogen) at approximately 5 μ g/ml. Samples were taken at 24, 48 and 72 hours for RNA preparation. MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction) samples were obtained by taking blood from two donors, isolating the mononuclear cells using Ficoll and mixing the isolated mononuclear cells 1:1 at a final concentration of approximately 2x10⁶cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol (5.5x10⁻⁵M) (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). The MLR was cultured and samples taken at various time points ranging from 1- 7 days for RNA preparation.

Monocytes were isolated from mononuclear cells using CD14 Miltenyi Beads, +ve VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions. Monocytes were differentiated into dendritic cells by culture in DMEM 5% fetal calf serum (FCS) (Hyclone, Logan, UT), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco), 50ng/ml GMCSF and 5ng/ml IL-4 for 5-7 days. Macrophages were prepared by culture of monocytes for 5-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and 10% AB Human Serum or MCSF at approximately 50ng/ml. Monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells were stimulated for 6 and 12-14 hours with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) at 100ng/ml. Dendritic cells were also stimulated with anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody (Pharmingen) at 10 μ g/ml for 6 and 12-14 hours.

CD4 lymphocytes, CD8 lymphocytes and NK cells were also isolated from mononuclear cells using CD4, CD8 and CD56 Miltenyi beads, positive VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions. CD45RA and CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes were isolated by depleting mononuclear cells of CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 cells using CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 Miltenyi beads and positive selection. CD45RO beads were then used to isolate the CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes with the remaining cells being CD45RA CD4 lymphocytes. CD45RA CD4, CD45RO CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes were placed in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and plated at 10⁶cells/ml onto Falcon 6 well tissue culture plates that had been coated overnight with 0.5 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 3 μ g/ml anti-CD3 (OKT3, ATCC) in PBS. After 6 and 24 hours, the cells were harvested for RNA preparation. To prepare chronically activated CD8 lymphocytes, we activated the isolated CD8 lymphocytes for 4 days on anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 coated plates and then harvested the cells and expanded them in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2. The expanded CD8 cells were then activated again with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 for 4 days and expanded as before. RNA was isolated 6 and 24 hours after the second activation and after 4 days of the second expansion culture. The isolated NK cells were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 for 4-6 days before RNA was prepared.

To obtain B cells, tonsils were procured from NDRI. The tonsil was cut up with sterile dissecting scissors and then passed through a sieve. Tonsil cells were then spun down and resuspended at 10⁶cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). To activate the cells, we used PWM at 5 μ g/ml or anti-CD40 (Pharmingen) at approximately 10 μ g/ml and IL-4 at 5-10ng/ml. Cells were harvested for RNA preparation at 24,48 and 72 hours.

To prepare the primary and secondary Th1/Th2 and Tr1 cells, six-well Falcon plates were coated overnight with 10 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 2 μ g/ml OKT3 (ATCC), and then washed twice with PBS. Umbilical cord blood CD4 lymphocytes (Poietic Systems,

German Town, MD) were cultured at 10^5 - 10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (4ng/ml). IL-12 (5ng/ml) and anti-IL4 (1 μ g/ml) were used to direct to Th1, while IL-4 (5ng/ml) and anti-IFN gamma (1 μ g/ml) were used to direct to Th2 and IL-10 at 5ng/ml was used to direct to Tr1. After 4-5 days, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed once in DMEM and expanded for 4-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (1ng/ml). Following this, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were re-stimulated for 5 days with anti-CD28/OKT3 and cytokines as described above, but with the addition of anti-CD95L (1 μ g/ml) to prevent apoptosis. After 4-5 days, the Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed and then expanded again with IL-2 for 4-7 days. Activated Th1 and Th2 lymphocytes were maintained in this way for a maximum of three cycles. RNA was prepared from primary and secondary Th1, Th2 and Tr1 after 6 and 24 hours following the second and third activations with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 mAbs and 4 days into the second and third expansion cultures in Interleukin 2.

The following leukocyte cells lines were obtained from the ATCC: Ramos, EOL-1, KU-812. EOL cells were further differentiated by culture in 0.1mM dbcAMP at 5×10^5 cells/ml for 8 days, changing the media every 3 days and adjusting the cell concentration to 5×10^5 cells/ml. For the culture of these cells, we used DMEM or RPMI (as recommended by the ATCC), with the addition of 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco). RNA was either prepared from resting cells or cells activated with PMA at 10ng/ml and ionomycin at 1 μ g/ml for 6 and 14 hours. Keratinocyte line CCD106 and an airway epithelial tumor line NCI-H292 were also obtained from the ATCC. Both were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). CCD1106 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with approximately 5 ng/ml TNF alpha and 1ng/ml IL-1 beta, while NCI-H292 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with the following cytokines: 5ng/ml IL-4, 5ng/ml IL-9, 5ng/ml IL-13 and 25ng/ml IFN gamma.

For these cell lines and blood cells, RNA was prepared by lysing approximately 10^7 cells/ml using Trizol (Gibco BRL). Briefly, 1/10 volume of bromochloropropane

(Molecular Research Corporation) was added to the RNA sample, vortexed and after 10 minutes at room temperature, the tubes were spun at 14,000 rpm in a Sorvall SS34 rotor. The aqueous phase was removed and placed in a 15ml Falcon Tube. An equal volume of isopropanol was added and left at -20°C overnight. The precipitated RNA was spun down at 9,000 rpm for 15 min in a Sorvall SS34 rotor and washed in 70% ethanol. The pellet was redissolved in 300µl of RNase-free water and 35µl buffer (Promega) 5µl DTT, 7µl RNasin and 8µl DNase were added. The tube was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes to remove contaminating genomic DNA, extracted once with phenol chloroform and re-precipitated with 1/10 volume of 3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The RNA was spun down and placed in RNase free water. RNA was stored at -80°C.

AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

The plates for AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 include two control wells and 89 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from surgical and postmortem human tissues obtained from the Backus Hospital and Clinomics (Frederick, MD). Total RNA was extracted from tissue samples from the Backus Hospital in the Facility at CuraGen. Total RNA from other tissues was obtained from Clinomics.

Joint tissues including synovial fluid, synovium, bone and cartilage were obtained from patients undergoing total knee or hip replacement surgery at the Backus Hospital. Tissue samples were immediately snap frozen in liquid nitrogen to ensure that isolated RNA was of optimal quality and not degraded. Additional samples of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis joint tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Normal control tissues were supplied by Clinomics and were obtained during autopsy of trauma victims.

Surgical specimens of psoriatic tissues and adjacent matched tissues were provided as total RNA by Clinomics. Two male and two female patients were selected between the ages of 25 and 47. None of the patients were taking prescription drugs at the time samples were isolated.

Surgical specimens of diseased colon from patients with ulcerative colitis and Crohns disease and adjacent matched tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Bowel tissue from three female and three male Crohn's patients between the ages of 41-69 were used. Two patients were not on prescription medication while the others were taking dexamethasone,

phenobarbital, or tylenol. Ulcerative colitis tissue was from three male and four female patients. Four of the patients were taking lebid and two were on phenobarbital.

Total RNA from post mortem lung tissue from trauma victims with no disease or with emphysema, asthma or COPD was purchased from Clinomics. Emphysema patients ranged in age from 40-70 and all were smokers, this age range was chosen to focus on patients with cigarette-linked emphysema and to avoid those patients with alpha-1 anti-trypsin deficiencies. Asthma patients ranged in age from 36-75, and excluded smokers to prevent those patients that could also have COPD. COPD patients ranged in age from 35-80 and included both smokers and non-smokers. Most patients were taking corticosteroids, and bronchodilators.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 panel, the following abbreviations are used:

AI = Autoimmunity

Syn = Synovial

Normal = No apparent disease

Rep22 /Rep20 = individual patients

RA = Rheumatoid arthritis

Backus = From Backus Hospital

OA = Osteoarthritis

(SS) (BA) (MF) = Individual patients

Adj = Adjacent tissue

Match control = adjacent tissues

-M = Male

-F = Female

COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Panels 5D and 5I

The plates for Panel 5D and 5I include two control wells and a variety of cDNAs isolated from human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on metabolic diseases. Metabolic tissues were obtained from patients enrolled in the Gestational Diabetes study. Cells were obtained during different stages in the differentiation of adipocytes from human mesenchymal stem cells. Human pancreatic islets were also obtained.

In the Gestational Diabetes study subjects are young (18 - 40 years), otherwise healthy women with and without gestational diabetes undergoing routine (elective) Caesarean section. After delivery of the infant, when the surgical incisions were being repaired/closed, the obstetrician removed a small sample (<1 cc) of the exposed metabolic tissues during the closure of each surgical level. The biopsy material was rinsed in sterile saline, blotted and fast frozen within 5 minutes from the time of removal. The tissue was then flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored, individually, in sterile screw-top tubes and kept on dry ice for shipment to or to be picked up by CuraGen. The metabolic tissues of interest include uterine wall (smooth muscle), visceral adipose, skeletal muscle (rectus) and subcutaneous adipose.

10 Patient descriptions are as follows:

Patient 2: Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, not on insulin

Patient 7-9: Nondiabetic Caucasian and obese (BMI>30)

Patient 10: Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, on insulin

Patient 11: Nondiabetic African American and overweight

15 Patient 12: Diabetic Hispanic on insulin

Adipocyte differentiation was induced in donor progenitor cells obtained from Osiris (a division of Clonetics/BioWhittaker) in triplicate, except for Donor 3U which had only two replicates. Scientists at Clonetics isolated, grew and differentiated human mesenchymal stem cells (HuMSCs) for CuraGen based on the published protocol found in Mark F. Pittenger, et al., Multilineage Potential of Adult Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Science Apr 2 1999: 143-147. Clonetics provided Trizol lysates or frozen pellets suitable for mRNA isolation and ds cDNA production. A general description of each donor is as follows:

Donor 2 and 3 U: Mesenchymal Stem cells, Undifferentiated Adipose

Donor 2 and 3 AM: Adipose, AdiposeMidway Differentiated

25 Donor 2 and 3 AD: Adipose, Adipose Differentiated

Human cell lines were generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: kidney proximal convoluted tubule, uterine smooth muscle cells, small intestine, liver HepG2 cancer cells, heart primary stromal cells, and adrenal cortical adenoma cells. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. All samples were processed at CuraGen to produce single stranded cDNA.

30

Panel 5I contains all samples previously described with the addition of pancreatic islets from a 58 year old female patient obtained from the Diabetes Research Institute at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Islet tissue was processed to total RNA at an outside source and delivered to CuraGen for addition to panel 5I.

5 In the labels employed to identify tissues in the 5D and 5I panels, the following abbreviations are used:

GO Adipose = Greater Omentum Adipose

SK = Skeletal Muscle

UT = Uterus

10 PL = Placenta

AD = Adipose Differentiated

AM = Adipose Midway Differentiated

U = Undifferentiated Stem Cells

Panel CNSD.01

15 The plates for Panel CNSD.01 include two control wells and 94 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center. Brains are removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor. All brains are sectioned and examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear
20 associated neuropathology.

 Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains two brains from each of the following diagnoses: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Depression, and "Normal controls". Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented: cingulate gyrus, temporal pole, globus
25 palladus, substantia nigra, Brodman Area 4 (primary motor strip), Brodman Area 7 (parietal cortex), Brodman Area 9 (prefrontal cortex), and Brodman area 17 (occipital cortex). Not all brain regions are represented in all cases; e.g., Huntington's disease is characterized in part by neurodegeneration in the globus palladus, thus this region is impossible to obtain from confirmed Huntington's cases. Likewise Parkinson's disease is characterized by degeneration
30 of the substantia nigra making this region more difficult to obtain. Normal control brains

were examined for neuropathology and found to be free of any pathology consistent with neurodegeneration.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS panel, the following abbreviations are used:

- 5 PSP = Progressive supranuclear palsy
- Sub Nigra = Substantia nigra
- Glob Palladus= Globus palladus
- Temp Pole = Temporal pole
- Cing Gyr = Cingulate gyrus
- 10 BA 4 = Brodman Area 4

Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0

The plates for Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 include two control wells and 47 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center (McLean Hospital) and the Human Brain and
15 Spinal Fluid Resource Center (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System). Brains are removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor. All brains are sectioned and examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear associated neuropathology.

Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains six brains from
20 Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, and eight brains from "Normal controls" who showed no evidence of dementia prior to death. The eight normal control brains are divided into two categories: Controls with no dementia and no Alzheimer's like pathology (Controls) and controls with no dementia but evidence of severe Alzheimer's like pathology, (specifically senile plaque load rated as level 3 on a scale of 0-3; 0 = no evidence of plaques, 3 = severe
25 AD senile plaque load). Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented: hippocampus, temporal cortex (Brodman Area 21), parietal cortex (Brodman area 7), and occipital cortex (Brodman area 17). These regions were chosen to encompass all levels of neurodegeneration in AD. The hippocampus is a region of early and severe neuronal loss in AD; the temporal cortex is known to show neurodegeneration in AD after the hippocampus;
30 the parietal cortex shows moderate neuronal death in the late stages of the disease; the

occipital cortex is spared in AD and therefore acts as a "control" region within AD patients. Not all brain regions are represented in all cases.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 panel, the following abbreviations are used:

- 5 AD = Alzheimer's disease brain; patient was demented and showed AD-like pathology upon autopsy
 Control = Control brains; patient not demented, showing no neuropathology
 Control (Path) = Control brains; patient not demented but showing severe AD-like pathology
 10 SupTemporal Ctx = Superior Temporal Cortex
 Inf Temporal Ctx = Inferior Temporal Cortex

A. CG59448-02: hCaT1

Expression of gene CG59448-02 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3440, described in Table AA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables AB and AC.

15 Table AA. Probe Name Ag3440

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-gggagagctgggaatatcag-3'	20	2233	70
Probe	TET-5'-atctgactgcgtgttctcacttcgct-3'- TAMRA	26	2253	71
Reverse	5'-accagggaaaatgagagcaa-3'	20	2288	72

Table AB. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3440, Run 167617401	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3440, Run 167617401
Liver adenocarcinoma	1.1	Kidney (fetal)	23.5
Pancreas	57.4	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.3	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Adrenal gland	2.1	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	2.8	Renal ca. ACHN	0.8
Salivary gland	85.3	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.6	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	22.2	Liver	1.9

Brain (whole)	40.6	Liver (fetal)	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	8.4	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	1.6
Brain (cerebellum)	1.2	Lung	0.7
Brain (hippocampus)	8.5	Lung (fetal)	3.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	11.1	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	40.9
Brain (thalamus)	8.5	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	65.1	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	7.5	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	1.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.5
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	1.1
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	1.1
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.6	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	12.4
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	1.6	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	100.0
Heart	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	1.2
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.2	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	0.0	Ovary	1.2
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	2.0
Thymus	13.7	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.3
Spleen	0.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.1
Lymph node	1.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0

Colorectal	0.6	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.3
Stomach	1.6	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Small intestine	3.3	Uterus	2.0
Colon ca. SW480	3.5	Placenta	85.9
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	23.2	Prostate	81.2
Colon ca. HT29	2.7	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	1.1
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	4.8
Colon ca. CaCo-2	1.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	1.7	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.4
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.7	Melanoma UACC-62	0.6
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.9	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	35.1	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.4
Trachea	1.4	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.3
Kidney	7.0	Adipose	1.8

Table AC. Panel 5D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3440, Run 168075649	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3440, Run 168075649
97457_Patient-02go_adipose	0.5	94709_Donor 2 AM - A_adipose	0.0
97476_Patient-07sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94710_Donor 2 AM - B_adipose	0.0
97477_Patient-07ut_uterus	0.1	94711_Donor 2 AM - C_adipose	0.1
97478_Patient-07pl_placenta	46.0	94712_Donor 2 AD - A_adipose	0.0
97481_Patient-08sk_skeletal muscle	0.1	94713_Donor 2 AD - B_adipose	0.1
97482_Patient-08ut_uterus	0.0	94714_Donor 2 AD - C_adipose	0.1
97483_Patient-08pl_placenta	31.4	94742_Donor 3 U - A_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0

97486_Patient-09sk_skeletal muscle	0.1	94743_Donor 3 U - B_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0
97487_Patient-09ut_uterus	0.1	94730_Donor 3 AM - A_adipose	0.0
97488_Patient-09pl_placenta	40.3	94731_Donor 3 AM - B_adipose	0.1
97492_Patient-10ut_uterus	0.0	94732_Donor 3 AM - C_adipose	0.0
97493_Patient-10pl_placenta	100.0	94733_Donor 3 AD - A_adipose	0.0
97495_Patient-11go_adipose	0.7	94734_Donor 3 AD - B_adipose	0.0
97496_Patient-11sk_skeletal muscle	0.2	94735_Donor 3 AD - C_adipose	0.0
97497_Patient-11ut_uterus	0.1	77138_Liver_HepG2untreated	0.0
97498_Patient-11pl_placenta	65.5	73556_Heart_Cardiac stromal cells (primary)	0.0
97500_Patient-12go_adipose	0.5	81735_Small Intestine	1.9
97501_Patient-12sk_skeletal muscle	0.4	72409_Kidney_Proximal Convoluted Tubule	0.2
97502_Patient-12ut_uterus	0.3	82685_Small intestine_Duodenum	3.7
97503_Patient-12pl_placenta	32.1	90650_Adrenal_Adrenocortical adenoma	0.0
94721_Donor 2 U - A_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72410_Kidney_HRCE	0.0
94722_Donor 2 U - B_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72411_Kidney_HRE	0.2
94723_Donor 2 U - C_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	73139_Uterus_Uterine smooth muscle cells	0.0

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag3440 Highest expression of the CG59448-02 gene is seen in a breast cancer cell line (CT=29). Moderate levels of expression are also seen in lung and colon cancer cell lines. Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between the breast cancer cell line and other samples on this panel and as a marker for breast cancer.

- 5 Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of breast, lung and colon cancer.

This gene encodes a putative calcium transport protein homologous to hCAT1, which mediates calcium uptake. The CG59448-02 is moderately expressed in a variety of normal tissue samples, including prostate, placenta, salivary gland and pancreas. This expression profile is in agreement with published reports of the expression of hCAT1.

5 This gene also shows moderate to low levels of expression in the central nervous system, including the amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, and cerebral cortex. Inhibition of calcium uptake has been shown to decrease neuronal death in response to cerebral ischemia. Therefore, this gene represents an excellent drug target for the treatment of stroke. Treatment with an antagonist immediately after stroke could decrease total infarct
10 volume and lessen the overall stroke severity (Matsuda T, Arakawa N, Takuma K, Kishida Y, Kawasaki Y, Sakaue M, Takahashi K, Takahashi T, Suzuki T, Ota T, Hamano-Takahashi A, Onishi M, Tanaka Y, Kameo K, Baba A. SEA0400, a novel and selective inhibitor of the Na⁺-Ca²⁺ exchanger, attenuates reperfusion injury in the in vitro and in vivo cerebral ischemic models. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 2001 Jul;298(1):249-56; Peng JB, Chen XZ, Berger
15 UV, Weremowicz S, Morton CC, Vassilev PM, Brown EM, Hediger MA. Human calcium transport protein CaT1. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 2000 Nov 19;278(2):326-32).

Panel 5D Summary: Ag34440 Expression of the CG59448-02 gene is seen primarily in the placenta (CTs=26-28). Moderate to low levels of expression are also seen in the small intestine (CTs=31-32). This expression profile is in agreement with published
20 reports of the expression profile of hCAT1, a protein that mediates calcium uptake in the intestine. hCAT1 has also been identified as the cationic amino acid transporter in human placenta. Thus, the expression of the CG59448-02 gene and its homology to hCAT1 suggest that this gene product is involved in cellular calcium uptake and/or cationic amino acid transfer (Kamath SG, Furesz TC, Way BA, Smith CH. Identification of three cationic amino
25 acid transporters in placental trophoblast: cloning, expression, and characterization of hCAT-1. J Membr Biol 1999 Sep 1;171(1):55-62).

B. CG59706-01 and CG59706-02: TETRATRICOPEPTIDE REPEAT-CONTAINING PROTEIN

Expression of gene CG59706-01 and full length clone CG59706-02 was assessed
30 using the primer-probe set Ag3510, described in Table BA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are

shown in Tables BB, BC and BD. Please note that 59706-02 represents a full-length physical clone of the 59706-01 gene, validating the prediction of the gene sequence.

Table BA. Probe Name Ag3510

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-caattcagtgcttggagacagt-3'	22	131	73
Probe	TET-5'-tcagcccagaagatacacacctagca-3'- TAMRA	26	161	74
Reverse	5'-tttctgtcaaaggctgtgaaac-3'	22	187	75

Table BB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 210499482	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 210499482
AD 1 Hippo	3.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	1.6
AD 2 Hippo	18.6	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	31.4
AD 3 Hippo	1.6	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	8.5
AD 4 Hippo	2.2	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	97.9	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	1.7
AD 6 Hippo	33.0	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	10.7
Control 2 Hippo	16.7	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	10.2
Control 4 Hippo	3.0	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	41.5
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	0.8	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	1.1
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	3.3	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	65.5
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	19.5	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	9.3
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	1.6	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	2.1
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	8.6	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	91.4
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	96.6	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	5.8
AD 5 SupTemporal Ctx	25.7	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	0.7
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	38.4	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	11.3
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	43.5	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	2.5

Control 1 Temporal Ctx	1.4	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	21.9
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	42.9	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	14.2
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.6	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	100.0
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	2.5	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	17.6
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	60.3	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	1.1
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	41.8	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	37.4

Table BC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 217240640	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 217240640
Adipose	5.3	Renal ca. TK-10	28.1
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	52.1	Bladder	10.1
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	71.2	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	18.9
Melanoma* M14	39.2	Gastric ca. KATO III	13.3
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	32.1	Colon ca. SW-948	2.0
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	42.9	Colon ca. SW480	46.7
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	3.7	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	28.5
Testis Pool	2.8	Colon ca. HT29	3.7
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	12.2	Colon ca. HCT-116	42.9
Prostate Pool	4.2	Colon ca. CaCo-2	20.3
Placenta	1.2	Colon cancer tissue	11.0
Uterus Pool	4.4	Colon ca. SW1116	2.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	5.2	Colon ca. Colo-205	1.7
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	55.5	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	3.3	Colon Pool	10.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	9.5	Small Intestine Pool	9.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	12.7	Stomach Pool	6.9

Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	19.1	Bone Marrow Pool	4.6
Ovary	5.6	Fetal Heart	4.7
Breast ca. MCF-7	3.6	Heart Pool	6.1
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	36.1	Lymph Node Pool	15.9
Breast ca. BT 549	82.9	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	3.9
Breast ca. T47D	30.6	Skeletal Muscle Pool	4.4
Breast ca. MDA-N	30.8	Spleen Pool	6.3
Breast Pool	11.3	Thymus Pool	16.2
Trachea	5.8	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	68.3
Lung	2.7	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	37.9
Fetal Lung	14.3	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	26.4
Lung ca. NCI-N417	3.9	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	9.3
Lung ca. LX-1	23.0	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	75.8
Lung ca. NCI-H146	41.8	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	12.9
Lung ca. SHP-77	44.1	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	71.7
Lung ca. A549	29.3	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	44.1
Lung ca. NCI-H526	4.6	Brain (cerebellum)	30.6
Lung ca. NCI-H23	17.2	Brain (fetal)	36.3
Lung ca. NCI-H460	42.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	35.1
Lung ca. HOP-62	5.4	Cerebral Cortex Pool	100.0
Lung ca. NCI-H522	84.7	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	69.7
Liver	0.3	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	84.1
Fetal Liver	6.4	Brain (whole)	68.8
Liver ca. HepG2	12.9	Spinal Cord Pool	23.7
Kidney Pool	29.3	Adrenal Gland	3.2
Fetal Kidney	11.6	Pituitary gland Pool	4.5
Renal ca. 786-0	15.5	Salivary Gland	0.4
Renal ca. A498	7.5	Thyroid (female)	2.5
Renal ca. ACHN	9.5	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	5.1

Renal ca. UO-31	12.4	Pancreas Pool	11.5
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Table BD. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 166407237	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3510, Run 166407237
Secondary Th1 act	12.7	HUVEC IL-1beta	13.2
Secondary Th2 act	9.5	HUVEC IFN gamma	13.2
Secondary Tr1 act	13.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	15.9
Secondary Th1 rest	21.9	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	14.6
Secondary Th2 rest	14.2	HUVEC IL-11	7.5
Secondary Tr1 rest	17.2	Lung Microvascular EC none	17.0
Primary Th1 act	7.1	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	20.9
Primary Th2 act	10.7	Microvascular Dermal EC none	19.5
Primary Tr1 act	19.8	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	22.5
Primary Th1 rest	73.7	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	15.7
Primary Th2 rest	24.7	Small airway epithelium none	4.8
Primary Tr1 rest	23.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	34.9
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	26.2	Coronary artery SMC rest	18.3
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	24.5	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	11.6
CD8 lymphocyte act	14.6	Astrocytes rest	23.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	23.7	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	54.7
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	11.7	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	1.8
CD4 lymphocyte none	40.6	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	5.6
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	31.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	8.3
LAK cells rest	21.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	50.3
LAK cells IL-2	33.9	Liver cirrhosis	6.7
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	22.5	Lupus kidney	1.5

LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	34.6	NCI-H292 none	6.6
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	22.8	NCI-H292 IL-4	8.5
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	18.7	NCI-H292 IL-9	8.5
NK Cells IL-2 rest	11.4	NCI-H292 IL-13	4.9
Two Way MLR 3 day	39.2	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	3.5
Two Way MLR 5 day	22.7	HPAEC none	6.6
Two Way MLR 7 day	16.5	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	12.9
PBMC rest	23.3	Lung fibroblast none	24.7
PBMC PWM	22.7	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	15.0
PBMC PHA-L	9.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	20.3
Ramos (B cell) none	13.1	Lung fibroblast IL-9	14.3
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	14.5	Lung fibroblast IL-13	12.2
B lymphocytes PWM	28.7	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	24.3
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	29.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	69.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP	5.8	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	100.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	10.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	36.6
Dendritic cells none	29.9	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	7.9
Dendritic cells LPS	29.1	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	19.2
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	29.1	IBD Colitis 2	3.1
Monocytes rest	36.1	IBD Crohn's	2.8
Monocytes LPS	88.9	Colon	22.1
Macrophages rest	90.8	Lung	8.7
Macrophages LPS	47.6	Thymus	6.0
HUVEC none	17.7	Kidney	25.9
HUVEC starved	28.3		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3510 This panel confirms the expression of the CG59706-01 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this

experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3510 Highest expression of the CG59706-01 gene is seen in cerebral cortex (CT=31). In addition, this gene is expressed at high levels in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, this gene may play a role in central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

Significant expression of this gene is seen in number of cancer cell lines (CNS, colon, lung, renal, gastric, breast, ovarian, squamous cell carcinoma, prostate and melanoma). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of the protein encoded by this gene may be beneficial in the treatment of these cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at low levels in pancreas, and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag3510 Highest expression of the CG59706-01 gene is detected in TNF alpha treated dermal fibroblast CCD1070 (CT=31). This gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

Interestingly, expression of this gene is decreased in colon samples from patients with IBD colitis and Crohn's disease (CTs=35) relative to normal colon (CT=32). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of the protein encoded by this gene may be useful in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.

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C. CG59766-01 and CG59766-02: TSG118.1

Expression of gene CG59766-01 and variant CG59766-02 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3579, described in Table CA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables CB, CC and CD.

Table CA. Probe Name Ag3579

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-actgggtaagtgaccccaaa-3'	20	82	76
Probe	TET-5'-ctttccctcccgaaggggtcatct-3'- TAMRA	24	108	77
Reverse	5'-tcttggtaccatcaggttggttc-3'	22	135	78

10

Table CB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 210642349	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 210642349
AD 1 Hippo	16.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	11.2
AD 2 Hippo	27.7	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	63.7
AD 3 Hippo	26.6	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	30.4
AD 4 Hippo	28.3	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	68.8	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	22.5
AD 6 Hippo	41.8	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	23.3
Control 2 Hippo	39.8	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	10.2
Control 4 Hippo	34.6	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	26.6
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	15.0	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	6.6
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	32.5	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	36.3
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	32.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	25.5
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	20.2	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	23.5

AD 4 Temporal Ctx	39.5	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	63.3	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	25.5
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	64.2	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	15.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	37.1	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	42.0
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	59.5	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	19.5
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	23.8	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	73.7
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	18.8	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	14.9
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	18.7	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	57.0
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	27.2	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	29.3
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	57.4	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	8.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	52.5	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	63.3

Table CC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 217423486	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 217423486
Adipose	0.6	Renal ca. TK-10	2.2
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.4	Bladder	3.7
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.2	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	6.1
Melanoma* M14	0.9	Gastric ca. KATO III	3.1
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.9	Colon ca. SW-948	0.4
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	2.3	Colon ca. SW480	1.8
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.7	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	1.4
Testis Pool	1.9	Colon ca. HT29	2.5
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	1.6	Colon ca. HCT-116	1.7
Prostate Pool	1.4	Colon ca. CaCo-2	1.3
Placenta	0.6	Colon cancer tissue	0.6

Uterus Pool	0.7	Colon ca. SW1116	0.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	3.1	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.1
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	2.9	Colon ca. SW-48	0.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.6	Colon Pool	2.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	5.8	Small Intestine Pool	1.9
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.9	Stomach Pool	0.9
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.4	Bone Marrow Pool	1.1
Ovary	1.8	Fetal Heart	0.7
Breast ca. MCF-7	2.1	Heart Pool	2.2
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	1.6	Lymph Node Pool	100.0
Breast ca. BT 549	1.9	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.9
Breast ca. T47D	5.3	Skeletal Muscle Pool	0.4
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.6	Spleen Pool	0.6
Breast Pool	2.8	Thymus Pool	0.9
Trachea	2.1	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	3.3
Lung	0.3	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	3.4
Fetal Lung	3.0	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	2.7
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.2	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.7
Lung ca. LX-1	2.6	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	3.4
Lung ca. NCI-H146	1.6	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	0.7
Lung ca. SHP-77	2.1	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	8.1
Lung ca. A549	2.4	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	0.6
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.2	Brain (cerebellum)	1.7
Lung ca. NCI-H23	3.1	Brain (fetal)	2.3
Lung ca. NCI-H460	1.4	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	1.5
Lung ca. HOP-62	1.2	Cerebral Cortex Pool	1.5
Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.8	Brain (Substantia nigra)	1.2

		Pool	
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	1.5
Fetal Liver	0.5	Brain (whole)	1.0
Liver ca. HepG2	0.6	Spinal Cord Pool	1.3
Kidney Pool	4.1	Adrenal Gland	0.7
Fetal Kidney	9.9	Pituitary gland Pool	1.6
Renal ca. 786-0	1.9	Salivary Gland	0.4
Renal ca. A498	0.9	Thyroid (female)	0.5
Renal ca. ACHN	4.2	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	2.5
Renal ca. UO-31	2.7	Pancreas Pool	3.1

Table CD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 169910372	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3579, Run 169910372
Secondary Th1 act	4.5	HUVEC IL-1beta	20.7
Secondary Th2 act	10.5	HUVEC IFN gamma	11.7
Secondary Tr1 act	5.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	12.6
Secondary Th1 rest	1.4	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	9.5
Secondary Th2 rest	1.3	HUVEC IL-11	15.6
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	44.1
Primary Th1 act	7.5	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	92.7
Primary Th2 act	8.4	Microvascular Dermal EC none	22.2
Primary Tr1 act	5.8	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	100.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.8	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	7.1
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	2.0
Primary Tr1 rest	3.4	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.1
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	9.5	Coronary artery SMC rest	4.3
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	7.4	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	9.5
CD8 lymphocyte act	4.1	Astrocytes rest	6.0
Secondary CD8	7.2	Astrocytes TNFalpha +	8.6

lymphocyte rest		IL-1beta	
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	3.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	5.9
CD4 lymphocyte none	4.7	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	10.8
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	2.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	13.3
LAK cells rest	5.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	18.7
LAK cells IL-2	2.9	Liver cirrhosis	1.9
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	6.5	NCI-H292 none	28.7
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	8.8	NCI-H292 IL-4	25.7
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	11.7	NCI-H292 IL-9	24.1
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	19.1
NK Cells IL-2 rest	1.6	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	30.1
Two Way MLR 3 day	10.2	HPAEC none	21.2
Two Way MLR 5 day	2.6	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	55.9
Two Way MLR 7 day	2.2	Lung fibroblast none	10.3
PBMC rest	3.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	4.2
PBMC PWM	7.4	Lung fibroblast IL-4	6.6
PBMC PHA-L	6.8	Lung fibroblast IL-9	8.4
Ramos (B cell) none	2.9	Lung fibroblast IL-13	7.5
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	2.7	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	13.7
B lymphocytes PWM	5.4	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	8.5
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	17.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	2.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	6.1
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	4.8	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	6.5
Dendritic cells none	5.4	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	2.9
Dendritic cells LPS	3.7	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	5.1
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	10.2	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.0
Monocytes rest	1.4	Neutrophils rest	0.0
Monocytes LPS	8.1	Colon	3.6

Macrophages rest	4.7	Lung	14.3
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	3.3
HUVEC none	6.3	Kidney	23.8
HUVEC starved	16.7		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3579 This panel confirms the expression of the CG59766-01 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3579 Highest expression of the CG59766-01 gene is detected in lymph node (CT=25). Therefore expression of this gene can be used to distinguish this sample from other samples in this panel. In addition, low but significant expression of this gene is associated with number of cancer cell lines (pancreatic, CNS, colon, renal, gastric, lung, breast, ovarian, prostate, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma) used in this panel. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product could be useful in the treatment of these cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at moderate levels in pancreas, adipose, adrenal gland, thyroid, pituitary gland, skeletal muscle, heart, liver and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal (CT=30-33) when compared to adult lung and liver (CT=33-40). This observation suggests that expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult lung and liver. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in fetal tissue suggests that the protein product may enhance growth or development of lung and liver in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of lung and liver related diseases.

In addition, this gene is expressed at moderate levels in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus,

cerebellum, cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, this gene may play a role in central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3579 Highest expression of the CG59766-01 gene is detected in TNFalpha + IL-1beta treated microvascular dermal EC cells (CT=31.6). In addition, low to moderate expression of this gene is seen in other endothelial cells, keratinocytes, NCI-H292, lung and kidney. Thus, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish these samples from other samples in this panel. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product can be useful in treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, allergy, emphysema, psoriasis, and inflammatory disease of kidney including lupus and glomerulonephritis.

D. CG59813-01: novel protein

Expression of gene CG59813-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3593, described in Table DA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Table DB.

Table DA. Probe Name Ag3593

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-gttccaaaggatttcaccaa-3'	21	187	79
Probe	TET-5'-cctgtgataacaatctctgatgaacca-3'- TAMRA	27	208	80
Reverse	5'-acagccttaccgtgtgacaa-3'	20	265	81

Table DB. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3593, Run 217491551	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3593, Run 217491551
Adipose	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	3.0
Melanoma* M14	0.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	6.8
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	11.5	Colon ca. SW480	0.0

Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	3.6	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	0.0	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0
Prostate Pool	0.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0
Placenta	0.0	Colon cancer tissue	0.0
Uterus Pool	0.0	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	0.0	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0	Small Intestine Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0	Stomach Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.6	Bone Marrow Pool	0.0
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	0.0
Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	0.0	Lymph Node Pool	0.0
Breast ca. BT 549	0.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.0
Breast ca. T47D	0.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	Spleen Pool	0.0
Breast Pool	0.0	Thymus Pool	0.0
Trachea	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	0.0
Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	0.0
Fetal Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	23.8
Lung ca. NCI-N417	100.0	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	10.4
Lung ca. LX-1	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	20.4
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	8.5
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	0.0

Lung ca. A549	0.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	0.0	Brain (fetal)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	4.4	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	0.0
Lung ca. HOP-62	0.0	Cerebral Cortex Pool	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H522	3.4	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	0.0
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	0.0
Fetal Liver	0.0	Brain (whole)	0.0
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	0.0
Kidney Pool	0.0	Adrenal Gland	0.0
Fetal Kidney	0.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	Salivary Gland	0.0
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	0.0
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	0.0
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	0.0

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3593 Expression of the CG59813-01 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs=40).

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3593 Expression of the CG59813-01 gene is restricted to a sample derived from a lung cancer cell line (CT=33.7). Thus,
5 expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between this sample and other samples on this panel and as a marker to detect the presence of lung cancer. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of lung cancer.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3593 Expression of the CG59813-01 gene is
10 low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs=40).

E. CG59815-01: novel protein.

Expression of gene CG59815-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3594, described in Table EA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables EB.

Table EA. Probe Name Ag3594

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
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Forward	5'-ggactaaaggaggccttctgt-3'	21	441	82
Probe	TET-5'-ctctgcaggcccttcagtaggaacat-3'- TAMRA	26	465	83
Reverse	5'-atcactgggtctccgagtgaga-3'	21	510	84

Table EB. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3594, Run 217494781	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3594, Run 217494781
Adipose	4.1	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	24.5
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	19.6
Melanoma* M14	0.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	12.8
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	14.8	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	4.3	Colon ca. SW480	8.5
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	4.2
Testis Pool	8.5	Colon ca. HT29	4.4
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	100.0
Prostate Pool	0.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	4.8
Placenta	23.7	Colon cancer tissue	3.6
Uterus Pool	1.5	Colon ca. SW1116	4.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	4.5	Colon ca. Colo-205	2.9
Ovarian ca. SK-OV- 3	19.5	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	0.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	13.9	Small Intestine Pool	7.2
Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	14.0	Stomach Pool	5.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	6.6	Bone Marrow Pool	2.1
Ovary	5.3	Fetal Heart	0.0
Breast ca. MCF-7	15.5	Heart Pool	9.3
Breast ca. MDA- MB-231	8.5	Lymph Node Pool	2.7
Breast ca. BT 549	33.4	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.3

Breast ca. T47D	3.6	Skeletal Muscle Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	Spleen Pool	0.0
Breast Pool	5.8	Thymus Pool	16.3
Trachea	4.6	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	6.2
Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	5.3
Fetal Lung	10.2	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	17.9
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SF- 539	0.0
Lung ca. LX-1	4.4	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	17.3
Lung ca. SHP-77	5.5	CNS cancer (glio) SF- 295	2.3
Lung ca. A549	3.6	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	1.2
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	2.1
Lung ca. NCI-H23	22.5	Brain (fetal)	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	25.7	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	0.7
Lung ca. HOP-62	31.6	Cerebral Cortex Pool	6.6
Lung ca. NCI-H522	7.2	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	6.9
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	4.8
Fetal Liver	0.0	Brain (whole)	0.0
Liver ca. HepG2	4.5	Spinal Cord Pool	8.5
Kidney Pool	8.3	Adrenal Gland	2.9
Fetal Kidney	0.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	4.8	Salivary Gland	4.2
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	2.0
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	5.3
Renal ca. UO-31	4.3	Pancreas Pool	0.0

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3594 Expression of the CG59815-01 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35).

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3594 Expression of the CG59815-01 gene is highest in a colon cancer cell line (CT=31.7). Low but significant expression is also seen in other cancer cell lines, including samples derived from breast, lung and ovarian

cancer. Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between the colon cancer and other samples on this panel and as a marker for colon cancer. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of colon, breast, lung and ovarian cancers.

- 5 **Panel 4.1D Summary:** Ag3594 Expression of the CG59815-01 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35).

F. CG59817-02: Novel Transcription Elongation Factor-like

Expression of gene CG59817-02 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3595, described in Table FA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables FB, FC and FD.

10 Table FA. Probe Name Ag3595

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-aaaatattgaacgggaaacggtt-3'	22	473	85
Probe	TET-5'-tcacatctctgctcccgccctcattaatg-3'- TAMRA	26	495	86
Reverse	5'-ctcgggtgctttaatgtgaagac-3'	22	550	87

Table FB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 211009917	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 211009917
AD 1 Hippo	21.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	15.7
AD 2 Hippo	39.5	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	29.9
AD 3 Hippo	13.7	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	18.4
AD 4 Hippo	8.4	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	85.9	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	9.0
AD 6 Hippo	54.3	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	18.3
Control 2 Hippo	36.1	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	33.4
Control 4 Hippo	20.6	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	42.3
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	21.5	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	14.2
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	38.4	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	58.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	40.1	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	21.0

AD 3 Temporal Ctx	12.4	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	18.6
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	22.7	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	80.7	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	24.0
AD 5 SupTemporal Ctx	44.1	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	22.7
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	54.7	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	22.5
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	44.4	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	20.9
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	15.9	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	40.9
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	43.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	20.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	19.8	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	65.5
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	15.4	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	31.0
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	71.7	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	21.3
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	50.7	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	38.2

Table FC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 217499730	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 217499730
Adipose	4.0	Renal ca. TK-10	55.5
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	12.9	Bladder	14.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	17.2	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	44.8
Melanoma* M14	33.4	Gastric ca. KATO III	50.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	38.4	Colon ca. SW-948	6.1
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	30.4	Colon ca. SW480	41.5
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	13.7	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	17.7
Testis Pool	27.5	Colon ca. HT29	11.3
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	33.7	Colon ca. HCT-116	26.6

Prostate Pool	7.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	6.7
Placenta	4.9	Colon cancer tissue	7.6
Uterus Pool	3.5	Colon ca. SW1116	2.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	24.7	Colon ca. Colo-205	12.7
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	18.8	Colon ca. SW-48	3.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	4.2	Colon Pool	21.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	28.9	Small Intestine Pool	5.7
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	5.7	Stomach Pool	2.9
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	9.2	Bone Marrow Pool	6.7
Ovary	7.7	Fetal Heart	10.2
Breast ca. MCF-7	75.8	Heart Pool	6.9
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	38.4	Lymph Node Pool	5.1
Breast ca. BT 549	39.8	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	9.7
Breast ca. T47D	70.7	Skeletal Muscle Pool	11.0
Breast ca. MDA-N	16.3	Spleen Pool	8.6
Breast Pool	15.9	Thymus Pool	27.0
Trachea	17.4	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	22.2
Lung	3.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	94.0
Fetal Lung	27.5	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	48.0
Lung ca. NCI-N417	6.7	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	31.2
Lung ca. LX-1	37.6	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	62.9
Lung ca. NCI-H146	11.1	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	3.0
Lung ca. SHP-77	22.7	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	42.6
Lung ca. A549	6.1	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	6.1
Lung ca. NCI-H526	5.4	Brain (cerebellum)	11.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	31.6	Brain (fetal)	4.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	3.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	10.6

Lung ca. HOP-62	19.1	Cerebral Cortex Pool	12.7
Lung ca. NCI-H522	100.0	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	5.0
Liver	1.1	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	12.2
Fetal Liver	6.9	Brain (whole)	4.9
Liver ca. HepG2	7.5	Spinal Cord Pool	8.4
Kidney Pool	9.4	Adrenal Gland	14.0
Fetal Kidney	12.9	Pituitary gland Pool	2.6
Renal ca. 786-0	8.0	Salivary Gland	3.3
Renal ca. A498	8.1	Thyroid (female)	4.7
Renal ca. ACHN	8.7	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	11.0
Renal ca. UO-31	6.6	Pancreas Pool	17.1

Table FD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 169910379	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3595, Run 169910379
Secondary Th1 act	49.3	HUVEC IL-1beta	39.2
Secondary Th2 act	100.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	26.1
Secondary Tr1 act	84.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	20.2
Secondary Th1 rest	26.2	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	28.9
Secondary Th2 rest	44.1	HUVEC IL-11	18.9
Secondary Tr1 rest	44.8	Lung Microvascular EC none	43.8
Primary Th1 act	42.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	39.5
Primary Th2 act	62.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	29.1
Primary Tr1 act	47.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	27.0
Primary Th1 rest	69.7	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	25.5
Primary Th2 rest	69.3	Small airway epithelium none	22.1
Primary Tr1 rest	69.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	19.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	43.2	Coronary artery SMC rest	17.9
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	64.2	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	17.9

CD8 lymphocyte act	79.0	Astrocytes rest	11.2
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	64.6	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	12.7
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	44.4	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	49.3
CD4 lymphocyte none	21.8	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	54.7
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	41.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	36.6
LAK cells rest	40.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	28.7
LAK cells IL-2	65.5	Liver cirrhosis	4.7
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	74.7	NCI-H292 none	14.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	90.1	NCI-H292 IL-4	41.2
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	83.5	NCI-H292 IL-9	49.3
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	5.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	36.6
NK Cells IL-2 rest	57.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	39.8
Two Way MLR 3 day	52.5	HPAEC none	21.5
Two Way MLR 5 day	45.1	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	30.4
Two Way MLR 7 day	33.7	Lung fibroblast none	17.1
PBMC rest	13.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	13.8
PBMC PWM	59.9	Lung fibroblast IL-4	17.2
PBMC PHA-L	57.4	Lung fibroblast IL-9	42.3
Ramos (B cell) none	54.7	Lung fibroblast IL-13	19.2
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	43.8	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	23.0
B lymphocytes PWM	59.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	42.6
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	50.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	72.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP	42.3	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	23.8
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	26.6	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	31.9
Dendritic cells none	33.2	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	46.0
Dendritic cells LPS	35.4	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	39.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	32.3	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	1.3

Monocytes rest	48.0	Neutrophils rest	28.5
Monocytes LPS	23.2	Colon	12.2
Macrophages rest	38.2	Lung	20.9
Macrophages LPS	25.5	Thymus	63.7
HUVEC none	25.2	Kidney	32.1
HUVEC starved	23.8		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3595 This panel confirms the expression of the CG59817-02 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3595 Highest expression of the CG59817-02 gene is detected in lung cancer NCI-H522 cell line (CT=26.5). High expression of this gene is associated with cluster of cancer cell lines (CNS, colon, gastric, renal, lung, breast, ovarian, prostate, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma) used in this panel. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene or its protein product might be beneficial in the treatment of these cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in pancreas, adipose, adrenal gland, thyroid, pituitary gland, skeletal muscle, heart, liver and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal (CT=28-30) when compared to adult lung and liver (CT=31-33). This observation suggests that expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult lung and liver. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in fetal tissue suggests that the protein product may enhance growth or development of these tissues in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of liver and lung related diseases.

In addition, this gene is expressed at high levels in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, cerebellum,

cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, this gene may play a role in central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3595 Highest expression of the CG59817-02 gene is detected in activated secondary Th2 cells (CT=29). This gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.5 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

Interestingly, expression of this gene is down-regulated in TNF alpha + LPS treated neutrophils as well as PMA/ionomycin treated LAK Cells (CTs=33-35) as compared to the resting cells (CTs=30). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish between the resting versus stimulated neutrophils and LAK cells.

G. CG59849-01: DENSIN-180

Expression of gene CG59849-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3609, described in Table GA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables GB, GC and GD.

25 Table GA. Probe Name Ag3609

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-acccagagaaattggaagttgt-3'	22	1011	88
Probe	TET-5'-cagtcacgtctctacgctccaacaaa-3'- TAMRA	26	1043	89
Reverse	5'-tgcacatctgtccaatctcttca-3'	21	1083	90

Table GB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 210998198	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 210998198
AD 1 Hippo	10.2	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	5.5
AD 2 Hippo	31.4	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	39.0
AD 3 Hippo	9.2	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	16.2
AD 4 Hippo	9.6	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	82.9	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	4.3
AD 6 Hippo	56.6	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	21.3
Control 2 Hippo	50.3	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	42.3
Control 4 Hippo	5.0	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	23.7
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	4.2	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	1.7
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	17.0	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	49.7
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	33.4	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	20.0
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	7.5	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	4.6
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	24.3	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	79.6	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	14.6
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	40.9	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	1.1
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	50.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	18.9
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	52.9	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	5.0
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	4.5	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	39.8
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	35.8	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	13.2
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	24.1	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	76.3
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	7.6	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	25.7
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	82.4	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	3.4

Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	50.7	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	40.9
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Table GC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 217699387	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 217699387
Adipose	0.1	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	0.2
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	0.0
Melanoma* M14	0.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	0.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	0.0	Colon ca. SW480	0.0
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	1.1	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0
Prostate Pool	0.8	Colon ca. CaCo-2	2.5
Placenta	0.0	Colon cancer tissue	0.0
Uterus Pool	0.1	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.3	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV- 3	0.0	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	2.7	Colon Pool	0.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0	Small Intestine Pool	0.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	0.1	Stomach Pool	1.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.3	Bone Marrow Pool	0.2
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	0.4
Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	0.6
Breast ca. MDA- MB-231	0.0	Lymph Node Pool	1.2
Breast ca. BT 549	0.5	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	4.9
Breast ca. T47D	0.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	2.2

Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	Spleen Pool	0.1
Breast Pool	0.1	Thymus Pool	0.3
Trachea	0.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	0.0
Lung	0.1	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	0.1
Fetal Lung	2.1	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	6.7
Lung ca. NCI-N417	2.6	CNS cancer (astro) SF- 539	0.1
Lung ca. LX-1	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	2.2
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	0.0
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.5	CNS cancer (glio) SF- 295	0.0
Lung ca. A549	0.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	14.2
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.8	Brain (cerebellum)	0.3
Lung ca. NCI-H23	0.0	Brain (fetal)	100.0
Lung ca. NCI-H460	0.7	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	22.7
Lung ca. HOP-62	2.3	Cerebral Cortex Pool	23.7
Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.0	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	13.0
Liver	0.1	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	36.9
Fetal Liver	1.3	Brain (whole)	25.9
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	2.7
Kidney Pool	0.7	Adrenal Gland	0.3
Fetal Kidney	6.3	Pituitary gland Pool	0.1
Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	Salivary Gland	0.0
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	0.9
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	0.0
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	0.2

Table GD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 169943951	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3609, Run 169943951
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	1.2
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN	0.0

		gamma	
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	2.2	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	100.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.5	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	13.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	5.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	4.9	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	16.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.3
LAK cells IL-2	2.2	Liver cirrhosis	14.9
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	NCI-H292 none	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	1.1	NCI-H292 IL-4	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	4.4	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.6	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1	0.0

		beta	
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0
PBMC rest	0.9	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	1.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.9	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
Dendritic cells none	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	0.0	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.0
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	0.0	Neutrophils TNF α +LPS	0.0
Monocytes rest	0.0	Neutrophils rest	0.0
Monocytes LPS	0.0	Colon	0.2
Macrophages rest	0.4	Lung	0.0
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	0.0
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	20.2
HUVEC starved	0.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3609 This panel confirms the expression of the CG59849-01 gene at significant levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3609 Highest expression of the CG59849-01 gene is detected in fetal brain (CT=26). High expression of this gene is seen exclusively in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish between the brain samples from

other samples used in this panel. The CG59849-01 gene codes for homolog of rat densin 180 protein, a protein purified from the postsynaptic density fraction of the rat forebrain. Densin 180 is a transmembrane protein that is tightly associated with the postsynaptic density in CNS neurons and involved in specific adhesion between presynaptic and postsynaptic membranes at glutamatergic synapses (Ref.1, 2). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of densin 180 may be beneficial in the treatment of different neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at high to low to moderate levels in pancreas, adrenal gland, thyroid, skeletal muscle, heart, liver and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal (CT=32) when compared to adult lung and liver(CT>35). This observation suggests that expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult lung and liver. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in fetal tissue suggests that the protein product may enhance growth or development of lung and liver in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of lung and liver related diseases (Apperson ML, Moon IS, Kennedy MB. (1996) Characterization of densin-180, a new brain-specific synaptic protein of the O-sialoglycoprotein family. J Neurosci 16(21):6839-52; Walikonis RS, Oguni A, Khorosheva EM, Jeng CJ, Asuncion FJ, Kennedy MB. (2001) Densin-180 forms a ternary complex with the (alpha)-subunit of Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II and (alpha)-actinin. J Neurosci 21(2):423-33).

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3609 Highest expression of the CG59849-01 gene is detected in resting astrocytes (CT=30.4). Interestingly, expression of this gene is down-regulated in TNFalpha + IL-1beta treated astrocytes (CT=33.3). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish between the resting and stimulated astrocytes and also to distinguish astrocytes from other samples in the panel. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of densin 180 encoded by this gene could be important in the treatment of multiple sclerosis or other inflammatory diseases of the CNS.

Moderate expression of this gene is also seen in basophils, liver cirrhosis and kidney. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product could be beneficial in the treatment of asthma, allergies, hypersensitivity reactions, psoriasis, viral infections, liver cirrhosis and inflammatory or autoimmune diseases that affect the kidney, including lupus and glomerulonephritis.

H. CG59958-01 and CG59958-02: EURL

Expression of gene CG59958-01 and CG59958-02 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3638, described in Table HA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables HB, and HC. Please note that CG59958-02 represents a full-length physical clone of the CG59958-01 gene, validating the prediction of the gene sequence.

Table HA. Probe Name Ag3638

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-ccccagcatcatctgttta-3'	20	376	91
Probe	TET-5'-ttactcccacagtttgactcccaagt-3'- TAMRA	26	421	92
Reverse	5'-tccattttgcagaatatatttgg-3'	22	448	93

Table HB. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3638, Run 218234120	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3638, Run 218234120
Adipose	0.6	Renal ca. TK-10	2.3
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	4.4	Bladder	4.6
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	3.1	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	16.8
Melanoma* M14	91.4	Gastric ca. KATO III	0.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	1.1
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	100.0	Colon ca. SW480	15.2
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	9.8	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	6.7
Testis Pool	11.7	Colon ca. HT29	1.1
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	10.5	Colon ca. HCT-116	16.4
Prostate Pool	1.1	Colon ca. CaCo-2	8.2

Placenta	2.5	Colon cancer tissue	3.6
Uterus Pool	0.3	Colon ca. SW1116	1.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	34.9	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.5
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	10.6	Colon ca. SW-48	4.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	4.1	Colon Pool	4.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.3	Small Intestine Pool	7.5
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	2.3	Stomach Pool	0.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	5.9	Bone Marrow Pool	2.1
Ovary	2.2	Fetal Heart	3.4
Breast ca. MCF-7	7.6	Heart Pool	1.2
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	7.4	Lymph Node Pool	7.0
Breast ca. BT 549	0.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	2.3
Breast ca. T47D	2.8	Skeletal Muscle Pool	2.3
Breast ca. MDA-N	17.0	Spleen Pool	5.1
Breast Pool	3.3	Thymus Pool	7.5
Trachea	4.1	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	0.0
Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	75.8
Fetal Lung	8.4	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	12.7
Lung ca. NCI-N417	5.6	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.1
Lung ca. LX-1	7.7	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	41.5
Lung ca. NCI-H146	3.1	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	2.2
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	8.6
Lung ca. A549	6.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	6.7
Lung ca. NCI-H526	1.1	Brain (cerebellum)	0.9
Lung ca. NCI-H23	9.5	Brain (fetal)	2.5
Lung ca. NCI-H460	5.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	3.5
Lung ca. HOP-62	9.8	Cerebral Cortex Pool	0.4

Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.3	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	3.1
Liver	0.2	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	2.2
Fetal Liver	3.1	Brain (whole)	6.5
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	17.7
Kidney Pool	9.9	Adrenal Gland	2.4
Fetal Kidney	7.5	Pituitary gland Pool	1.0
Renal ca. 786-0	12.6	Salivary Gland	0.7
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	3.5
Renal ca. ACHN	4.5	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	3.4
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	8.5

Table HC. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3638, Run 169975057	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3638, Run 169975057
Secondary Th1 act	62.4	HUVEC IL-1beta	4.8
Secondary Th2 act	50.7	HUVEC IFN gamma	7.9
Secondary Tr1 act	48.6	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	6.4
Secondary Th1 rest	9.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	2.7
Secondary Th2 rest	19.9	HUVEC IL-11	1.7
Secondary Tr1 rest	13.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	6.3
Primary Th1 act	32.5	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	7.5
Primary Th2 act	27.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	4.5
Primary Tr1 act	38.7	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.9
Primary Th1 rest	19.6	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	17.6
Primary Th2 rest	16.2	Small airway epithelium none	9.2
Primary Tr1 rest	31.2	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	47.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	31.2	Coronary artery SMC rest	6.1
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	66.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.6
CD8 lymphocyte act	40.1	Astrocytes rest	30.4

Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	47.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	21.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	12.8
CD4 lymphocyte none	17.2	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	90.1
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	15.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	18.9
LAK cells rest	16.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	27.2
LAK cells IL-2	58.2	Liver cirrhosis	2.4
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	100.0	NCI-H292 none	13.9
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	84.7	NCI-H292 IL-4	25.2
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	73.7	NCI-H292 IL-9	31.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	45.4	NCI-H292 IL-13	20.7
NK Cells IL-2 rest	38.2	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	39.8
Two Way MLR 3 day	37.4	HPAEC none	3.1
Two Way MLR 5 day	25.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	5.6
Two Way MLR 7 day	21.8	Lung fibroblast none	5.6
PBMC rest	11.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	7.2
PBMC PWM	83.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	10.2
PBMC PHA-L	20.4	Lung fibroblast IL-9	13.9
Ramos (B cell) none	13.7	Lung fibroblast IL-13	10.3
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	15.8	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	20.0
B lymphocytes PWM	20.4	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	20.3
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	27.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	10.5
EOL-1 dbcAMP	43.8	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	14.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	69.7	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	13.1
Dendritic cells none	10.6	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	18.2
Dendritic cells LPS	5.1	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	5.8	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	7.6
Monocytes rest	13.8	Neutrophils rest	46.0

Monocytes LPS	22.4	Colon	2.6
Macrophages rest	2.9	Lung	20.7
Macrophages LPS	15.6	Thymus	57.8
HUVEC none	1.4	Kidney	10.8
HUVEC starved	2.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3638 Results from one experiment with the CG59958-01 gene are not included. The amp plot indicates that there were experimental difficulties with this run.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3638 Highest expression of the CG59958-01 gene is seen in melanoma cell lines (CTs=26.8). High levels of expression are also seen in brain cancer cell lines. Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between these samples and other samples on this panel and as a marker for these cancers. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of melanoma and brain cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, fetal liver and adult and fetal skeletal muscle, and heart. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

In addition, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal liver tissue (CT=31.6) when compared to expression in the adult counterpart (CT=35.4). Thus, expression of this gene may be used to differentiate between the fetal and adult source of this tissue. In addition, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of liver cirrhosis and other diseases that affect the liver.

This gene is also expressed at moderate to low levels in the CNS, including the hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3638 Highest expression of the CG59958-01 gene is seen in IL-2/IL-12 activated LAK cells (CT=27.9). Moderate levels of expression are also seen in a wide variety of samples including a cluster of cytokine activated LAK cells, chronically activated T cells, PBMCs treated with PWM, PMA/ionomycin treated basophils, resting neutrophils and thymus. LAK cells are involved in tumor immunology and cell clearance of virally and bacterial infected cells as well as tumors. The significant expression in a cluster of LAK cells suggests that modulation of the function of the protein encoded by this gene through the application of a small molecule drug or antibody may alter the functions of these cells and lead to improvement of symptoms associated with these conditions. In addition, expression in many samples associated with the immune response also suggests that modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

I. CG59961-01: ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 106

Expression of gene CG59961-01 was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1070, Ag2252 and Ag914, described in Tables IA, IB and IC. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables ID, IE and IF.

20 Table IA. Probe Name Ag1070

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-taaaatgccatcattgaaatcc-3'	22	1536	94
Probe	TET-5'-tccttccatgtccagccactaaatca-3'- TAMRA	26	1562	95
Reverse	5'-tctttggatcttgcttttgaga-3'	22	1591	96

Table IB. Probe Name Ag2252

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-atgtccagccactaaatcattg-3'	22	1569	97
Probe	TET-5'-tcaaaagcaagatccaaagaatatctca-3'- TAMRA	28	1593	98
Reverse	5'-gagtgttctctccaggggaaaa-3'	20	1642	99

Table IC. Probe Name Ag914

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-tgattgggaagaggagagt-3'	20	4031	100
Probe	TET-5'-tgtttctggtatttctttgctccaca-3'- TAMRA	26	3999	101
Reverse	5'-tgagcctagccaagaactga-3'	20	3972	102

Table ID. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159109785	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159109785
Liver adenocarcinoma	8.1	Kidney (fetal)	4.9
Pancreas	0.4	Renal ca. 786-0	2.9
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.2	Renal ca. A498	3.0
Adrenal gland	7.9	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.2
Thyroid	1.2	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	7.4	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	5.5	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	7.3	Liver	1.4
Brain (whole)	14.0	Liver (fetal)	4.2
Brain (amygdala)	28.3	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	22.4	Lung	13.1
Brain (hippocampus)	100.0	Lung (fetal)	4.7
Brain (substantia nigra)	2.9	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	6.5
Brain (thalamus)	21.3	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	12.8
Cerebral Cortex	80.1	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	6.0
Spinal cord	1.2	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.7
glio/astro U87-MG	4.9	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.7
glio/astro U-118-MG	23.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	8.5
astrocytoma SW1783	8.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.2
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	49.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.4

astrocytoma SF-539	11.3	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	3.5
astrocytoma SNB-75	5.1	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.9
glioma SNB-19	4.5	Mammary gland	50.0
glioma U251	3.7	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	6.2
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	27.0
Heart (fetal)	4.9	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	5.8
Heart	34.4	Breast ca. BT-549	12.9
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	16.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	26.6
Skeletal muscle	99.3	Ovary	2.1
Bone marrow	11.8	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	3.0
Thymus	0.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Spleen	2.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	1.8	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.2
Colorectal	2.5	Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	0.0
Stomach	1.1	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	1.7
Small intestine	3.1	Uterus	2.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	5.1
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.5	Prostate	2.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.3	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	2.1
Colon ca. HCT-116	1.7	Testis	0.8
Colon ca. CaCo-2	6.9	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	6.9
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	3.8	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	2.5
Colon ca. HCC-2998	10.9	Melanoma UACC- 62	14.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	11.7	Melanoma M14	18.0
Bladder	8.1	Melanoma LOX IMVI	6.3

Trachea	3.6	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	22.7
Kidney	1.5	Adipose	19.5

Table IE. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159109181	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159109181
Normal Colon	86.5	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.6
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	9.3	Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.5
CC Margin (ODO3866)	13.3	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.0
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	6.5	Kidney Cancer 9010320	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3868)	9.5	Kidney Margin 9010321	0.6
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	22.5	Normal Uterus	7.1
CC Margin (ODO3920)	19.2	Uterus Cancer 064011	10.2
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	38.7	Normal Thyroid	7.1
CC Margin (ODO3921)	17.2	Thyroid Cancer 064010	4.0
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	18.0	Thyroid Cancer A302152	7.3
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	10.4	Thyroid Margin A302153	0.0
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	1.9	Normal Breast	4.5
Lung Margin (OD04451- 02)	8.4	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	2.3
Normal Prostate 6546-1	3.8	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	4.9
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	45.7	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	12.6
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	35.6	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	12.8
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	26.1	Breast Cancer 064006	8.5

Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	38.2	Breast Cancer 1024	0.5
Normal Lung 061010	39.2	Breast Cancer 9100266	8.7
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	9.1	Breast Margin 9100265	4.1
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	28.5	Breast Cancer A209073	11.7
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	8.2	Breast Margin A209073	14.4
Lung Margin (OD03126)	9.2	Normal Liver	4.5
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	1.7	Liver Cancer 064003	8.9
Lung Margin (OD04404)	6.8	Liver Cancer 1025	1.1
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	3.0	Liver Cancer 1026	0.4
Lung Margin (OD04565)	6.9	Liver Cancer 6004-T	0.7
Lung Cancer (OD04237- 01)	15.7	Liver Tissue 6004-N	2.2
Lung Margin (OD04237- 02)	14.8	Liver Cancer 6005-T	0.8
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	100.0	Liver Tissue 6005-N	0.9
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	4.8	Normal Bladder	24.5
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	20.2	Bladder Cancer 1023	3.1
Lung Margin (OD04321)	17.6	Bladder Cancer A302173	16.8
Normal Kidney	13.1	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	13.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	2.8	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718- 03)	22.4
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	3.9	Normal Ovary	2.1
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	4.0	Ovarian Cancer 064008	13.2
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	5.5	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	17.6
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	7.7	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	8.0
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	9.6	Normal Stomach	19.9
Kidney Ca, Nuclear	3.6	Gastric Cancer	6.4

grade 3 (OD04348)		9060358	
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	12.5	Stomach Margin 9060359	14.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	4.5	Gastric Cancer 9060395	30.4
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	0.4	Stomach Margin 9060394	23.7
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	4.6	Gastric Cancer 9060397	20.7
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	4.4	Stomach Margin 9060396	2.1
Kidney Cancer 8120607	0.7	Gastric Cancer 064005	71.2

Table IF. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159112027	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2252, Run 159112027
Secondary Th1 act	79.6	HUVEC IL-1beta	5.0
Secondary Th2 act	73.7	HUVEC IFN gamma	7.4
Secondary Tr1 act	84.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	8.3
Secondary Th1 rest	27.2	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	29.7
Secondary Th2 rest	20.9	HUVEC IL-11	10.5
Secondary Tr1 rest	27.7	Lung Microvascular EC none	21.2
Primary Th1 act	77.4	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	22.5
Primary Th2 act	77.9	Microvascular Dermal EC none	28.7
Primary Tr1 act	80.1	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	21.0
Primary Th1 rest	96.6	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	29.5
Primary Th2 rest	56.6	Small airway epithelium none	8.7
Primary Tr1 rest	23.7	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	35.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	29.3	Coronary artery SMC rest	9.9
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	66.4	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	7.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	22.1	Astrocytes rest	11.5

Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	37.4	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	13.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	27.5	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	18.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	11.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	49.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	24.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	17.8
LAK cells rest	48.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	12.2
LAK cells IL-2	31.0	Liver cirrhosis	3.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	21.0	Lupus kidney	4.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	36.6	NCI-H292 none	59.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	23.5	NCI-H292 IL-4	39.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	10.4	NCI-H292 IL-9	37.1
NK Cells IL-2 rest	18.2	NCI-H292 IL-13	8.1
Two Way MLR 3 day	30.1	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	22.1
Two Way MLR 5 day	22.8	HPAEC none	23.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	15.2	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	27.7
PBMC rest	17.4	Lung fibroblast none	45.4
PBMC PWM	100.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	15.6
PBMC PHA-L	37.9	Lung fibroblast IL-4	81.8
Ramos (B cell) none	26.1	Lung fibroblast IL-9	64.6
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	75.3	Lung fibroblast IL-13	45.7
B lymphocytes PWM	67.8	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	85.3
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	10.4	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	40.9
EOL-1 dbcAMP	17.3	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	87.7
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	20.6	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	15.1
Dendritic cells none	27.5	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	17.8
Dendritic cells LPS	23.5	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	44.4
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	54.0	IBD Colitis 2	7.0

Monocytes rest	68.3	IBD Crohn's	14.5
Monocytes LPS	15.1	Colon	59.5
Macrophages rest	46.7	Lung	53.2
Macrophages LPS	29.5	Thymus	90.1
HUVEC none	19.6	Kidney	69.7
HUVEC starved	25.3		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2252 Expression of the CG59961-01 gene is low/undetectable (Ct values >35) in all samples in Panel

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2252 The CG59961-01 gene encodes a homolog of Zfp106 and is expressed at moderate levels in the brain. Highest expression is seen in the hippocampus (CT=31) and cerebral cortex, regions that show marked neurodegeneration in Alzheimer's disease. In addition, the gene product shows homology to a 600 amino acid sequence implicated in the insulin receptor-signalling pathway. This insulin receptor has also been implicated in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease, possibly through glucose metabolism by neurons. This fact, coupled with the localization of the expression of this gene to the hippocampus and cortex, make the protein product an excellent drug target for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. Thus, therapeutic upregulation of this gene or its protein product may be beneficial in slowing the neurodegeneration associated with Alzheimer's.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at low but significant levels in adipose, the adrenal gland, adult heart, and adult and fetal skeletal muscle. Since this gene is expressed at higher levels in tissue from adult heart (CT=32.5) and skeletal muscle (CT=31) than in fetal heart (CT=35.3) and skeletal muscle (CT=33.6), expression of the gene could potentially be used to differentiate between the sources of heart and skeletal muscle tissue.

This gene is also expressed in cell lines derived from breast, brain cancer and melanoma. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression of this gene or this gene product, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics could be of use in the treatment of brain cancer, breast cancer or melanoma (Zuberi AR, Christianson GJ, Mendoza LM, Shastri N, Roopenian DC. (1998) Positional cloning and molecular characterization of an immunodominant cytotoxic determinant of the mouse H3 minor histocompatibility complex. *Immunity*. 9:687-98; Frolich L, Blum-Degen D, Riederer P,

Hoyer S. (1999) A disturbance in the neuronal insulin receptor signal transduction in sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 893:290-3; Frolich L, Blum-Degen D, Bernstein HG, Engelsberger S, Humrich J, Laufer S, Muschner D, Thalheimer A, Turk A, Hoyer S, Zochling R, Boissl KW, Jellinger K, Riederer P. (1998) Brain insulin and insulin receptors in aging and sporadic Alzheimer's disease. *J Neural Transm.* 105(4-5):423-38).

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2252 Highest expression of the CG59961-01 gene in this panel is seen in a metastatic ocular melanoma (CT=30.9). Significant expression is also seen in gastric cancer. Thus, the expression of this gene could be used to distinguish between the ocular melanoma metastasis and the gastric cancer samples and the other samples in the panel. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression of this gene or this gene product, through the use of small molecule drugs, antibodies or protein therapeutics could be of use in the treatment of ocular melanoma or gastric cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2252 The CG59961-01 gene is expressed ubiquitously in this panel, with highest expression in PWM treated mononuclear cells (CT=31). This gene encodes a ZFP106 like molecule with potential involvement in a signaling pathway based on its homology to ZFP106 (Ref. 1). It may be important in insulin receptor signaling pathway and in minor histocompatibility antigen signaling. Therefore, treatments designed with the protein encoded for by the CG59961-01 gene may be effective both in the enhancement of immunosurveillance mechanisms and in the treatment of graft versus host disease.

20 J. CG88655-01: novel protein

Expression of gene CG88655-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3651, described in Table JA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables JB, JC and JD.

Table JA. Probe Name Ag3651

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-taatcttgctgccaatgatctc-3'	22	614	103
Probe	TET-5'-ccgtcccgaatagccagactacagaa-3'- TAMRA	26	639	104
Reverse	5'-gatttccatccctgatctcttc-3'	22	687	105

Table JB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651.	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651.
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	Run 211019101		Run 211019101
AD 1 Hippo	11.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	3.8
AD 2 Hippo	12.4	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	31.9
AD 3 Hippo	5.9	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	14.8
AD 4 Hippo	4.8	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	75.8	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	4.2
AD 6 Hippo	62.4	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	15.4
Control 2 Hippo	25.5	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	20.3
Control 4 Hippo	10.7	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	54.7
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	9.7	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	3.1
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	15.8	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	51.8
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	24.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	8.6
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	4.6	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	6.1
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	17.3	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	74.2
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	9.3
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	18.4	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	2.5
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	64.6	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	18.4
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	62.0	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	5.5
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	5.5	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	28.7
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	36.1	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	11.6
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	9.2	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	62.4
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	5.4	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	24.5
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	48.3	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	2.3
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	21.3	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	7.5

Table JC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651, Run 218952683	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651, Run 218952683
Adipose	7.2	Renal ca. TK-10	77.4
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	19.6	Bladder	13.8
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	21.5	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	79.0
Melanoma* M14	70.7	Gastric ca. KATO III	55.1
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	34.4	Colon ca. SW-948	14.9
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	27.4	Colon ca. SW480	37.1
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	16.3	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	47.3
Testis Pool	36.1	Colon ca. HT29	11.2
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	35.1	Colon ca. HCT-116	64.6
Prostate Pool	7.1	Colon ca. CaCo-2	22.7
Placenta	6.1	Colon cancer tissue	10.5
Uterus Pool	4.8	Colon ca. SW1116	10.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	28.1	Colon ca. Colo-205	14.4
Ovarian ca. SK-OV- 3	85.9	Colon ca. SW-48	11.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	18.0	Colon Pool	13.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	39.5	Small Intestine Pool	13.2
Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	37.9	Stomach Pool	6.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	20.2	Bone Marrow Pool	6.6
Ovary	8.8	Fetal Heart	6.6
Breast ca. MCF-7	37.1	Heart Pool	4.3
Breast ca. MDA- MB-231	24.3	Lymph Node Pool	12.9
Breast ca. BT 549	100.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	6.2
Breast ca. T47D	86.5	Skeletal Muscle Pool	11.1
Breast ca. MDA-N	24.8	Spleen Pool	9.5
Breast Pool	12.2	Thymus Pool	16.7
Trachea	14.5	CNS cancer (glio/astro)	27.0

		U87-MG	
Lung	3.5	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	44.1
Fetal Lung	27.7	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	28.3
Lung ca. NCI-N417	8.8	CNS cancer (astro) SF- 539	20.0
Lung ca. LX-1	52.5	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	64.6
Lung ca. NCI-H146	3.3	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	44.8
Lung ca. SHP-77	28.7	CNS cancer (glio) SF- 295	54.7
Lung ca. A549	21.6	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	6.9
Lung ca. NCI-H526	8.4	Brain (cerebellum)	16.4
Lung ca. NCI-H23	42.6	Brain (fetal)	12.9
Lung ca. NCI-H460	31.2	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	6.1
Lung ca. HOP-62	11.7	Cerebral Cortex Pool	9.6
Lung ca. NCI-H522	29.9	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	7.7
Liver	1.5	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	12.7
Fetal Liver	11.9	Brain (whole)	13.5
Liver ca. HepG2	18.9	Spinal Cord Pool	6.9
Kidney Pool	16.7	Adrenal Gland	29.7
Fetal Kidney	20.2	Pituitary gland Pool	4.2
Renal ca. 786-0	30.1	Salivary Gland	6.9
Renal ca. A498	10.4	Thyroid (female)	6.5
Renal ca. ACHN	27.4	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	14.5
Renal ca. UO-31	24.3	Pancreas Pool	17.1

Table JD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651, Run 169975803	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3651, Run 169975803
Secondary Th1 act	55.1	HUVEC IL-1beta	34.2
Secondary Th2 act	97.9	HUVEC IFN gamma	24.3
Secondary Tr1 act	83.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	32.3
Secondary Th1 rest	15.2	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	36.9
Secondary Th2 rest	31.2	HUVEC IL-11	7.1

Secondary Tr1 rest	14.7	Lung Microvascular EC none	45.1
Primary Th1 act	85.3	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	52.1
Primary Th2 act	90.1	Microvascular Dermal EC none	15.1
Primary Tr1 act	74.2	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	21.9
Primary Th1 rest	25.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	24.0
Primary Th2 rest	18.9	Small airway epithelium none	13.2
Primary Tr1 rest	37.6	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	22.1
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	58.6	Coronary artery SMC rest	11.1
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	83.5	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	12.3
CD8 lymphocyte act	79.6	Astrocytes rest	17.1
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	66.4	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	11.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	39.5	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	62.4
CD4 lymphocyte none	9.5	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	84.1
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	18.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	30.1
LAK cells rest	27.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	23.2
LAK cells IL-2	41.5	Liver cirrhosis	3.4
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	47.6	NCI-H292 none	24.3
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	76.3	NCI-H292 IL-4	32.8
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	66.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	57.4
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	46.3	NCI-H292 IL-13	38.7
NK Cells IL-2 rest	37.1	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	56.6
Two Way MLR 3 day	42.3	HPAEC none	23.3
Two Way MLR 5 day	35.4	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	44.1
Two Way MLR 7 day	23.2	Lung fibroblast none	20.0
PBMC rest	9.6	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	16.2

PBMC PWM	78.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	24.7
PBMC PHA-L	37.6	Lung fibroblast IL-9	28.7
Ramos (B cell) none	76.3	Lung fibroblast IL-13	20.4
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	100.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	34.2
B lymphocytes PWM	52.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	36.9
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	88.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	50.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	47.3	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	25.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	39.5	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	12.3
Dendritic cells none	25.3	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	37.9
Dendritic cells LPS	18.0	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	13.4
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	27.2	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	7.6
Monocytes rest	29.9	Neutrophils rest	11.6
Monocytes LPS	34.4	Colon	7.1
Macrophages rest	25.3	Lung	23.5
Macrophages LPS	13.2	Thymus	22.5
HUVEC none	12.5	Kidney	24.0
HUVEC starved	28.9		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3651 This panel does not show differential expression of the CG88655-01 gene in Alzheimer's disease. However, this expression profile confirms the presence of this gene in the brain. Please see Panel 1.4 for discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

5 **General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary:** Ag3651 The CG88655-01 gene is widely expressed in this panel, with expression higher in the cancer cell lines than in the normal tissue samples. Highest expression is seen in a breast cancer cell line (CT=29). Moderate levels of expression are seen in samples derived from melanoma, ovarian, breast, lung, gastric, colon, renal and brain cancer cell lines. Thus, expression of this gene could be
10 used as a marker for cancer and modulation of its activity may be useful in the treatment of these cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, fetal liver and adult and fetal

skeletal muscle, and heart. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

5 This gene is also expressed at moderate to low levels in the CNS, including the hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

10 **Panel 4.1D Summary:** Ag3651 The CG88655-01 gene is ubiquitously expressed in this panel, with highest expression in the ionomycin treated B cell line Ramos. (CT=31). Expression in activated T cells appears to be slightly upregulated when compared to expression in resting T cells. In addition, this gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These
15 cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement
20 with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus
25 erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

K. CG88665-01: Novel protein

Expression of gene CG88665-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3652, described in Table KA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables KB, KC and KD.

Table KA. Probe Name Ag3652

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start	SEO ID
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			Position	No
Forward	5'-gatcctggcacagggaaat-3'	19	1077	106
Probe	TET-5'-tcagttcctcaaataatgcagcaaaga-3'- TAMRA	26	1097	107
Reverse	5'-ttcctgtgggtcagcacagat-3'	20	1133	108

Table KB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652, Run 224079117	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652, Run 224079117
AD 1 Hippo	0.6	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	0.3
AD 2 Hippo	0.6	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	0.8
AD 3 Hippo	14.1	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 4 Hippo	0.9	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	2.5	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	3.2
AD 6 Hippo	3.5	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	0.3
Control 2 Hippo	0.9	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	1.7
Control 4 Hippo	0.5	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	0.7
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	0.5	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	0.7
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	7.8	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	1.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	1.0	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	0.7
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	14.5	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	0.5
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	0.9	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	2.4
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	3.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	0.6
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	2.0	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	0.3
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	2.6	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	0.7
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	2.1	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	0.4
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	0.5	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	2.0
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	1.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	0.6
Control 3 Temporal	0.7	Control (Path) 1	1.4

Ctx		Parietal Ctx	
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	0.5	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	0.5
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	1.7	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	0.3
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	0.6	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	0.7

Table KC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652, Run 218951380	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652, Run 218951380
Adipose	6.2	Renal ca. TK-10	26.6
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	8.3	Bladder	25.7
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	7.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	27.0
Melanoma* M14	18.3	Gastric ca. KATO III	100.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	12.9	Colon ca. SW-948	8.6
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	29.5	Colon ca. SW480	25.7
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	18.8	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	29.5
Testis Pool	9.9	Colon ca. HT29	10.4
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	12.8	Colon ca. HCT-116	42.0
Prostate Pool	8.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	23.5
Placenta	8.4	Colon cancer tissue	11.3
Uterus Pool	7.1	Colon ca. SW1116	8.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	25.7	Colon ca. Colo-205	6.2
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	59.0	Colon ca. SW-48	8.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	7.4	Colon Pool	16.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	43.8	Small Intestine Pool	18.4
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	20.6	Stomach Pool	12.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	6.8	Bone Marrow Pool	9.0
Ovary	8.1	Fetal Heart	8.7
Breast ca. MCF-7	36.6	Heart Pool	7.3

Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	25.3	Lymph Node Pool	19.9
Breast ca. BT 549	36.9	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	6.6
Breast ca. T47D	71.7	Skeletal Muscle Pool	6.4
Breast ca. MDA-N	16.5	Spleen Pool	13.0
Breast Pool	20.0	Thymus Pool	21.8
Trachea	13.3	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	25.9
Lung	2.8	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	37.6
Fetal Lung	29.1	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	10.9
Lung ca. NCI-N417	5.5	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	10.6
Lung ca. LX-1	35.1	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	33.0
Lung ca. NCI-H146	8.9	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	21.2
Lung ca. SHP-77	18.3	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	51.4
Lung ca. A549	36.1	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	4.0
Lung ca. NCI-H526	6.9	Brain (cerebellum)	2.9
Lung ca. NCI-H23	32.5	Brain (fetal)	6.3
Lung ca. NCI-H460	15.2	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	3.9
Lung ca. HOP-62	13.1	Cerebral Cortex Pool	4.6
Lung ca. NCI-H522	17.9	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	3.0
Liver	1.1	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	6.5
Fetal Liver	24.7	Brain (whole)	5.3
Liver ca. HepG2	18.8	Spinal Cord Pool	7.6
Kidney Pool	29.3	Adrenal Gland	7.4
Fetal Kidney	30.4	Pituitary gland Pool	3.2
Renal ca. 786-0	25.2	Salivary Gland	4.6
Renal ca. A498	5.1	Thyroid (female)	4.7
Renal ca. ACHN	19.6	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	24.3
Renal ca. UO-31	20.7	Pancreas Pool	21.3

Table KD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652. Run	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3652. Run
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	169975808		169975808
Secondary Th1 act	69.3	HUVEC IL-1beta	28.3
Secondary Th2 act	80.7	HUVEC IFN gamma	31.4
Secondary Tr1 act	100.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	14.9
Secondary Th1 rest	21.9	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	15.9
Secondary Th2 rest	28.1	HUVEC IL-11	14.7
Secondary Tr1 rest	24.5	Lung Microvascular EC none	40.1
Primary Th1 act	58.2	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	29.7
Primary Th2 act	63.3	Microvascular Dermal EC none	17.4
Primary Tr1 act	64.6	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	20.6
Primary Th1 rest	31.9	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	13.3
Primary Th2 rest	29.5	Small airway epithelium none	9.2
Primary Tr1 rest	48.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	20.4
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	39.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	9.4
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	71.2	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	9.7
CD8 lymphocyte act	67.8	Astrocytes rest	11.3
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	64.6	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	8.1
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	41.8	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	52.1
CD4 lymphocyte none	24.7	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	85.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	39.8	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	23.7
LAK cells rest	34.2	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	18.7
LAK cells IL-2	75.3	Liver cirrhosis	8.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	44.8	NCI-H292 none	29.3
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	53.2	NCI-H292 IL-4	57.4
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	61.6	NCI-H292 IL-9	67.8
LAK cells	26.8	NCI-H292 IL-13	57.8

PMA/ionomycin			
NK Cells IL-2 rest	51.4	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	57.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	61.6	HPAEC none	15.3
Two Way MLR 5 day	42.9	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	28.1
Two Way MLR 7 day	30.6	Lung fibroblast none	15.1
PBMC rest	25.3	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	10.0
PBMC PWM	48.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	18.4
PBMC PHA-L	32.8	Lung fibroblast IL-9	19.1
Ramos (B cell) none	51.4	Lung fibroblast IL-13	22.7
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	34.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	18.6
B lymphocytes PWM	41.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	22.4
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	51.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	51.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP	54.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	16.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	56.6	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	12.9
Dendritic cells none	34.9	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	16.0
Dendritic cells LPS	30.1	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	11.3
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	32.3	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	6.8
Monocytes rest	50.3	Neutrophils rest	33.0
Monocytes LPS	37.1	Colon	12.2
Macrophages rest	45.4	Lung	19.1
Macrophages LPS	18.4	Thymus	84.7
HUVEC none	16.8	Kidney	35.6
HUVEC starved	21.9		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3652 The CG88665-01 gene appears to be slightly upregulated in the temporal cortex of Alzheimer's disease patients. Therefore, blockade of this receptor may decrease neuronal death and be of use in the treatment of this disease.

5 **General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary:** Ag3652 Highest expression of the CG88665-01 gene is seen in a gastric cancer cell line (CT=27.6). Expression in breast and ovarian cancer cell lines appears to be higher than in the normal tissue samples. The CG88665-01 gene codes for a novel protein belonging to minichromosome maintenance

(MCM) protein family. Recently, MCM proteins have been considered as pre-cancer markers (ref. 1). Thus, expression of this gene may be used as a diagnostic markers for these cancers. Therapeutic modulation of this gene product may also be useful in the treatment of these cancers.

5 Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, and adult and fetal skeletal muscle, heart, and liver. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases,
10 such as obesity and diabetes.

 In addition, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal lung and (CTs=29-30) when compared to expression in the adult counterpart (CTs=33-34). Thus, expression of this gene may be used to differentiate between the fetal and adult source of these tissues.

 This gene is also expressed at moderate to low levels in the CNS, including the
15 hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

 Overall, the ubiquitous expression of the gene in this panel suggests a broader role for
20 this gene product in cell growth and proliferation. (Alison MR, Hunt T, Forbes SJ. (2002) Minichromosome maintenance (MCM) proteins may be pre-cancer markers Gut. 2002 50(3):290-1).

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3652 Highest expression of the CG88665-01 gene is seen in chronically activated Tr1 cells (CT=29.5). Expression of this gene also appears to be
25 slightly upregulated in activated T cells when compared to expression in resting T cells. This gene also is expressed at moderate to low levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues
30 represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other

- cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to
- 5 improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

L. CG88856-01: novel protein

- Expression of gene CG88856-01 was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag3597 and Ag3679, described in Tables LA and LB. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in
- 10 Tables LC and LD.

Table LA. Probe Name Ag3597

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-aaggaacacagcctacttg-3'	22	313	109
Probe	TET-5'-cttcaaccacctaacagccacagcag-3'- TAMRA	26	338	110
Reverse	5'-aaagcccactaggagagagaca-3'	22	368	111

Table LB. Probe Name Ag3679

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-acaaaggaacacagcctacttg-3'	22	310	112
Probe	TET-5'-cttcaaccacctaacagccacagcag-3'- TAMRA	26	338	113
Reverse	5'-gcccactaggagagagacactt-3'	22	365	114

Table LC. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 211010103	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 211010103
AD 1 Hippo	18.2	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	11.0
AD 2 Hippo	24.0	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	28.7
AD 3 Hippo	13.8	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	21.0
AD 4 Hippo	7.1	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0

AD 5 hippo	72.7	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	11.3
AD 6 Hippo	47.6	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	18.0
Control 2 Hippo	19.5	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	32.3
Control 4 Hippo	9.8	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	30.8
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	11.3	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	7.9
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	26.6	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	33.0
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	32.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	18.7
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	7.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	8.8
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	29.1	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	55.9
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	100.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	12.5
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	49.7	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	11.3
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	47.0	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	14.6
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	42.9	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	13.1
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	10.0	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	54.0
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	25.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	15.9
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	17.1	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	43.2
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	12.7	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	22.4
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	37.9	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	10.7
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	27.9	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	28.3

Table LC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 218307127	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3679, Run 218941309	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 218307127	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3679, Run 218941309
Adipose	17.7	4.6	Renal ca. TK-10	26.8	25.0
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	22.2	22.5	Bladder	23.0	27.7
Melanoma*	22.1	23.5	Gastric ca. (liver	36.9	37.1

Hs688(B).T			met.) NCI-N87		
Melanoma* M14	19.9	21.3	Gastric ca. KATO III	45.7	51.8
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	23.3	21.5	Colon ca. SW- 948	7.2	10.7
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	27.4	38.2	Colon ca. SW480	26.8	46.0
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	22.8	32.3	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	21.5	19.3
Testis Pool	31.0	26.1	Colon ca. HT29	11.4	10.5
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	42.3	43.5	Colon ca. HCT- 116	32.1	34.9
Prostate Pool	12.4	13.1	Colon ca. CaCo- 2	27.7	33.9
Placenta	20.3	21.0	Colon cancer tissue	15.6	12.8
Uterus Pool	13.1	12.8	Colon ca. SW1116	11.0	12.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	33.2	26.8	Colon ca. Colo- 205	2.9	5.1
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	36.6	25.5	Colon ca. SW-48	3.8	6.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	16.4	17.8	Colon Pool	19.2	24.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	33.2	58.2	Small Intestine Pool	31.4	33.7
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	15.7	18.6	Stomach Pool	11.9	14.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	5.8	9.7	Bone Marrow Pool	11.2	10.6
Ovary	13.4	12.1	Fetal Heart	22.7	24.3
Breast ca. MCF-7	47.0	57.8	Heart Pool	10.5	12.8
Breast ca. MDA-MB- 231	40.9	48.3	Lymph Node Pool	27.0	24.7
Breast ca. BT 549	52.1	50.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	17.3	18.3
Breast ca. T47D	100.0	100.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	30.8	28.5

Breast ca. MDA-N	13.6	21.8	Spleen Pool	17.1	19.9
Breast Pool	22.2	20.7	Thymus Pool	19.8	19.3
Trachea	21.5	21.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	31.9	45.4
Lung	5.6	5.3	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	46.3	56.3
Fetal Lung	36.9	35.6	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	29.3	27.4
Lung ca. NCI-N417	4.0	7.3	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	10.4	12.5
Lung ca. LX-1	36.1	34.6	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	40.1	51.4
Lung ca. NCI-H146	5.3	6.3	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	14.2	19.9
Lung ca. SHP-77	13.5	24.5	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	49.7	44.4
Lung ca. A549	22.5	27.7	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	22.5	20.7
Lung ca. NCI-H526	8.4	12.5	Brain (cerebellum)	77.9	79.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	24.0	35.1	Brain (fetal)	36.9	37.1
Lung ca. NCI-H460	9.9	15.5	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	18.8	19.9
Lung ca. HOP-62	9.6	12.8	Cerebral Cortex Pool	19.9	21.3
Lung ca. NCI-H522	24.0	23.8	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	18.9	19.6
Liver	5.1	5.2	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	30.1	31.0
Fetal Liver	14.0	24.1	Brain (whole)	23.8	25.5
Liver ca. HepG2	17.0	18.8	Spinal Cord Pool	25.0	27.7
Kidney Pool	30.8	43.2	Adrenal Gland	36.1	34.6
Fetal Kidney	24.7	28.5	Pituitary gland Pool	5.8	8.2
Renal ca. 786-0	21.8	21.6	Salivary Gland	15.6	15.7

Renal ca. A498	4.2	4.6	Thyroid (female)	13.4	13.2
Renal ca. ACHN	17.6	18.8	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	27.7	27.5
Renal ca. UO-31	24.7	22.1	Pancreas Pool	29.7	27.9

Table LD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 169910426	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3679, Run 169988037	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3597, Run 169910426	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3679, Run 169988037
Secondary Th1 act	63.7	64.6	HUVEC IL-1beta	25.9	18.8
Secondary Th2 act	64.2	95.3	HUVEC IFN gamma	34.4	33.0
Secondary Tr1 act	82.4	87.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	25.3	27.5
Secondary Th1 rest	26.8	41.8	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	27.2	30.4
Secondary Th2 rest	42.3	60.7	HUVEC IL-11	13.1	21.6
Secondary Tr1 rest	36.6	46.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	44.4	52.1
Primary Th1 act	43.5	54.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	48.3	48.6
Primary Th2 act	55.5	63.3	Microvascular Dermal EC none	24.3	35.1
Primary Tr1 act	51.1	73.7	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	25.9	24.8
Primary Th1 rest	48.6	56.3	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	35.4	31.9
Primary Th2 rest	46.7	57.4	Small airway epithelium none	17.2	18.7
Primary Tr1 rest	49.7	69.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-	38.2	46.3

			1beta		
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	51.4	63.3	Coronary artery SMC rest	24.0	36.6
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	66.9	95.3	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	33.0	32.5
CD8 lymphocyte act	58.6	75.8	Astrocytes rest	19.8	26.6
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	51.1	69.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	17.2	26.6
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	38.7	37.9	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	37.1	50.7
CD4 lymphocyte none	42.0	58.6	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	72.7	68.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	41.5	56.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	65.1	64.2
LAK cells rest	61.1	71.7	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	48.3	58.6
LAK cells IL-2	61.1	72.7	Liver cirrhosis	14.9	20.4
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	100.0	62.0	NCI-H292 none	22.1	30.6
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	85.3	65.1	NCI-H292 IL-4	36.9	42.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-18	73.7	100.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	62.9	70.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	58.6	83.5	NCI-H292 IL-13	42.0	37.4
NK Cells IL-2 rest	59.9	98.6	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	46.0	48.3
Two Way MLR 3 day	72.7	65.5	HPAEC none	27.4	26.2
Two Way MLR 5 day	43.8	56.3	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	37.1	48.3
Two Way MLR 7 day	29.3	40.1	Lung fibroblast none	27.0	29.5
PBMC rest	44.1	58.6	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	17.2	24.7
PBMC PWM	48.3	60.7	Lung fibroblast	25.3	31.6

			IL-4		
PBMC PHA-L	31.9	52.5	Lung fibroblast IL-9	45.4	43.2
Ramos (B cell) none	65.5	87.1	Lung fibroblast IL-13	30.1	25.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	71.2	87.1	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	31.4	32.1
B lymphocytes PWM	33.2	52.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	45.4	51.1
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	58.2	78.5	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	74.2	98.6
EOL-1 dbcAMP	40.1	60.3	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	32.5	34.9
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	50.7	75.8	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	20.3	27.9
Dendritic cells none	41.5	52.9	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	41.2	41.2
Dendritic cells LPS	28.1	42.0	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	24.8	29.7
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	36.9	40.9	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	15.6	29.5
Monocytes rest	55.1	60.3	Neutrophils rest	84.1	76.8
Monocytes LPS	57.4	82.4	Colon	34.9	34.4
Macrophages rest	40.1	54.0	Lung	31.0	29.3
Macrophages LPS	22.5	31.4	Thymus	90.1	85.3
HUVEC none	15.0	24.0	Kidney	49.7	52.5
HUVEC starved	28.1	29.7			

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3597 This panel does not show differential expression of the CG88856-01 gene in Alzheimer's disease. However, this expression profile confirms the presence of this gene in the brain. Please see Panel 1.4 for discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system. Results from a second experiment with the probe primer Ag3679 are not included. The amp plot indicates there were experimental difficulties with this run.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3597/Ag3679 Two experiments with the same probe and primer produce results that are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the CG88856-01 gene is seen in a breast cancer cell line. Higher levels of expression are also seen in breast, prostate, ovarian and lung tissues when compared to

expression in normal tissue. Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker of these cancers and therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may be effective in their treatment.

5 Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, and adult and fetal skeletal muscle, heart, and liver. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

10 This gene is also expressed at high to moderate levels in the CNS, including the hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

15 The CG88856-01 gene codes for variant of DMR protein and a homologue of mouse dystrophin myotonic-containing WD repeat motif protein (DMR-N9 protein). DMR-N9 has been implicated in myotonic dystrophy (MD) (Ref.1). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene could be useful in the treatment of MD. (Groenen P, Wieringa B.(1998)Expanding complexity in myotonic dystrophy. Bioessays 20(11):901-12).

20 **Panel 4.1D Summary:** Ag3597/Ag3679 Two experiments with the same probe and primer produce results that are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the CG88856-01 gene is seen in cytokine activated LAK cells. In addition, this gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell,
25 macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests
30 a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated

with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

M. CG90853-01: Homeodomain-interacting protein kinase

5 Expression of gene CG90853-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3768, described in Table MA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables MB, MC and MD.

Table MA. Probe Name Ag3768

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-ccagatttgcactcagacaga-3'	21	1894	116
Probe	TET-5'-tccaacagacatttatagtatgtccacctg-3'- TAMRA	30	1920	117
Reverse	5'-gcttgtagtccactttgaaacg-3'	22	1950	118

Table MB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 211176319	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 211176319
AD 1 Hippo	20.2	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	16.2
AD 2 Hippo	32.5	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	28.5
AD 3 Hippo	19.5	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	27.4
AD 4 Hippo	7.9	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	100.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	15.4
AD 6 Hippo	76.3	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	15.5
Control 2 Hippo	24.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	36.1
Control 4 Hippo	26.1	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	28.7
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	15.0	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	9.5
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	35.4	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	46.3
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	22.5	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	24.7
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	9.4	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	11.3
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	28.1	Control (Path) 1	71.7

		Occipital Ctx	
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	73.2	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	17.1
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	63.3	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	13.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	64.2	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	7.9
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	64.2	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	15.7
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	10.3	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	49.7
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	30.6	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	16.8
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	20.0	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	11.6
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	5.4	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	19.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	57.4	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	12.9
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	39.2	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	16.6

Table MC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 218981616	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 218981616
Adipose	6.8	Renal ca. TK-10	26.6
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	17.6	Bladder	14.1
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	15.6	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	36.6
Melanoma* M14	20.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	26.8
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	14.7	Colon ca. SW-948	5.7
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	11.3	Colon ca. SW480	20.6
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	14.7	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	14.9
Testis Pool	26.1	Colon ca. HT29	11.1
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	20.7	Colon ca. HCT-116	23.5
Prostate Pool	4.1	Colon ca. CaCo-2	19.3
Placenta	8.2	Colon cancer tissue	18.7
Uterus Pool	3.7	Colon ca. SW1116	4.2

Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	12.0	Colon ca. Colo-205	7.7
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	66.0	Colon ca. SW-48	7.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	8.3	Colon Pool	16.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	28.1	Small Intestine Pool	10.4
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	14.8	Stomach Pool	12.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	17.3	Bone Marrow Pool	5.2
Ovary	9.4	Fetal Heart	13.7
Breast ca. MCF-7	100.0	Heart Pool	6.1
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	25.5	Lymph Node Pool	16.2
Breast ca. BT 549	39.2	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	7.2
Breast ca. T47D	47.3	Skeletal Muscle Pool	8.5
Breast ca. MDA-N	6.1	Spleen Pool	10.1
Breast Pool	18.0	Thymus Pool	20.6
Trachea	20.4	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	28.1
Lung	4.6	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	36.9
Fetal Lung	51.1	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	18.0
Lung ca. NCI-N417	6.8	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	23.2
Lung ca. LX-1	14.2	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	43.8
Lung ca. NCI-H146	4.1	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	14.4
Lung ca. SHP-77	14.0	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	37.4
Lung ca. A549	15.4	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	8.1
Lung ca. NCI-H526	9.5	Brain (cerebellum)	37.6
Lung ca. NCI-H23	33.0	Brain (fetal)	13.5
Lung ca. NCI-H460	12.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	11.3
Lung ca. HOP-62	7.4	Cerebral Cortex Pool	13.6
Lung ca. NCI-H522	16.8	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	12.0

Liver	1.6	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	15.9
Fetal Liver	34.4	Brain (whole)	29.1
Liver ca. HepG2	8.5	Spinal Cord Pool	17.9
Kidney Pool	18.6	Adrenal Gland	21.5
Fetal Kidney	7.0	Pituitary gland Pool	7.1
Renal ca. 786-0	18.9	Salivary Gland	5.7
Renal ca. A498	7.7	Thyroid (female)	6.0
Renal ca. ACHN	9.1	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	10.7
Renal ca. UO-31	15.7	Pancreas Pool	16.3

Table MD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 170069115	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3768, Run 170069115
Secondary Th1 act	30.8	HUVEC IL-1beta	22.4
Secondary Th2 act	44.1	HUVEC IFN gamma	11.8
Secondary Tr1 act	51.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	15.9
Secondary Th1 rest	13.3	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	17.7
Secondary Th2 rest	16.5	HUVEC IL-11	12.3
Secondary Tr1 rest	19.6	Lung Microvascular EC none	22.7
Primary Th1 act	16.7	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	19.1
Primary Th2 act	32.5	Microvascular Dermal EC none	16.7
Primary Tr1 act	26.6	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	19.3
Primary Th1 rest	20.3	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	12.3
Primary Th2 rest	14.8	Small airway epithelium none	4.1
Primary Tr1 rest	19.8	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	14.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	21.5	Coronary artery SMC rest	8.7
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	25.9	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	8.8
CD8 lymphocyte act	31.6	Astrocytes rest	11.5
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	32.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	6.8

Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	25.5	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	30.8
CD4 lymphocyte none	14.9	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	56.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	22.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	8.4
LAK cells rest	35.6	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	15.2
LAK cells IL-2	26.4	Liver cirrhosis	6.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	30.8	NCI-H292 none	7.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	31.4	NCI-H292 IL-4	16.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	31.2	NCI-H292 IL-9	19.6
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	19.1	NCI-H292 IL-13	11.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	63.3	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	17.9
Two Way MLR 3 day	46.3	HPAEC none	12.9
Two Way MLR 5 day	26.8	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	28.9
Two Way MLR 7 day	25.9	Lung fibroblast none	7.0
PBMC rest	27.7	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	7.4
PBMC PWM	33.2	Lung fibroblast IL-4	17.1
PBMC PHA-L	19.2	Lung fibroblast IL-9	12.9
Ramos (B cell) none	34.4	Lung fibroblast IL-13	9.6
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	31.0	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	15.3
B lymphocytes PWM	21.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	17.2
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	41.5	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	48.6
EOL-1 dbcAMP	17.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	9.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	17.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	7.9
Dendritic cells none	26.8	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	15.7
Dendritic cells LPS	18.9	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	6.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	22.4	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	7.1
Monocytes rest	34.6	Neutrophils rest	35.4
Monocytes LPS	48.0	Colon	10.5
Macrophages rest	22.7	Lung	18.3

Macrophages LPS	18.0	Thymus	100.0
HUVEC none	15.8	Kidney	15.5
HUVEC starved	16.2		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3768 The CG90853-01 gene appears to be slightly upregulated in the temporal cortex of Alzheimer's disease patients and also in patient not demented but showing severe AD-like pathology as compared to non-demented patient with no neuropathology. The temporal cortex is a region that shows degeneration at the mid-stages of this disease. These results suggest that this gene may be a marker of Alzheimer's-like neurodegeneration, and may also be involved in the process of neurodegeneration.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3768 Expression of the CG90853-01 gene is ubiquitous in this panel, with highest expression in a breast cancer MCF-7 cell line (CT=28.6). Significant expression is also seen in a cluster of breast and ovarian cancer cell lines. Thus, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of these cancers.

In addition, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal lung and liver tissue (CTs=30) when compared to expression in the adult counterpart (CTs=33-34). Thus, expression of this gene may be used to differentiate between the fetal and adult source of these tissues.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, and adult and fetal skeletal muscle, heart, and liver. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

This gene is also expressed at moderate levels in the CNS, including the hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3678 Expression of the CG90853-01 gene is ubiquitous in this panel, with highest expression in the thymus (CT=29.6). This gene also is expressed at moderate to low levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

15 **N. CG90866-01 and CG90866-02: Protein kinase**

Expression of gene CG90866-01 and CG90866-01 was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1088, Ag941 and Ag3771, described in Tables NA, NB and NC. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables ND, NE, NF and NG.

Table NA. Probe Name Ag1088

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-cttgatgaagaaagcagaggaa-3'	22	776	119
Probe	TET-5'-atccagatcaaccaaggctcaccatt-3'- TAMRA	26	814	120
Reverse	5'-agtcaggggcaatctgagatat-3'	22	843	121

20 Table NB. Probe Name Ag941

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-cctccactcagccatgatta-3'	20	1241	122
Probe	TET-5'-ataccgagacctgaaaccccaaatg-3'- TAMRA	26	1262	123
Reverse	5'-gcagcattgggatacagtgt-3'	20	1299	124

Table NC. Probe Name Ag3771

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-ggcacaagatTTTctcctttt-3'	22	2259	125
Probe	TET-5'-tgatttcaccattcagaaactcattga-3'- TAMRA	27	2285	126
Reverse	5'-gaaaacagttggcttgttcttg-3'	22	2314	127

Table ND. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 211175148	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 211175148
AD 1 Hippo	6.9	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	9.1
AD 2 Hippo	21.5	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	48.3
AD 3 Hippo	8.8	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	27.4
AD 4 Hippo	8.9	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	100.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	6.2
AD 6 Hippo	45.7	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	21.6
Control 2 Hippo	23.2	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	48.0
Control 4 Hippo	11.9	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	52.9
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	10.8	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	4.9
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	13.7	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	66.0
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	25.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	28.3
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	5.6	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	11.4
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	19.9	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	97.3
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	77.9	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	28.1
AD 5 SupTemporal Ctx	40.3	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	3.6
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	62.4	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	39.5
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	73.2	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	7.1
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	10.4	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	44.8
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	34.9	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	18.6

Control 3 Temporal Ctx	21.5	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	86.5
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	12.6	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	34.9
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	66.0	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	7.1
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	55.9	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	54.0

Table NE. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 218982528	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 218982528
Adipose	11.7	Renal ca. TK-10	5.6
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	2.3	Bladder	8.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.9	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	0.0
Melanoma* M14	23.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	0.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.6	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	23.7	Colon ca. SW480	0.0
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	0.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	3.8	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	1.3	Colon ca. HCT-116	0.1
Prostate Pool	4.3	Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.2
Placenta	0.2	Colon cancer tissue	4.6
Uterus Pool	7.4	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.3	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	3.8	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	15.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	1.7	Small Intestine Pool	13.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.1	Stomach Pool	8.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.1	Bone Marrow Pool	5.9
Ovary	5.5	Fetal Heart	2.0

Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	6.7
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	0.1	Lymph Node Pool	12.8
Breast ca. BT 549	0.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	2.0
Breast ca. T47D	5.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	5.9
Breast ca. MDA-N	4.5	Spleen Pool	16.6
Breast Pool	13.9	Thymus Pool	7.2
Trachea	5.3	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	4.7
Lung	5.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	11.7
Fetal Lung	100.0	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	0.6
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.2	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.1
Lung ca. LX-1	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	0.5
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.1	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	3.1
Lung ca. A549	21.3	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	4.9
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	1.1
Lung ca. NCI-H23	1.9	Brain (fetal)	2.9
Lung ca. NCI-H460	0.7	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	6.2
Lung ca. HOP-62	0.4	Cerebral Cortex Pool	12.5
Lung ca. NCI-H522	0.0	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	7.6
Liver	0.3	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	13.8
Fetal Liver	9.3	Brain (whole)	5.7
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	6.3
Kidney Pool	23.2	Adrenal Gland	3.7
Fetal Kidney	27.7	Pituitary gland Pool	2.0
Renal ca. 786-0	17.9	Salivary Gland	1.3
Renal ca. A498	4.8	Thyroid (female)	7.7
Renal ca. ACHN	9.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	0.0
Renal ca. UO-31	4.0	Pancreas Pool	9.7

Table NF. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag941.	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag941.
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	Run 167819097		Run 167819097
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	76.8
Pancreas	3.4	Renal ca. 786-0	27.4
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	3.6
Adrenal gland	5.6	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	4.0	Renal ca. ACHN	14.8
Salivary gland	3.2	Renal ca. UO-31	3.1
Pituitary gland	4.0	Renal ca. TK-10	6.9
Brain (fetal)	6.2	Liver	8.2
Brain (whole)	51.4	Liver (fetal)	3.8
Brain (amygdala)	13.4	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	23.7	Lung	38.4
Brain (hippocampus)	17.4	Lung (fetal)	100.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	19.9	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	14.3	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	13.6	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	17.8	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	2.6	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	41.8
glio/astro U-118-MG	7.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	1.8
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	1.5
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	1.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.1	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.8
astrocytoma SNB-75	1.4	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.1	Mammary gland	8.2
glioma U251	0.5	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	2.4	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.9	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	23.5

Heart	7.2	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	1.7	Breast ca. MDA-N	10.9
Skeletal muscle	22.7	Ovary	0.3
Bone marrow	22.4	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	1.0
Thymus	3.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.3
Spleen	11.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	12.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.5
Colorectal	3.4	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	4.4	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	13.6
Small intestine	2.6	Uterus	10.2
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	1.4
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	1.3
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	1.6
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	1.2
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	1.3
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	7.3	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.7
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	10.6
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	5.9
Bladder	8.2	Melanoma LOX IMVI	1.4
Trachea	2.3	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	21.3
Kidney	49.0	Adipose	30.6

Table NG. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 170130259	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3771, Run 170130259
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.1
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.7
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.1

Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.2
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.3
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.1
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.6	Coronary artery SMC rest	1.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.2	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.8
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.1	Astrocytes rest	0.1
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.7	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.1
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	25.9	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.7	Liver cirrhosis	3.2
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.6	NCI-H292 none	1.9
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	1.3	NCI-H292 IL-4	1.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.8	NCI-H292 IL-9	2.1
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	7.3	NCI-H292 IL-13	1.3
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.7	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	2.5
Two Way MLR 3 day	23.0	HPAEC none	0.8
Two Way MLR 5 day	7.7	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.7

Two Way MLR 7 day	1.7	Lung fibroblast none	1.4
PBMC rest	10.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	3.9
PBMC PWM	2.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.5
PBMC PHA-L	3.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	1.2
Ramos (B cell) none	0.2	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.4
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.1	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.9
B lymphocytes PWM	1.6	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.5
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	6.6	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.7
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	2.2
Dendritic cells none	11.1	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	1.6
Dendritic cells LPS	10.5	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	2.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	8.1	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	21.8
Monocytes rest	63.7	Neutrophils rest	100.0
Monocytes LPS	3.5	Colon	1.4
Macrophages rest	6.1	Lung	27.9
Macrophages LPS	6.6	Thymus	3.1
HUVEC none	0.2	Kidney	14.2
HUVEC starved	0.3		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3771 This panel confirms the expression of the CG90866-01 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3771 Highest expression of the CG90866-01 gene is detected in fetal lung sample (CT=27.5). Interestingly, expression of this gene is much higher in fetal (27-31) as compared to adult lung and liver (CT=32-35). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish these fetal from adult tissues. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in these fetal tissues suggests that the

protein product may enhance growth or development of these tissues in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein kinase encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of lung and liver related diseases.

5 Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at moderate levels in pancreas, adipose, adrenal gland, thyroid, pituitary gland, skeletal muscle, heart, liver and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

10 In addition, this gene is expressed at moderate levels in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, this gene may play a role in central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

15 **Panel 1.3D Summary:** Ag3771 Highest expression of the CG90866-01 gene is detected in fetal lung sample (CT=29). This gene is expressed at moderate levels in all the brain region and also in tissues with metabolic or endocrine functions. Please see panel 1.4 for discussion on potential utility of this gene in CNS and metabolic disorders.

20 In addition, this gene is expressed at low to moderate levels in number of cancer cell lines (melanoma, ovarian, breast, lung and renal) used in this panel. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product may be useful in the treatment of these cancers.

25 **Panel 4.1D Summary:** Ag3771 Highest expression of the CG90866-01 gene is detected in resting neutrophils (CT=27.3). In addition, this gene is expressed in TNF α + LPS treated neutrophils. Therefore, the gene product may reduce activation of these inflammatory cells and be useful as a protein therapeutic to reduce or eliminate the symptoms in patients with Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, multiple sclerosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, emphysema, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, or psoriasis. In addition, small molecule or antibody antagonists of this gene product may be effective in increasing the immune response in patients with AIDS or other
30 immunodeficiencies.

In addition, expression of this gene is down-regulated in cytokine stimulated LAK cells and LPS-treated monocytes. Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish these stimulated versus resting cells.

In addition, low to moderate expression of this gene is also seen in B cells, dendritic cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and normal tissues represented by kidney, thymus, lung, and colon. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene may be beneficial in the treatments of cancer, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, multiple sclerosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, emphysema, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, or psoriasis, microbial and viral infections.

10 **O. CG93781-01: Pancreatic hormone peptide domain containing protein**

Expression of gene CG93781-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3879, described in Table OA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables OB, OC and OD.

Table OA. Probe Name Ag3879

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-aggtgatccgctaccagaag-3'	20	1826	128
Probe	TET-5'-cacaactacatccagatgtaccggcg-3'- TAMRA	26	1855	129
Reverse	5'-tgcagctcctgctctagct-3'	19	1889	130

15 Table OB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 212195188	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 212195188
AD 1 Hippo	81.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	17.0
AD 2 Hippo	66.9	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	19.1
AD 3 Hippo	9.6	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	39.2
AD 4 Hippo	18.9	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	53.2	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	12.9
AD 6 Hippo	72.7	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	18.0
Control 2 Hippo	18.9	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	5.4
Control 4 Hippo	44.8	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	36.3

Control (Path) 3 Hippo	7.5	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	18.0
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	36.9	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	47.6
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	74.7	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	19.2
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	22.4	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	27.4
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	37.9	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	81.8	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	16.0
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	83.5	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	9.7
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	53.6	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	26.4
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	60.7	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	18.0
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	18.7	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	62.9
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	59.5	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	26.6
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	52.9	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	79.0
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	35.4	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	35.8
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	59.9	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	6.8
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	31.9	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	50.3

Table OC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 214145891	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 214145891
Adipose	0.7	Renal ca. TK-10	4.2
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	6.2	Bladder	3.0
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	5.8	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	5.8
Melanoma* M14	9.3	Gastric ca. KATO III	1.9
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	2.8	Colon ca. SW-948	2.8
Melanoma* SK-	3.6	Colon ca. SW480	12.2

MEL-5			
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	1.8	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	5.0
Testis Pool	1.3	Colon ca. HT29	5.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	3.8	Colon ca. HCT-116	11.1
Prostate Pool	1.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	5.0
Placenta	1.4	Colon cancer tissue	5.6
Uterus Pool	0.7	Colon ca. SW1116	4.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	18.8	Colon ca. Colo-205	1.8
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	4.0	Colon ca. SW-48	3.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	1.8	Colon Pool	3.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	11.0	Small Intestine Pool	3.8
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	12.1	Stomach Pool	2.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	14.8	Bone Marrow Pool	0.5
Ovary	1.6	Fetal Heart	0.9
Breast ca. MCF-7	6.7	Heart Pool	1.8
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	15.0	Lymph Node Pool	5.0
Breast ca. BT 549	6.8	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	1.1
Breast ca. T47D	100.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	3.5
Breast ca. MDA-N	7.4	Spleen Pool	2.5
Breast Pool	3.8	Thymus Pool	2.0
Trachea	1.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	3.8
Lung	1.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	3.2
Fetal Lung	1.7	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	5.0
Lung ca. NCI-N417	2.1	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	1.8
Lung ca. LX-1	5.6	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	4.1
Lung ca. NCI-H146	3.2	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	8.8
Lung ca. SHP-77	3.7	CNS cancer (glio) SF-	6.0

		295	
Lung ca. A549	3.8	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	4.2
Lung ca. NCI-H526	6.0	Brain (cerebellum)	1.9
Lung ca. NCI-H23	6.0	Brain (fetal)	0.1
Lung ca. NCI-H460	3.3	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	2.0
Lung ca. HOP-62	3.5	Cerebral Cortex Pool	2.2
Lung ca. NCI-H522	6.5	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	5.7
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	4.4
Fetal Liver	0.6	Brain (whole)	1.0
Liver ca. HepG2	8.7	Spinal Cord Pool	4.9
Kidney Pool	7.7	Adrenal Gland	1.8
Fetal Kidney	0.9	Pituitary gland Pool	1.1
Renal ca. 786-0	7.0	Salivary Gland	0.6
Renal ca. A498	2.7	Thyroid (female)	1.8
Renal ca. ACHN	3.8	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	2.8
Renal ca. UO-31	3.9	Pancreas Pool	5.4

Table OD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 170129764	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3879, Run 170129764
Secondary Th1 act	2.7	HUVEC IL-1beta	23.7
Secondary Th2 act	7.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	27.5
Secondary Tr1 act	1.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	21.2
Secondary Th1 rest	2.8	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	16.4
Secondary Th2 rest	3.0	HUVEC IL-11	17.7
Secondary Tr1 rest	6.7	Lung Microvascular EC none	55.9
Primary Th1 act	4.8	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	36.1
Primary Th2 act	5.4	Microvascular Dermal EC none	21.9
Primary Tr1 act	6.1	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	10.2
Primary Th1 rest	0.9	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	20.6
Primary Th2 rest	0.8	Small airway epithelium none	9.8

Primary Tr1 rest	1.8	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	14.7
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	7.4	Coronary artery SMC rest	13.7
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	6.8	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	16.5
CD8 lymphocyte act	3.1	Astrocytes rest	13.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	3.7	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	6.7
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.4	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	3.8
CD4 lymphocyte none	1.9	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	2.9
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	8.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	22.1
LAK cells rest	0.5	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	9.7
LAK cells IL-2	1.6	Liver cirrhosis	3.7
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	2.7	NCI-H292 none	39.5
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	4.2	NCI-H292 IL-4	60.7
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.8	NCI-H292 IL-9	25.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	1.4	NCI-H292 IL-13	62.9
NK Cells IL-2 rest	2.1	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	26.1
Two Way MLR 3 day	4.2	HPAEC none	7.5
Two Way MLR 5 day	3.9	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	21.8
Two Way MLR 7 day	4.1	Lung fibroblast none	33.4
PBMC rest	0.4	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	25.5
PBMC PWM	2.3	Lung fibroblast IL-4	64.2
PBMC PHA-L	2.4	Lung fibroblast IL-9	61.6
Ramos (B cell) none	0.3	Lung fibroblast IL-13	100.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	5.5	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	79.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	33.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	7.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	15.8
EOL-1 dbcAMP	6.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	21.9

EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	3.5	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	42.6
Dendritic cells none	23.3	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	42.0
Dendritic cells LPS	11.7	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	31.6
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	7.0	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.0
Monocytes rest	1.4	Neutrophils rest	0.9
Monocytes LPS	5.9	Colon	8.3
Macrophages rest	21.5	Lung	4.9
Macrophages LPS	9.6	Thymus	9.5
HUVEC none	30.4	Kidney	16.6
HUVEC starved	33.7		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3879 This panel confirms the expression of the CG93781-01 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment. Please see Panel 1.4 for a discussion of the potential utility of this gene in treatment of central nervous system disorders.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3879 Expression of of the CG93781-01 gene is ubiquitous with highest level in breast cancer T47D cell line (CT=24.3). High expression of this gene is seen in cluster of cancer cell lines (CNS, colon, renal, breast, ovarian, prostate, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product may be beneficial in treatment of these cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic or endocrine function, this gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in pancreas, adipose, adrenal gland, thyroid, pituitary gland, skeletal muscle, heart, liver and the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of endocrine/metabolically related diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal (CT=31.7) when compared to adult liver (CT=35.9). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult liver. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in fetal liver suggests that the protein product may enhance livergrowth or development in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic

modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of liver related diseases.

In addition, this gene is expressed at high levels in all regions of the central nervous system examined, including amygdala, hippocampus, substantia nigra, thalamus, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, and spinal cord. Therefore, this gene may play a role in central nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia and depression.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3879 Expression of of the CG93781-01 gene is ubiquitous with highest level in IL-13 treated lung fibroblast (CT=29.5). This gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

Interestingly, expression of this gene is up-regulated in ionomycin treated Ramos B cells (CT=33) as compared to the resting cells (CT=37). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish between the resting and stimulated Ramos B cells.

P. CG93848-02: MADD

Expression of gene CG93848-02 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3891, described in Table PA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables PB, and PC.

Table PA. Probe Name Ag3891

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
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Forward	5'-gggatcaacctcaaattcatg-3'	21	1339	131
Probe	TET-5'-caatcagggtttttcatagagctgaatcaca-3'- TAMRA	29	1362	132
Reverse	5'-aagacgcctcgaactgtattg-3'	21	1401	133

Table PB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3891, Run 212195211	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3891, Run 212195211
AD 1 Hippo	29.9	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	3.0
AD 2 Hippo	31.2	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	38.2
AD 3 Hippo	9.7	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	23.5
AD 4 Hippo	10.8	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	57.4	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	10.5
AD 6 Hippo	76.3	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	20.4
Control 2 Hippo	14.4	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	11.9
Control 4 Hippo	15.6	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	57.8
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	11.1	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	6.4
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	15.3	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	54.7
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	46.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	21.2
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	7.9	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	7.5
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	23.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	81.2	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	6.0
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	33.0	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	5.5
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	60.7	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	6.8
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	51.1	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	8.9
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	7.4	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	29.1
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	65.5	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	24.8
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	11.8	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	90.1

Control 4 Temporal Ctx	11.1	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	16.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	26.2	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	6.5
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	42.0	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	21.6

Table PC. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3891, Run 170130430	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3891, Run 170130430
Secondary Th1 act	41.2	HUVEC IL-1beta	20.4
Secondary Th2 act	55.9	HUVEC IFN gamma	25.5
Secondary Tr1 act	41.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	10.4
Secondary Th1 rest	13.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	9.7
Secondary Th2 rest	27.5	HUVEC IL-11	7.6
Secondary Tr1 rest	27.9	Lung Microvascular EC none	25.5
Primary Th1 act	17.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	16.2
Primary Th2 act	45.4	Microvascular Dermal EC none	13.9
Primary Tr1 act	33.2	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	9.1
Primary Th1 rest	14.8	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	7.1
Primary Th2 rest	18.4	Small airway epithelium none	3.5
Primary Tr1 rest	26.4	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	7.5
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	24.8	Coronary artery SMC rest	5.3
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	47.6	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	6.4
CD8 lymphocyte act	31.4	Astrocytes rest	4.4
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	31.9	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.1
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	17.7	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	13.6
CD4 lymphocyte none	15.5	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	31.9
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-	52.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes)	12.4

CD95 CH11		none	
LAK cells rest	38.4	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	8.9
LAK cells IL-2	25.0	Liver cirrhosis	4.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	14.6	NCI-H292 none	14.9
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	11.2	NCI-H292 IL-4	19.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	22.8	NCI-H292 IL-9	25.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	27.7	NCI-H292 IL-13	19.5
NK Cells IL-2 rest	61.6	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	20.2
Two Way MLR 3 day	39.0	HPAEC none	5.4
Two Way MLR 5 day	22.5	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	17.7
Two Way MLR 7 day	21.3	Lung fibroblast none	11.0
PBMC rest	14.5	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	23.7
PBMC PWM	26.2	Lung fibroblast IL-4	10.1
PBMC PHA-L	29.1	Lung fibroblast IL-9	19.6
Ramos (B cell) none	14.4	Lung fibroblast IL-13	13.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	16.8	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	15.4
B lymphocytes PWM	24.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	17.8
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	37.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	56.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP	27.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	20.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	23.8	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	10.8
Dendritic cells none	25.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	15.6
Dendritic cells LPS	28.5	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	10.7
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	24.7	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	1.8
Monocytes rest	34.4	Neutrophils rest	5.8
Monocytes LPS	45.1	Colon	5.5
Macrophages rest	100.0	Lung	8.7
Macrophages LPS	51.4	Thymus	18.9
HUVEC none	9.1	Kidney	14.4
HUVEC starved	13.6		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3891 This panel confirms the expression of the CG93495-01 gene at low levels in the brains of an independent group of individuals. However, no differential expression of this gene was detected between Alzheimer's diseased postmortem brains and those of non-demented controls in this experiment.

The CG93495-01 gene codes for a splice variant of MAP kinase-activating death domain protein (MADD). The MADD gene is differentially expressed in neoplastic versus normal cells and the protein is a substrate for c-Jun N-terminal kinase in the human central nervous system (Ref.1). MADD homolog from *C. elegans*, AEX-3, a GDP/GTP exchange proteins specific for the Rab3 subfamily members has been shown to regulate exocytosis of neurotransmitters (Ref. 2). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of this gene may prove useful in the treatment of neurological disorders. (Zhang Y, Zhou L, Miller CA. (1998) A splicing variant of a death domain protein that is regulated by a mitogen-activated kinase is a substrate for c-Jun N-terminal kinase in the human central nervous system. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 95(5):2586-91; Iwasaki K, Staunton J, Saifee O, Nonet M, Thomas JH. (1997) aex-3 encodes a novel regulator of presynaptic activity in *C. elegans*. *Neuron* 18(4):613-22).

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3891 Results from one experiment with the CG93495-01 gene are not included. The amp plot indicates that there were experimental difficulties with this run.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3891 Highest expression of the CG93495-01 gene is detected in resting macrophage (CT=27). This gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from

autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

Q. CG94161-01: GAR22 PROTEIN

5 Expression of gene CG94161-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3906, described in Table QA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables QB, and QC.

Table QA. Probe Name Ag3906

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-tcaaagtgtctgaggggaagta-3'	22	827	134
Probe	TET-5'-acaccctcatcttcatccgggtacag-3'- TAMRA	26	866	135
Reverse	5'-cctacacgtaccatcacatggt-3'	22	902	136

Table QB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3906, Run 212248229	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3906, Run 212248229
AD 1 Hippo	42.9	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0
AD 2 Hippo	32.1	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	20.7
AD 3 Hippo	0.0	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	7.6
AD 4 Hippo	7.9	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	90.8	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	29.3
AD 6 Hippo	41.2	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	5.6
Control 2 Hippo	0.0	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	28.3
Control 4 Hippo	21.5	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	11.0
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	19.8	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	19.9	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	45.7
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	12.9	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	23.7
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	10.7	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	16.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	74.2
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	82.4	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	15.9

AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	32.3	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	38.4	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	15.2
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	50.7	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	7.1
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	45.7
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	10.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	17.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	54.7	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	45.4
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	100.0
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	56.6	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	6.6
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	36.3	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	10.3

Table QC. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3906, Run 219168275	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3906, Run 219168275
Adipose	1.6	Renal ca. TK-10	0.8
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	0.0	Bladder	1.1
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	0.0	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	2.1
Melanoma* M14	0.0	Gastric ca. KATO III	0.0
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	0.0	Colon ca. SW-948	0.0
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	0.0	Colon ca. SW480	1.0
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	1.4	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	0.0
Testis Pool	4.8	Colon ca. HT29	0.0
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.0	Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0
Prostate Pool	0.0	Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0
Placenta	0.0	Colon cancer tissue	0.0
Uterus Pool	0.0	Colon ca. SW1116	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0	Colon ca. Colo-205	0.0
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-	0.0	Colon ca. SW-48	0.0

3			
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0	Colon Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	20.2	Small Intestine Pool	0.0
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0	Stomach Pool	2.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	1.8	Bone Marrow Pool	0.0
Ovary	0.0	Fetal Heart	0.0
Breast ca. MCF-7	0.0	Heart Pool	0.0
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	0.0	Lymph Node Pool	0.0
Breast ca. BT 549	0.0	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.9
Breast ca. T47D	77.4	Skeletal Muscle Pool	28.5
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	Spleen Pool	0.0
Breast Pool	1.3	Thymus Pool	1.6
Trachea	72.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	0.0
Lung	0.0	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	0.0
Fetal Lung	100.0	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.0	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	0.0
Lung ca. LX-1	1.2	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	0.0
Lung ca. NCI-H146	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	0.0
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.0	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	4.2
Lung ca. A549	0.0	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	3.0
Lung ca. NCI-H526	0.0	Brain (cerebellum)	0.9
Lung ca. NCI-H23	3.8	Brain (fetal)	12.9
Lung ca. NCI-H460	0.0	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	3.8
Lung ca. HOP-62	0.0	Cerebral Cortex Pool	1.9
Lung ca. NCI-H522	1.8	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	5.9
Liver	0.0	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	5.8
Fetal Liver	0.0	Brain (whole)	2.9
Liver ca. HepG2	0.0	Spinal Cord Pool	11.7

Kidney Pool	0.0	Adrenal Gland	0.0
Fetal Kidney	0.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.0
Renal ca. 786-0	0.0	Salivary Gland	2.2
Renal ca. A498	0.0	Thyroid (female)	0.8
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	6.7
Renal ca. UO-31	0.0	Pancreas Pool	3.4

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3906 Expression of the CG94161-01 gene is low/undetectable (CTs > 35) across all of the samples on this panel (data not shown).

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3906 Highest expression of the CG94161-01 gene is detected in fetal lung (CT=32.3). Similar expression of this gene is also seen in trachea and a breast cancer cell line T47D (Cts=32.7). Therefore expression of this gene can be used to distinguish these samples from other samples used in the panel. Low but significant expression of this gene is also detected in a ovarian cancer cell line. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product may be useful in treatment of ovarian and breast cancer.

Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal (CT=32.3) when compared to adult lung (CT=40). This observation suggests that expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult lung. In addition, the relative overexpression of this gene in fetal lung suggests that the protein product may enhance lung growth or development in the fetus and thus may also act in a regenerative capacity in the adult. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the protein encoded by this gene could be useful in treatment of lung related diseases.

In addition, significant expression is also detected in adult skeletal muscle. Interestingly, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in adult (CT=34) when compared to fetal skeletal muscle (CT=39). Therefore, expression of this gene can be used to distinguish fetal from adult skeletal muscle.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3906 Expression of the CG94161-01 gene is low/undetectable (CTs > 35) across all of the samples on this panel (data not shown).

R. CG94346-01: High Sulfur Keratin

Expression of gene CG94346-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3914, described in Table RA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables RB, and RC.

Table RA. Probe Name Ag3914

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-cttagggccagaactaggaaga-3'	22	271	134
Probe	TET-5'-ctggcttccagagactgaatcagcaa-3'- TAMRA	26	314	135
Reverse	5'-cacctcggctcttgagaatatga-3'	22	341	136

Table RB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3914, Run 212248457	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3914, Run 212248457
AD 1 Hippo	6.8	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	4.1
AD 2 Hippo	57.0	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	55.9
AD 3 Hippo	20.6	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	14.6
AD 4 Hippo	8.4	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 hippo	20.9	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 6 Hippo	88.9	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	14.8
Control 2 Hippo	31.9	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	14.1
Control 4 Hippo	29.7	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	68.8
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	11.6	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	12.1
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	12.5	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	26.4
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	48.3	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	30.6
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	0.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	39.2
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	12.1	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	14.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	0.0
AD 5 SupTemporal Ctx	43.8	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	7.5
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	90.1	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	20.4
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	76.8	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	8.8

Control 1 Temporal Ctx	23.3	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	39.8
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	39.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	8.5	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	20.4
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	17.6	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	13.4
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	82.4	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	24.7	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	78.5

Table RC. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3914, Run 170701766	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3914, Run 170701766
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	1.0
Secondary Th2 act	2.1	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	1.4
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	1.4
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	1.4
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	3.8
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.0
Primary Th2 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	1.9
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	1.9
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.9
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	3.0
Secondary CD8	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha +	1.5

lymphocyte rest		IL-1beta	
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.6
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.7
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	1.4	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	2.8
LAK cells rest	1.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.7	Liver cirrhosis	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	NCI-H292 none	3.2
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	1.1	NCI-H292 IL-4	4.5
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	4.2
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	3.8	NCI-H292 IL-13	5.0
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	2.3
Two Way MLR 3 day	1.0	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	1.7	Lung fibroblast none	2.5
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.9
PBMC PWM	2.1	Lung fibroblast IL-4	1.1
PBMC PHA-L	1.6	Lung fibroblast IL-9	2.3
Ramos (B cell) none	17.4	Lung fibroblast IL-13	7.1
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	12.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	1.4
B lymphocytes PWM	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	2.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	8.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	8.2
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	2.7
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	3.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	1.0
Dendritic cells none	1.1	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	4.5
Dendritic cells LPS	0.0	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	1.3
Monocytes rest	1.3	Neutrophils rest	0.0
Monocytes LPS	1.8	Colon	5.0

Macrophages rest	0.0	Lung	17.8
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	27.5
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	100.0
HUVEC starved	1.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3914 This panel does not show differential expression of the CG94346-01 gene in Alzheimer's disease. However, this expression profile shows that this gene is expressed at low levels in the CNS. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3914 Expression of the CG94346-01 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3914 Expression of the CG94346-01 gene is highest in the kidney (CT=30.5). Low levels of expression are also seen in the B cell line Ramos (treated and non-treated), B lymphocytes treated with CD40L and IL-4, IL-13 treated lung fibroblasts and NCI-H292 cells, TNF-alpha activated dermal fibroblasts and lung and thymus. Expression of this gene in the kidney and other cells involved in the immune response suggests that this gene product may be involved in the homeostasis of this organ. Therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene product may be useful in restoring or maintaining function of the kidney during inflammation and in the treatment of asthma, allergies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, osteoarthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and other autoimmune disorders.

S. CG94600-01: Ring Finger-like Protein

Expression of gene CG94600-01 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag5869, described in Table SA. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables SB, SC and SD.

Table SA. Probe Name Ag5869

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-atgcagactggttagataaaacttttggt-3'	27	1358	137
Probe	TET-5'-tggttttctgaagcctctctatctggt-3'-	27	1331	138

	TAMRA			
Reverse	5'-tttcaaccaacacataacct-3'	23	1285	139

Table SB. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 248162678	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 248162678
AD 1 Hippo	1.7	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	0.7
AD 2 Hippo	20.3	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	5.8
AD 3 Hippo	2.2	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	16.5
AD 4 Hippo	4.1	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	23.0	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	4.7
AD 6 Hippo	68.3	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	9.7
Control 2 Hippo	21.6	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	15.7
Control 4 Hippo	3.7	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	9.9
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	1.7	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	3.6
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	22.4	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	22.1
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	20.9	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	12.8
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	3.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	5.8
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	2.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	95.9	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	0.7
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	56.3	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	2.2
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	87.7	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	7.9
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	24.7	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	3.5
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	2.5	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	18.6
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	20.2	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	8.0
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	6.1	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	38.7
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	3.0	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	3.1

Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	20.9	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	0.0
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	5.3	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	20.3

Table SC. General_screening_panel_v1.5

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 247945097	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 247945097
Adipose	0.9	Renal ca. TK-10	2.6
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	59.0	Bladder	17.6
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	53.2	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	33.0
Melanoma* M14	10.7	Gastric ca. KATO III	69.3
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	31.6	Colon ca. SW-948	9.7
Melanoma* SK- MEL-5	16.6	Colon ca. SW480	48.0
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	5.7	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	13.3
Testis Pool	3.0	Colon ca. HT29	10.8
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	30.1	Colon ca. HCT-116	100.0
Prostate Pool	2.3	Colon ca. CaCo-2	5.1
Placenta	0.1	Colon cancer tissue	6.4
Uterus Pool	0.6	Colon ca. SW1116	3.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	47.3	Colon ca. Colo-205	7.6
Ovarian ca. SK-OV- 3	92.0	Colon ca. SW-48	6.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	5.1	Colon Pool	5.6
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	38.7	Small Intestine Pool	2.9
Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	9.2	Stomach Pool	2.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	21.3	Bone Marrow Pool	1.5
Ovary	1.9	Fetal Heart	4.1
Breast ca. MCF-7	44.8	Heart Pool	1.0
Breast ca. MDA- MB-231	27.5	Lymph Node Pool	4.2
Breast ca. BT 549	2.5	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	1.6

Breast ca. T47D	12.5	Skeletal Muscle Pool	0.6
Breast ca. MDA-N	2.1	Spleen Pool	4.8
Breast Pool	4.0	Thymus Pool	4.1
Trachea	1.9	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	5.4
Lung	0.5	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	12.6
Fetal Lung	6.8	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	9.9
Lung ca. NCI-N417	0.1	CNS cancer (astro) SF- 539	18.7
Lung ca. LX-1	21.6	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	7.9
Lung ca. NCI-H146	1.5	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	7.1
Lung ca. SHP-77	0.8	CNS cancer (glio) SF- 295	15.9
Lung ca. A549	26.6	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	12.6
Lung ca. NCI-H526	5.4	Brain (cerebellum)	1.4
Lung ca. NCI-H23	18.4	Brain (fetal)	2.9
Lung ca. NCI-H460	8.1	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	4.1
Lung ca. HOP-62	6.7	Cerebral Cortex Pool	2.0
Lung ca. NCI-H522	24.7	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	1.6
Liver	0.1	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	3.1
Fetal Liver	48.3	Brain (whole)	0.7
Liver ca. HepG2	1.8	Spinal Cord Pool	7.3
Kidney Pool	5.6	Adrenal Gland	0.3
Fetal Kidney	11.0	Pituitary gland Pool	0.2
Renal ca. 786-0	44.1	Salivary Gland	0.5
Renal ca. A498	3.1	Thyroid (female)	1.8
Renal ca. ACHN	37.9	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	62.4
Renal ca. UO-31	36.9	Pancreas Pool	4.4

Table SD. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 247683517	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag5869, Run 247683517
Secondary Th1 act	25.3	HUVEC IL-1beta	19.8
Secondary Th2 act	42.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	15.2

Secondary Tr1 act	11.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	5.0
Secondary Th1 rest	2.4	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	7.2
Secondary Th2 rest	3.4	HUVEC IL-11	7.6
Secondary Tr1 rest	2.3	Lung Microvascular EC none	11.8
Primary Th1 act	3.8	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.5
Primary Th2 act	14.7	Microvascular Dermal EC none	4.2
Primary Tr1 act	22.2	Microsvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	3.4
Primary Th1 rest	1.2	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.4
Primary Th2 rest	5.0	Small airway epithelium none	1.2
Primary Tr1 rest	1.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.4
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	37.1	Coronary artery SMC rest	1.4
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	40.9	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	2.8
CD8 lymphocyte act	14.3	Astrocytes rest	2.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	12.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.7
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	4.5	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	3.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	1.5	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	6.9
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	9.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	18.8
LAK cells rest	3.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	4.7
LAK cells IL-2	14.7	Liver cirrhosis	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	3.1	NCI-H292 none	4.8
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	3.3	NCI-H292 IL-4	6.7
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	6.1	NCI-H292 IL-9	17.6
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	3.8	NCI-H292 IL-13	15.4
NK Cells IL-2 rest	31.6	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	9.4
Two Way MLR 3 day	1.0	HPAEC none	6.1

Two Way MLR 5 day	1.7	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	11.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	3.1	Lung fibroblast none	5.1
PBMC rest	0.9	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	2.4
PBMC PWM	3.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	1.6
PBMC PHA-L	3.3	Lung fibroblast IL-9	3.3
Ramos (B cell) none	15.3	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.6
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	25.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	2.5
B lymphocytes PWM	9.2	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	33.2
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	16.6	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	100.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	3.4	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	32.1
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	1.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	10.8
Dendritic cells none	0.9	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	11.1
Dendritic cells LPS	0.2	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	9.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	0.0
Monocytes rest	0.3	Neutrophils rest	0.6
Monocytes LPS	0.7	Colon	0.0
Macrophages rest	0.5	Lung	0.0
Macrophages LPS	0.3	Thymus	2.1
HUVEC none	8.9	Kidney	0.5
HUVEC starved	20.6		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag5869 This panel does not show differential expression of the CG94600-01 gene in Alzheimer's disease. However, this expression profile confirms the presence of this gene in the brain. Please see Panel 1.5 for discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

5 **General_screening_panel_v1.5 Summary:** Ag5869 The CG94600-01 gene is widely expressed in this panel, with highest expression in a colon cancer cell line (CT=29.1). Significant levels of expression are also seen in samples derived from pancreatic, gastric, lung, breast, ovarian, melanoma, and renal cancers. Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between the colon cancer sample and other samples on this panel and as
10 a marker to detect the presence of these cancers. The CG94600-01 gene codes for a ring

finger protein similar to Ret finger protein 2. Ret finger protein is a member of the B-box zinc finger gene family many of which may function in growth regulation and in the appropriate context become oncogenic (Ref.1). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of the CG94600-01 gene may be effective in the treatment of pancreatic, gastric, lung, colon, breast, ovarian, melanoma, and renal cancers.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at low but significant levels in pancreas, thyroid, and fetal heart and liver. This expression among these tissues suggests that this gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

This gene is also expressed at low levels in the CNS, including the thalamus, amygdala, and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

In addition, this gene is expressed at much higher levels in fetal liver tissue (CT=30) when compared to expression in the adult counterpart (CT=39.5). Thus, expression of this gene may be used to differentiate between the fetal and adult source of this tissue. (Cao T, Duprez E, Borden KL, Freemont PS, Etkin LD. (1998) Ret finger protein is a normal component of PML nuclear bodies and interacts directly with PML. J Cell Sci 111 (Pt 10):1319-29).

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag5869 The CG94600-01 gene is widely expressed in this panel, with highest expression in TNF alpha treated dermal fibroblasts (CT=29.6). Thus, that this gene product may be involved in skin disorders, including psoriasis. Low but significant levels of expression are also seen in activated T and B cells. Non-activated CD4 cells do not express the transcript, however T cells induced with specific activators (CD3/CD28 regardless of the presence of polarizing cytokines) (i.e. CD45RA/CD45RO) or mitogens such as phytohemagglutinin (PHA) express the transcript. Likewise, no expression of the transcript is seen in PBMC that contain normal B cells, but the transcript is induced when PBMC are treated with the B cell selective pokeweed mitogen. In addition, the transcript is seen in the B cell lymphoma Ramos regardless of stimulation. Therefore, the putative protein encoded by

this gene could potentially be used diagnostically to identify activated B or T cells. In addition, the gene product could also potentially be used therapeutically in the treatment of asthma, emphysema, IBD, lupus or arthritis and in other diseases in which T cells and B cells are activated.

5

T. CG94820-02: Probable cation-transporting ATPase

Expression of gene CG94820-02 was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1417, Ag3604 and Ag3956, described in Tables TA, TB and TC. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables TD, TE, TF and TG.

Table TA. Probe Name Ag1417

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-ataggaaaatggacgcctacat-3'	22	1276	140
Probe	TET-5'-ccattgcccgtctctgttaaacttgaa-3'- TAMRA	26	1315	141
Reverse	5'-ttttgaaaatcgacaggaactg-3'	22	1342	142

10

Table TB. Probe Name Ag3604

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-gcaattgagaacaacatggatt-3'	22	1470	143
Probe	TET-5'-caaattaaagcaagaacccttcag-3'- TAMRA	26	1517	144
Reverse	5'-tgttggctttatgcaaactcttc-3'	22	1548	145

Table TC. Probe Name Ag3956

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID No
Forward	5'-cagcttggttcgttccatattgt-3'	22	531	146
Probe	TET-5'-tcccaaaccaactgatttttaactctaca-3'- TAMRA	29	554	147
Reverse	5'-agcaactgccacaagacatagt-3'	22	602	69

Table TD. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604, Run 210997046	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956, Run 212347080	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604, Run 210997046	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956, Run 212347080
AD 1 Hippo	8.8	9.9	Control (Path) 3 Temporal	9.1	7.4

			Ctx		
AD 2 Hippo	26.8	25.0	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	39.8	25.0
AD 3 Hippo	7.3	6.6	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	14.3	9.5
AD 4 Hippo	10.7	4.5	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0	0.0
AD 5 hippo	97.9	52.5	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	5.0	4.3
AD 6 Hippo	87.7	74.7	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	23.3	15.6
Control 2 Hippo	28.9	16.4	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	47.3	43.5
Control 4 Hippo	18.9	13.8	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	48.6	56.3
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	11.3	8.8	Control 1 Occipital Ctx	5.8	9.3
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	15.5	14.2	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	74.7	70.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	35.4	33.9	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	26.6	9.5
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	6.0	4.0	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	6.8	8.0
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	23.8	21.3	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0	82.9
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	94.0	100.0	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	13.9	7.9
AD 5	55.1	52.9	Control	5.0	6.2

SupTemporal Ctx			(Path) 3 Occipital Ctx		
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	65.5	69.7	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	30.8	11.8
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	66.0	57.0	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	10.7	6.7
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	9.3	7.1	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	46.7	32.3
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	42.3	40.1	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	16.5	15.7
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	15.6	13.0	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	88.9	73.7
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	12.8	8.0	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	25.7	25.7
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	52.9	58.6	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	6.3	7.1
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	48.3	29.3	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	52.5	34.6

Table TE. General_screening_panel_v1.4

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604, Run 217674539	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956, Run 213856332	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604, Run 217674539	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956, Run 213856332
Adipose	5.6	9.2	Renal ca. TK-10	17.9	28.5
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	17.9	29.1	Bladder	10.9	14.4
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	24.0	37.1	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	17.0	22.4
Melanoma* M14	12.3	21.9	Gastric ca. KATO III	38.7	55.9
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	13.4	22.1	Colon ca. SW- 948	4.4	6.9
Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	17.8	24.1	Colon ca. SW480	31.9	46.3
Squamous cell carcinoma	11.9	21.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	17.0	25.3

SCC-4					
Testis Pool	1.3	2.1	Colon ca. HT29	9.1	14.1
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	15.5	22.8	Colon ca. HCT-116	27.9	45.1
Prostate Pool	1.4	2.1	Colon ca. CaCo-2	14.8	22.8
Placenta	0.9	1.0	Colon cancer tissue	10.2	13.6
Uterus Pool	1.4	3.2	Colon ca. SW1116	1.5	1.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	12.4	20.9	Colon ca. Colo-205	4.1	6.7
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	24.3	35.6	Colon ca. SW-48	5.8	4.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	10.8	17.7	Colon Pool	4.0	7.7
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	50.3	52.1	Small Intestine Pool	2.5	4.3
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	9.0	11.4	Stomach Pool	3.0	5.2
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	5.4	5.8	Bone Marrow Pool	1.2	2.7
Ovary	2.1	4.9	Fetal Heart	5.6	7.3
Breast ca. MCF-7	12.0	16.2	Heart Pool	2.1	2.8
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	15.3	23.2	Lymph Node Pool	4.7	7.5
Breast ca. BT 549	9.2	14.7	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	0.6	1.0
Breast ca. T47D	100.0	100.0	Skeletal Muscle Pool	1.7	2.4
Breast ca. MDA-N	15.2	16.6	Spleen Pool	4.8	4.8
Breast Pool	3.9	7.9	Thymus Pool	2.9	5.4
Trachea	3.0	6.4	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	84.7	98.6
Lung	0.5	0.8	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	30.8	51.4
Fetal Lung	8.0	10.6	CNS cancer	14.5	22.1

			(neuro;met) SK-N-AS		
Lung ca. NCI-N417	1.5	1.9	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	13.1	18.6
Lung ca. LX-1	10.9	15.3	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	39.8	50.0
Lung ca. NCI-H146	11.7	20.0	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	9.8	9.5
Lung ca. SHP-77	5.3	8.1	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	30.6	43.8
Lung ca. A549	9.6	15.3	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	1.9	2.7
Lung ca. NCI-H526	4.5	5.3	Brain (cerebellum)	1.4	1.8
Lung ca. NCI-H23	25.7	40.6	Brain (fetal)	4.4	7.4
Lung ca. NCI-H460	5.9	7.2	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	2.1	2.9
Lung ca. HOP-62	5.8	7.0	Cerebral Cortex Pool	2.7	3.8
Lung ca. NCI-H522	8.8	13.3	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	1.9	2.4
Liver	0.6	0.9	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	2.8	3.8
Fetal Liver	11.1	14.5	Brain (whole)	2.4	3.4
Liver ca. HepG2	6.2	10.5	Spinal Cord Pool	1.9	2.1
Kidney Pool	5.2	10.8	Adrenal Gland	2.5	3.8
Fetal Kidney	4.2	6.4	Pituitary gland Pool	0.7	0.9
Renal ca. 786-0	44.1	56.3	Salivary Gland	0.8	1.1
Renal ca. A498	10.2	13.3	Thyroid (female)	5.0	7.5
Renal ca. ACHN	6.4	11.4	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	12.0	18.4
Renal ca. UO-31	37.9	49.0	Pancreas Pool	5.6	7.8

Table TF. Panel 2.1

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956. Run	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956. Run
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	170720927		170720927
Normal Colon	18.2	Kidney Cancer 9010320	9.6
Colon cancer (OD06064)	30.4	Kidney margin 9010321	43.2
Colon cancer margin (OD06064)	14.0	Kidney Cancer 8120607	4.5
Colon cancer (OD06159)	4.8	Kidney margin 8120608	3.4
Colon cancer margin (OD06159)	5.8	Normal Uterus	31.9
Colon cancer (OD06298- 08)	6.7	Uterus Cancer	18.0
Colon cancer margin (OD06298-018)	5.6	Normal Thyroid	2.5
Colon Cancer Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	11.2	Thyroid Cancer	19.2
Colon Cancer margin (ODO3921)	12.3	Thyroid Cancer A302152	6.7
Colon cancer metastasis (OD06104)	12.9	Thyroid margin A302153	22.7
Lung margin (OD06104)	34.4	Normal Breast	25.7
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	7.3	Breast Cancer	0.0
Lung margin (OD04451- 02)	18.3	Breast Cancer	2.2
Normal Prostate	0.6	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	3.8	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	13.7
Prostate margin (OD04410)	10.7	Breast Cancer Metastasis	39.2
Normal Lung	37.9	Breast Cancer	2.1
Invasive poor diff. lung adeno 1 (ODO4945-01)	13.9	Breast Cancer 9100266	6.5
Lung margin (ODO4945- 03)	59.0	Breast margin 9100265	14.2
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	6.9	Breast Cancer A209073	4.1
Lung margin (OD03126)	14.2	Breast margin A2090734	12.0
Lung Cancer (OD05014A)	23.8	Normal Liver	38.4

Lung margin (OD05014B)	12.7	Liver Cancer 1026	2.8
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	33.9	Liver Cancer 1025	10.3
Lung margin (OD04237-02)	40.3	Liver Cancer 6004-T	9.0
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	31.4	Liver Tissue 6004-N	1.1
Liver margin (ODO4310)	41.5	Liver Cancer 6005-T	11.7
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	31.0	Liver Tissue 6005-N	8.0
Lung margin (OD04321)	26.6	Liver Cancer	7.0
Normal Kidney	15.6	Normal Bladder	34.9
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	34.4	Bladder Cancer	1.3
Kidney margin (OD04338)	24.3	Bladder Cancer	7.7
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	7.7	Normal Ovary	1.7
Kidney margin (OD04339)	11.0	Ovarian Cancer	9.4
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	19.2	Ovarian cancer (OD06145)	3.2
Kidney margin (OD04340)	26.4	Ovarian cancer margin (OD06145)	14.4
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	10.2	Normal Stomach	20.0
Kidney margin (OD04348)	12.2	Gastric Cancer 9060397	5.2
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	100.0	Stomach margin 9060396	1.2
Kidney margin (OD04450-03)	18.3	Gastric Cancer 9060395	30.1
Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.7	Stomach margin 9060394	12.4
Kidney margin 8120614	1.4	Gastric Cancer 064005	18.7

Table TG. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604.	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956.	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3604.	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3956.
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	Run 169910577	Run 170729090		Run 169910577	Run 170729090
Secondary Th1 act	14.2	11.5	HUVEC IL-1beta	8.5	5.0
Secondary Th2 act	18.0	13.5	HUVEC IFN gamma	5.2	4.1
Secondary Tr1 act	17.9	10.2	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	7.4	4.6
Secondary Th1 rest	1.6	1.1	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	11.3	6.8
Secondary Th2 rest	3.8	2.7	HUVEC IL-11	1.8	1.5
Secondary Tr1 rest	2.5	1.8	Lung Microvascular EC none	8.0	5.8
Primary Th1 act	11.8	9.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	24.1	17.0
Primary Th2 act	13.6	10.2	Microvascular Dermal EC none	4.1	2.6
Primary Tr1 act	12.1	8.8	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	12.2	6.7
Primary Th1 rest	3.6	2.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	11.7	7.7
Primary Th2 rest	3.4	1.2	Small airway epithelium none	4.2	2.5
Primary Tr1 rest	3.4	3.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	13.6	9.3
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	13.5	9.2	Coronary artery SMC rest	37.1	24.7
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	14.8	10.4	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	48.6	31.6
CD8 lymphocyte act	14.1	8.7	Astrocytes rest	6.7	3.7
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	11.9	9.3	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	15.1	7.9

Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	7.2	5.1	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	9.3	6.5
CD4 lymphocyte none	1.6	1.2	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	23.0	17.1
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	2.8	2.5	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	10.6	7.6
LAK cells rest	15.7	15.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	16.2	10.1
LAK cells IL-2	6.7	5.3	Liver cirrhosis	3.5	1.8
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	7.2	4.5	NCI-H292 none	6.0	4.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	10.4	4.3	NCI-H292 IL-4	13.3	7.4
LAK cells IL-2+IL-18	9.4	4.9	NCI-H292 IL-9	13.6	8.3
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	60.7	34.2	NCI-H292 IL-13	12.5	8.6
NK Cells IL-2 rest	7.2	5.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	13.7	8.1
Two Way MLR 3 day	15.1	7.0	HPAEC none	5.3	6.9
Two Way MLR 5 day	13.1	8.5	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	54.7	38.7
Two Way MLR 7 day	8.7	6.3	Lung fibroblast none	11.1	9.4
PBMC rest	1.6	1.2	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	7.4	7.5
PBMC PWM	12.8	7.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	18.6	10.2
PBMC PHA-L	10.1	6.1	Lung fibroblast IL-9	24.7	19.1
Ramos (B cell) none	10.0	5.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	13.8	10.2
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	8.4	5.1	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	20.4	14.6
B lymphocytes PWM	9.7	6.5	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	11.8	10.6
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	6.7	3.8	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF	23.2	16.7

			alpha		
EOL-1 dbcAMP	7.9	5.1	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	25.7	13.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	24.0	16.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	12.2	8.4
Dendritic cells none	23.3	13.4	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	12.6	8.5
Dendritic cells LPS	28.7	20.7	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	8.7	8.6
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	18.6	12.9	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	7.5	6.4
Monocytes rest	2.8	1.8	Neutrophils rest	0.6	0.7
Monocytes LPS	100.0	100.0	Colon	1.6	1.0
Macrophages rest	27.7	27.4	Lung	3.7	3.3
Macrophages LPS	24.8	12.5	Thymus	5.7	3.5
HUVEC none	3.5	2.3	Kidney	6.6	4.6
HUVEC starved	4.2	2.8			

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag3604/Ag3956 Two experiments with two different probe and primer sets produce results that are in excellent agreement. This panel does not show differential expression of the CG94820-02 gene in Alzheimer's disease. However, this expression profile confirms the presence of this gene in the brain, with highest expression in the cortex (CTs=28.5). Please see Panel 1.4 for discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3604/Ag3956 Two experiments with two different probe and primer sets produce results that are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the CG94820-02 gene is seen in a breast cancer cell line (CTs=24-25). High levels of expression are also seen in all the cell lines on this panel. In addition, higher levels of expression are seen in the fetal tissue samples. Expression in fetal liver and lung (CTs=27) is significantly higher than in the adult liver and lung (CTs=31.5). Therefore, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between the adult and fetal sources of these tissues. Furthermore, this expression profile suggests a role for this gene product in cell growth and proliferation.

Among tissues with metabolic function, this gene is expressed at moderate to low levels in pituitary, adipose, adrenal gland, pancreas, thyroid, and adult and fetal skeletal muscle, heart, and liver. This widespread expression among these tissues suggests that this

gene product may play a role in normal neuroendocrine and metabolic and that dysregulated expression of this gene may contribute to neuroendocrine disorders or metabolic diseases, such as obesity and diabetes.

5 This gene is also expressed at moderate levels in the CNS, including the hippocampus, thalamus, substantia nigra, amygdala, cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be useful in the treatment of neurologic disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, stroke and epilepsy.

10 The CG94820-02 gene codes for a cation-transporting ATPase A, P type. A P-type cation transporting ATPase has been implicated in Menkes disease, a disorder of copper transport characterized by progressive neurological degeneration and death in early childhood (Ref. 1). Thus, the CG94820-02 gene product may play a role in this disease. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene may be useful in the treatment of Menkes disease. (Harrison MD, Dameron CT. (1999) Molecular mechanisms of copper metabolism and the
15 role of the Menkes disease protein. J Biochem Mol Toxicol 1999;13(2):93-106).

Panel 2.1 Summary: Ag3956 Highest expression of the CG94820-02 gene is seen in a kidney cancer (CT=28.8). Thus, expression of this gene could be used to differentiate between this sample and other samples on this panel and as a marker to detect the presence of kidney cancer. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene
20 may be effective in the treatment of kidney cancer.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag3604/Ag3956 Two experiments with two different probe and primer sets produce results that are in excellent agreement. Highest expression of the CG94820-02 gene is seen in LPS stimulated monocytes (CTs=25-26). The protein encoded by this gene may therefore be involved in the activation of monocytes in their function as
25 antigen-presenting cells. This suggests that therapeutics that block the function of this membrane protein may be useful as anti-inflammatory therapeutics for the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. Furthermore, antibodies or small molecule therapeutics that stimulate the function of this protein may be useful therapeutics for the treatment of immunosuppressed individuals.

30 This gene is also expressed at moderate to low levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of

the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.4 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

Example D. Identification of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms in NOVX nucleic acid sequences

Variant sequences are also included within the scope of this application. A variant sequence can include a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). A SNP can, in some instances, be referred to as a "cSNP" to denote that the nucleotide sequence containing the SNP originates as a cDNA. A SNP can arise in several ways. For example, a SNP may be due to a substitution of one nucleotide for another at the polymorphic site. Such a substitution can be either a transition or a transversion. A SNP can also arise from a deletion of a nucleotide or an insertion of a nucleotide, relative to a reference allele. In this case, the polymorphic site is a site at which one allele bears a gap with respect to a particular nucleotide in another allele. SNPs occurring within genes may result in an alteration of the amino acid encoded by the gene at the position of the SNP. Intragenic SNPs may also be silent, when a codon including a SNP encodes the same amino acid as a result of the redundancy of the genetic code. SNPs occurring outside the region of a gene, or in an intron within a gene, do not result in changes in any amino acid sequence of a protein but may result in altered regulation of the expression pattern. Examples include alteration in temporal expression, physiological response regulation, cell type expression regulation, intensity of expression, and stability of transcribed message.

SeqCalling assemblies produced by the exon linking process are selected and extended using the following criteria. Genomic clones having regions with 98% identity to all or part of the initial or extended sequence are identified by BLASTN searches using the

relevant sequence to query human genomic databases. The genomic clones that resulted are selected for further analysis because this identity indicates that these clones contain the genomic locus for these SeqCalling assemblies. These sequences are analyzed for putative coding regions as well as for similarity to the known DNA and protein sequences. Programs used for these analyses include Grail, Genscan, BLAST, HMMER, FASTA, Hybrid and other relevant programs.

Some additional genomic regions may also be identified because selected SeqCalling assemblies map to those regions. Such SeqCalling sequences may have overlapped with regions defined by homology or exon prediction. They may also be included because the location of the fragment was in the vicinity of genomic regions identified by similarity or exon prediction that had been included in the original predicted sequence. The sequence so identified is manually assembled and then may be extended using one or more additional sequences taken from CuraGen Corporation's human SeqCalling database. SeqCalling fragments suitable for inclusion are identified by the CuraToolsTM program SeqExtend or by identifying SeqCalling fragments mapping to the appropriate regions of the genomic clones analyzed.

The regions defined by the procedures described above are then manually integrated and corrected for apparent inconsistencies that may have arisen, for example, from miscalled bases in the original fragments or from discrepancies between predicted exon junctions, EST locations and regions of sequence similarity, to derive the final sequence disclosed herein. When necessary, the process to identify and analyze SeqCalling assemblies and genomic clones is reiterated to derive the full length sequence (Alderborn et al., Determination of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms by Real-time Pyrophosphate DNA Sequencing. Genome Research. 10 (8) 1249-1265, 2000).

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

Although particular embodiments have been disclosed herein in detail, this has been done by way of example for purposes of illustration only, and is not intended to be limiting with respect to the scope of the appended claims, which follow. In particular, it is contemplated by the inventors that various substitutions, alterations, and modifications may be made to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. The choice of nucleic acid starting material, clone of interest, or

library type is believed to be a matter of routine for a person of ordinary skill in the art with knowledge of the embodiments described herein. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications considered to be within the scope of the following claims.

5 The claims presented are representative of the inventions disclosed herein. Other, unclaimed inventions are also contemplated. Applicants reserve the right to pursue such inventions in later claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34;
 - b) a variant of a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid in the mature form is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence of the mature form are so changed;
 - c) the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34;
 - d) a variant of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid specified in the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed; and
 - e) a fragment of any of a) through d).
2. The polypeptide of claim 1 that is a naturally occurring allelic variant of the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.
3. The polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the allelic variant comprises an amino acid sequence that is the translation of a nucleic acid sequence differing by a single nucleotide from a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.
4. The polypeptide of claim 1 that is a variant polypeptide described therein, wherein any amino acid specified in the chosen sequence is changed to provide a conservative substitution.
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

6. A kit comprising in one or more containers, the pharmaceutical composition of claim 5.
7. The use of a therapeutic in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, the disease selected from a pathology associated with the polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic is the polypeptide of claim 1.
8. A method for determining the presence or amount of the polypeptide of claim 1 in a sample, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing the sample;
 - (b) introducing the sample to an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the polypeptide; and
 - (c) determining the presence or amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide, thereby determining the presence or amount of polypeptide in the sample.
9. A method for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of the polypeptide of claim 1 in a first mammalian subject, the method comprising:
 - a) measuring the level of expression of the polypeptide in a sample from the first mammalian subject; and
 - b) comparing the amount of the polypeptide in the sample of step (a) to the amount of the polypeptide present in a control sample from a second mammalian subject known not to have, or not to be predisposed to, the disease,wherein an alteration in the expression level of the polypeptide in the first subject as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of or predisposition to the disease.
10. A method of identifying an agent that binds to the polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:
 - (a) introducing the polypeptide to the agent; and
 - (b) determining whether the agent binds to the polypeptide.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the agent is a cellular receptor or a downstream effector.
12. A method for identifying a potential therapeutic agent for use in treatment of a pathology, wherein the pathology is related to aberrant expression or aberrant physiological

interactions of the polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a cell expressing the polypeptide of claim 1 and having a property or function ascribable to the polypeptide;
- (b) contacting the cell with a composition comprising a candidate substance; and
- (c) determining whether the substance alters the property or function ascribable to the polypeptide;

whereby, if an alteration observed in the presence of the substance is not observed when the cell is contacted with a composition devoid of the substance, the substance is identified as a potential therapeutic agent.

- 13. A method for screening for a modulator of activity or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with the polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:
 - a) administering a test compound to a test animal at increased risk for a pathology associated with the polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the test animal recombinantly expresses the polypeptide of claim 1;
 - b) measuring the activity of the polypeptide in the test animal after administering the compound of step (a); and
 - c) comparing the activity of the protein in the test animal with the activity of the polypeptide in a control animal not administered the polypeptide, wherein a change in the activity of the polypeptide in the test animal relative to the control animal indicates the test compound is a modulator of latency of, or predisposition to, a pathology associated with the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the test animal is a recombinant test animal that expresses a test protein transgene or expresses the transgene under the control of a promoter at an increased level relative to a wild-type test animal, and wherein the promoter is not the native gene promoter of the transgene.
- 15. A method for modulating the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising introducing a cell sample expressing the polypeptide of the claim with a compound that binds to the polypeptide in an amount sufficient to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.
- 16. A method of treating or preventing a pathology associated with the polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising administering the polypeptide of claim 1 to a subject in which

such treatment or prevention is desired in an amount sufficient to treat or prevent the pathology in the subject.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject is a human.
18. A method of treating a pathological state in a mammal, the method comprising administering to the mammal a polypeptide in an amount that is sufficient to alleviate the pathological state, wherein the polypeptide is a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a biologically active fragment thereof.
19. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a mature form of the amino acid sequence given SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34;
 - b) a variant of a mature form of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, wherein any amino acid in the mature form of the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence of the mature form are so changed;
 - c) the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34;
 - d) a variant of the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, in which any amino acid specified in the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 15% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed;
 - e) a nucleic acid fragment encoding at least a portion of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or any variant of the polypeptide wherein any amino acid of the chosen sequence is changed to a different amino acid, provided that no more than 10% of the amino acid residues in the sequence are so changed; and
 - f) the complement of any of the nucleic acid molecules.

20. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of a naturally occurring allelic nucleic acid variant.
21. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19 that encodes a variant polypeptide, wherein the variant polypeptide has the polypeptide sequence of a naturally occurring polypeptide variant.
22. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, wherein the nucleic acid molecule differs by a single nucleotide from a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34.
23. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of
 - a) the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34;
 - b) a nucleotide sequence wherein one or more nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, is changed from that selected from the group consisting of the chosen sequence to a different nucleotide provided that no more than 15% of the nucleotides are so changed;
 - c) a nucleic acid fragment of the sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34; and
 - d) a nucleic acid fragment wherein one or more nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, is changed from that selected from the group consisting of the chosen sequence to a different nucleotide provided that no more than 15% of the nucleotides are so changed.
24. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2n-1, wherein n is an integer between 1 and 34, or a complement of the nucleotide sequence.
25. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 19, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence in which any nucleotide specified in the coding sequence of the

chosen nucleotide sequence is changed from that selected from the group consisting of the chosen sequence to a different nucleotide provided that no more than 15% of the nucleotides in the chosen coding sequence are so changed, an isolated second polynucleotide that is a complement of the first polynucleotide, or a fragment of any of them.

26. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 19.
27. The vector of claim 26, further comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleic acid molecule.
28. A cell comprising the vector of claim 27.
29. A method for determining the presence or amount of the nucleic acid molecule of claim 19 in a sample, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing the sample;
 - (b) introducing the sample to a probe that binds to the nucleic acid molecule; and
 - (c) determining the presence or amount of the probe bound to the nucleic acid molecule,thereby determining the presence or amount of the nucleic acid molecule in the sample.
30. The method of claim 29 wherein presence or amount of the nucleic acid molecule is used as a marker for cell or tissue type.
31. The method of claim 30 wherein the cell or tissue type is cancerous.
32. A method for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of the nucleic acid molecule of claim 19 in a first mammalian subject, the method comprising:
 - a) measuring the amount of the nucleic acid in a sample from the first mammalian subject; and
 - b) comparing the amount of the nucleic acid in the sample of step (a) to the amount of the nucleic acid present in a control sample from a second mammalian subject known not to have or not be predisposed to, the disease;wherein an alteration in the level of the nucleic acid in the first subject as compared to the

control sample indicates the presence of or predisposition to the disease.